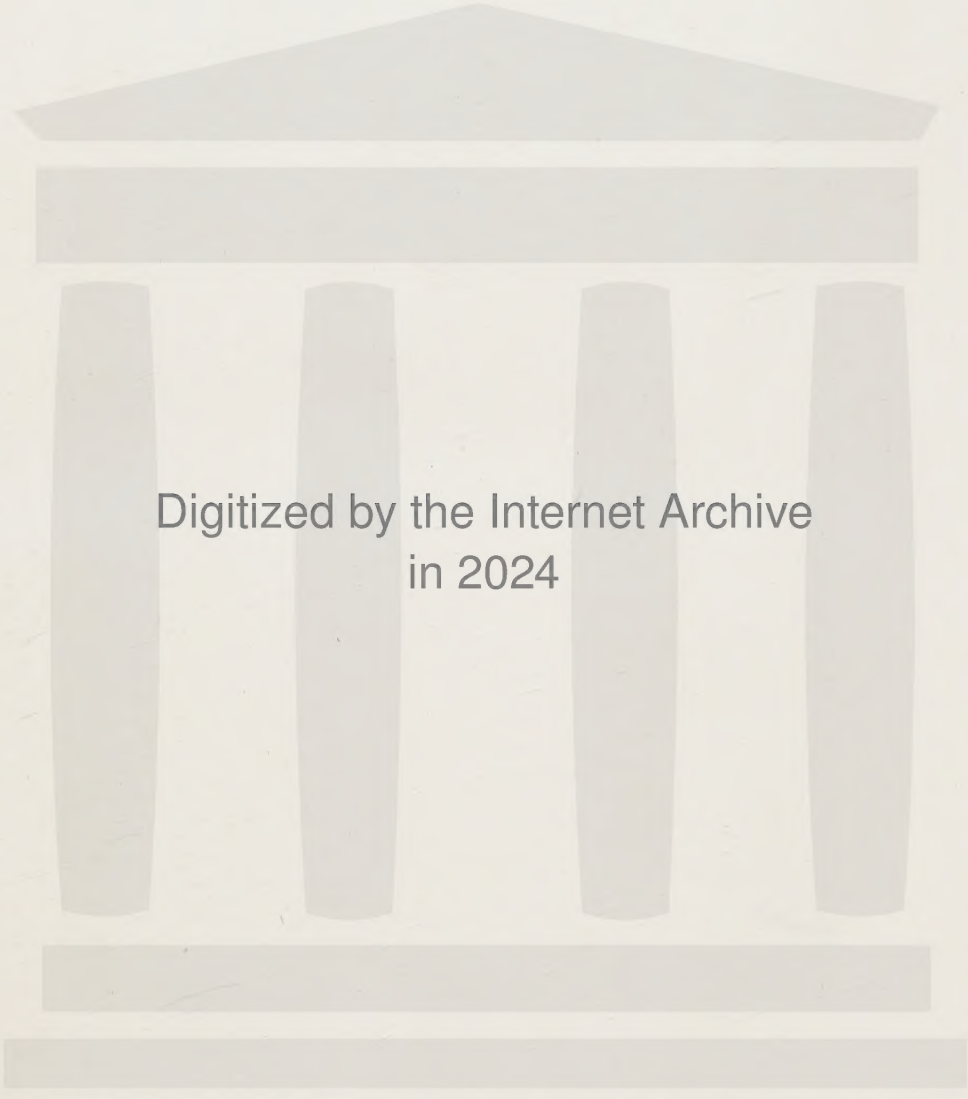
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John L. Washburn

JOHN WASHBURN. Around the name Washburn revolve the most important industrial achievements of the City of Minneapolis. Through a period beginning in the pioneer times of St. Anthony down to the present, the Washburn family have been active as millers, industrial leaders and generous contributors to the civic and social welfare, and along with great enterprise and wealth they have measured up to the highest standards of character and conduct.

The John Washburn above named is now president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, which was founded many years ago by his uncle, C. C. Washburn. John Washburn was born at Hallowell, in the State of Maine, August 1, 1858. His parents were Algernon S. and Anna (Moore) Washburn. Algernon S. was a son of Israel Washburn, and while a man of unusual character and achievement himself, had his greatest distinction in being the father of so many brilliant sons. Israel Washburn was descended from one of the oldest families in America, that of John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth Colony in England and afterwards joined its settlement on the shores of Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. After arriving in America he married Patience, daughter of Francis Cook, who was a member of the Mayflower company. Israel Washburn was born in 1784, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, while Martha Benjamin, whom he married in 1812, likewise was the daughter of a Revolutionary patriot. Israel Washburn and wife lived on a farm at Livermore, Maine, and it was in that vicinity that all his distinguished sons were born and reared, a group of men who constituted perhaps the most distinguished family, measured by their varied accomplishments, in the United States. Israel Washburn and wife had eleven children, and their seven sons all gained high stations in affairs. Most of them gained signal recognition in public affairs, and it will not be out of place to indicate some of their stations in American public life. Israel Washburn, Jr., was elected to Congress in 1850, served five terms, and in 1860 was elected governor of his native state. Elihu B. Washburn was one of Illinois' most distinguished men, having represented that state in Congress from 1853 to 1869, and then filled the post of secretary of state under President Grant. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 he was minister plenipotentiary to France. Cadwallader C. Washburn, the founder of the great Washburn milling interests in Minneapolis, was in Congress both before and after the war, gained the rank of general in the Union army, and in 1871 was elected governor of Wisconsin. Another son, Charles A. Washburn, held the post of minister to Paraguay. Samuel B. Washburn was a distinguished officer in the United States navy, while Minneapolis and Minnesota only recently lost by death former Senator W. D. Washburn, who was prominent as a miller, railroad builder and in state and national affairs.

Algernon S. Washburn, father of John Washburn, was the second among these sons, and while never active in politics, became well known as a banker and merchant in the State of Maine. He was for many years a banker at Hallowell, and prior to that had been in the wholesale dry goods business in Boston, Massachusetts. Algernon S. Washburn and wife both died in Hallowell.

John Washburn acquired his early education in the Westbrook Seminary and the Hallowell Classical Academy, prepared for college there, and entering Bowdoin College remained at his studies for one year. During the second year his scholastic pursuits were interrupted by the death of his father in 1879, and in February of the following year he came out to Minneapolis and at once launched into practical affairs. He was given a place in the Washburn mills, for a year performed manual labor, then was promoted to the clerical staff, and after a time was intrusted with the responsibilities of buying wheat for the mills. His most important work has been in this department of the business. With the energy which has been the notable characteristic of the Washburn family he spent years in mastering all the details of markets, grades and qualities of grain, gained rank as an expert along these lines, and became one of the best known figures not only on the grain exchanges of the Northwest, but throughout the country.

In 1887 Mr. John Washburn became a member of the milling firm of Washburn, Crosby & Company, and continued as a stockholder and director of that corporation and also of its successor. While a member of the operating firm, he was also director and vice president of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Company, which controlled the mills, water rights and real estate that were the basis of the practical operations. He held those offices with the C. C. Washburn Company until its property and business were consolidated under the present corporate form of Washburn-Crosby Company. Mr. Washburn was vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and since the death of the late J. S. Bell has become president of the greatest milling company in the world.

Mr. Washburn is president of the St. Anthony Elevator Company and president of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company; president of the Royal Milling Company of Great Falls, Montana; vice president of the Imperial Elevator Company; president of the Kalispell Milling Company of Kalispell, Montana; president of the Rocky Mountain

Elevator Company of Great Falls, Montana; vice president of the Huhn Elevator Company of Minneapolis; a director of the Brown Grain Company, of the Barnum Grain Company of Duluth. He is a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, is trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, and director Minneapolis Trust Company. He has membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Duluth Board of Trade and the Kansas City Board of Trade. For two years, 1900-01, Mr. Washburn was president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and is still one of the honored members of that organization.

He is president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, at Minneapolis. His social relations are with the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. Mr. Washburn and family have their city residence at 2218 First Avenue South, and a beautiful country home known as Spirit Knob at Maplewood on Lake Minnetonka.

July 29, 1884, John Washburn was married at Hallowell, Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Harding, daughter of Rev. H. F. and Mary Elizabeth (O'Brien) Harding of Hallowell. Through her mother Mrs. Washburn is connected with the O'Brien family that has long been distinguished in civil and military history of Maine. Not long after the battle of Lexington which inaugurated the Revolution, the commander of a British warship imprudently ordered the patriotic citizens of Machias to take down a liberty pole that had been erected by them on the common of the town. The patriots refused, and in anticipation of sterner measures a party of volunteers was formed and captured the British vessel and turned over its captain and crew as prisoners of war. The commander of that volunteer party was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Washburn. Mr. and Mrs. Washburn are the parents of three daughters: Margaret is the wife of H. O. Hunt of Minneapolis, and when their little son was born July 4, 1914, he was given the name of his grandfather, John Washburn Hunt; Elizabeth Pope is now a student at Bryn Mawr College; while the youngest daughter, Sidney, is a pupil of Stanley Hall in Minneapolis.

Claude C. Campbell. Since 1902 editor and proprietor of The Eagle at Ellendale, Mr. Campbell is a newspaperman of broad experience in different parts of the West and Northwest, and since taking up his residence at Ellendale has identified himself as a useful factor with the community. Mr. Campbell is now postmaster of that city.

Claude C. Campbell was born in Garrettsville, Ohio, January 19, 1875. His parents were Daniel Richard and Arminta F. (Sapp) Campbell. The Campbell family came from Scotland originally, but settled a number of generations ago in Pennsylvania. On the maternal side, William Sapp, Mr. Campbell's grandfather, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died in Danville, Ohio, at the age of seventy-five. Daniel Richard Campbell was born at Danville, Ohio, in 1841, and died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, September 13, 1889. He was a substantial business man and lived in a number of localities in the Northwest. He was at one time in the marble business, and for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of pottery, while during his residence in Winnipeg he was in the insurance business. Early in the Civil war, in 1861, he enlisted for service in the Union Army, but at the end of a year and a half was discharged for disability. He was a member of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry, and the chief battle in which he was under fire was at Shiloh. His widow is now living with her only son and child, Mr. Campbell, at Ellendale. The daughter, Bertha M., died at the age of twenty-three.

Claude C. Campbell received his early education in the public schools at Brookings, South Dakota, where his father then lived, and for one year was a student in the South Dakota Agricultural College, leaving after his freshman year in 1891. Mr. Campbell began learning the printer's trade at Brookings in 1887, and worked along that line in Brookings until 1894. He then became editor and publisher of a paper at Douglas, Wyoming, for six months, returned to Brookings to publish the Individual with Stacy Cochrane as partner for a year and a half, was next employed two years with a publishing house at Pierre, South Dakota, and after returning to Brookings again was connected with the Brookings Register. Mr. Campbell located at Ellendale, Minnesota, in 1902, and bought the Eagle, of which he has since been the proprietor and publisher. The Eagle is one of the influential newspapers of Steele County, maintains an independent position in politics, and as a business proposition has been developed to a growing concern under Mr. Campbell's management.

Mr. Campbell was appointed to the office of postmaster at Ellendale on May 9, 1909, and is still serving. He has also served as president of the town council for two years, and as recorder for one year, and is now secretary of the park board. Fraternally he is affiliated with Blooming Prairie Lodge No. 123, A. F. & A. M., with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America, and at one time was a member of the Sons of Veterans. On March 20, 1898, at Brookings, South Dakota, Mr. Campbell married Miss Lillian Loretta Lewis, of Brookings. Their two children are: Cecil Richard, now a student in the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna; and Richard Valentine, in the public schools at Ellendale.

Seabury Divinity School. Closely connected with the fortunes and the history of Shattuck School, a sketch of which is found on other pages, has been the Seabury Divinity School. Both institutions existed side by side for many years, and were the outgrowth of the Bishop Seabury Mission. Since 1905 the Seabury Divinity School has been a separate corporation.

The Bishop Seabury Mission as a corporate body had its beginning on May 22, 1860. In September, 1857, the Rev. J. Lloyd Breck, the Rev. Solon W. Manney and the Rev. E. Steele Peake had visited Faribault with a view to select a church school. On the same day they formed an associate mission to be known as "The Saint Columba Mission," the work of which was to extend around the communities of Faribault, Owatonna, Northfield and Waterville, with several of the intervening villages. The selection of Faribault was a strategic point for an educational center in the Great Northwest, due to the natural advantages of the place, its central location in the state, the favorable conditions for missionary work, and the receptive attitude of its people. The

work of the mission was to include both the white and the Indian fields, and was originally planned to start a coeducational "university," the women's department offering primary instruction to both sexes. Later when Rev. Mr. Breck became identified with mission work among the Chippeway Indians, his mission was called St. Columba, and to avoid confusion it was deemed expedient to change the name of the mission at Faribault to Bishop Seabury Mission, in honor of Bishop Seabury, the first bishop of this church in the United States.

While the work of instruction was largely confined to the teaching of small pupils in the fundamentals, the leaders in the mission endeavored so far as possible to offer instruction for those preparing for holy orders. At the opening of the school in a vacant store building on June 3, 1858, fifteen pupils were present, and three of them were preparing for the ministry. Arrangements were made for the erection of a larger building for the use of the school during the week and for a chapel on Sundays. The building was small and architecturally of the "early Minnesota pointed style." It was the first building of the "Bishop Seabury University." Later additions were made of north and south transepts, and in that building the entire academic work of the mission was carried on until the erection of Seabury Hall on the present site of Shattuck School. The instructors in the primary school during the fall of 1858 comprised George C. Tanner as headmaster and S. D. Hinman as a teacher, and these with George Barnhart constituted the first class in the theological department, under the Rev. D. P. Sanford. In the fall of 1858 the work of the Divinity School and the parish was legally separated, although the parish remained connected with the mission for some time.

In 1859 the consecration of the Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple as first bishop of Minnesota marked an important stage in the history of the Bishop Seabury Mission, and it was through his instrumentality that this mission became known throughout the land as the seat of Bishop Whipple's schools. At the bishop's suggestion the title of "Bishop Seabury University" was changed to the simple name of Grammar School, as more indicative of the real work done there. In 1860 the first graduates of the Divinity School were ordained. They were Rev. George C. Tanner, who remained in educational work, and Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, who was the first missionary of the Episcopal Church to the Sioux Indians.

During the following years several graduates from eastern colleges were added to the staff of instruction. Seabury Hall was completed, and the fame of the school and its enrollment were constantly growing. In 1869 it was found necessary to provide a building for the exclusive use of the grammar schools, and from its chief donor it received the name Shattuck Hall.

As told in the sketch of Shattuck School, Bishop Whipple had succeeded in interesting Mrs. Shumway of Chicago in his work in the Northwest, and after her death in 1884 a provision was found in her will bequeathing the sum of about a hundred thousand dollars to the Seabury Divinity schools, half of which was to be used in the construction of Johnstone Hall in memorial to her father. The cornerstone of Johnstone Hall was laid May 15, 1888, and its completion provided a library and recitation rooms for the daily work of the seminary. The original Seabury Hall had burned in 1872, and in May, 1873, the cornerstone of the Divinity College building was laid by Bishop Whipple. The hall was completed and occupied one year from the date of the burning of the original hall.

By 1872 Seabury had supplied a third of the clergy to the Minnesota diocese, and its work in preparing men for the ministry has been of broadening scope and efficiency through all the successive years. The spirit and aim of the institution were expressed more than forty years ago by Bishop Whipple as follows: "It aims to give young men a thorough training in every department of Christian science. It recognizes no school in theology, it aims to inculcate that spirit of love and charity which allows men to differ upon all questions where they have the right to differ. We design, each year, to elevate our standard of scholarship, for the times demand and the world needs an educated clergy. In these times we want men to know what they believe, and in their love for Christ will labor to bring back unity and peace to our divided Christendom. The West needs men clergy of a peculiar kind of character. We need men who understand the social problems, the reasonings of science, and who can unravel human sophistry and brush away the web of infidel reasoning."

As the man whose spirit and work were so intimately identified with the early growth of Seabury, the following brief sketch is given of Bishop Whipple. He was born in Adams, New York, February 15, 1822, and prepared for college, but owing to feeble health turned to business pursuits. Later he decided to enter the ministry and followed the course under Dr. William D. Wilson, and was ordained deacon in Trinity Church in Geneva, New York, in 1849, and a year later ordained priest in Christ's Church in Sackett's Harbor, New York. He remained as rector of the Church of Holy Communion in Chicago until 1859, and was then consecrated the first bishop of Minnesota. Having many Indians in his jurisdiction, his time was devoted largely to their improvement, education and evangelization. He was known among the tribes as "Straight Tongue" and for many years was a recognized authority on Indian problems. For over forty-one years Bishop Whipple was a central figure among the citizens of Faribault, and was a man of rare personality and noble character. He died February 16, 1901.

Rev. Frederick F. Kramer. The present warden of Seabury Divinity School at Faribault is Rev. Frederick F. Kramer. Doctor Kramer was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1861, and was graduated from Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, with the degrees A. B., M. A. and D. D. He graduated from the General Theological Seminary at New York City, B. D., and received his degree Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Colorado. Doctor Kramer was rector of St. John's Church at Boulder, Colorado, five years, and then for fifteen years was rector of All Saints Church in Denver. In 1912 he became warden of the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, and occupies the chair of professor of homiletics.

John I. Davis. Though a member of the Swift County bar only twelve years, John I. Davis has the reputation of possessing the largest law practice in the county, and all his time and energies are taken up with the handling of the splendid business which has rewarded his talent. Mr. Davis is a native of

Minnesota and the product of its schools and colleges.

He was born at Judson, Minnesota, February 18, 1877, son of Reese and Jennie (Jones) Davis. The Davis family were Welsh people, and the paternal grandparents came to the United States in 1848, spending the rest of their lives in Ohio. The maternal grandfather, John Jones, was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and lived for a number of years in the State of Minnesota. Reese Davis was born in Wales in 1844, and his wife in Ohio in 1848, and they are still living. Mr. Davis grew up in Ohio, and when about seventeen years of age enlisted in Company C of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry and served a term of three years, at the end of which he re-enlisted and continued with the Union forces a year and eight months, making an aggregate service of almost five years, a very exceptional record among the volunteer army. He participated in many of the campaigns down the Mississippi Valley, including the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge and other battles in the progress of Grant's army through the heart of the Confederacy. He suffered one severe wound and also a sunstroke. After the war he was married and then took up a homestead near Tracy in Lyon County, Minnesota, lived there until 1883, spent four years in the Village of Tracy, and has since been a resident of Marshall. For many years he combined the occupation of carpenter with that of farmer and was in active work until 1899, since which time he has lived retired and enjoying the fruits of a well spent career. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, he has been active in church affairs, and in politics is a republican. There were five children: Mrs. William Russell, whose husband is a prosperous attorney at Moorhead; Mrs. Krook, wife of the postmaster at Marshall; Mrs. Rigney, whose husband is a civil engineer and at the present time postmaster at Laurel, Montana; John I. and Thomas E., twins, the latter also an attorney with residence at Marshall. Thomas E. Davis finished the high school course in Marshall, spent two years in Macalester College at St. Paul, and studied law at Marshall and was admitted to practice in 1901.

John I. Davis received the bulk of his public school training at Marshall, where he graduated from the high school in 1894. The following year he was not in school, then spent two years in Macalester College at St. Paul, was a teacher for two years, and on resuming his studies was in the law department of the state university two years. Once more he left school to get some of the necessary names to finish his education, spent a year as teacher at Donaldson, and finished his law course in 1903 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. Davis was associated with his brother in practice for one year, in September, 1904, located at Appleton, was elected county attorney, and in 1907 removed to Benson, in which city he has his offices and looks after his splendid practice. He served two years as county attorney of Swift County. In his private practice Mr. Davis has specialized in personal injury cases and has greater skill in handling this class of practice than any other lawyer in Swift County.

In 1906 Mr. Davis married Mrs. May Webster of Appleton. There are two children: Thomas Edwin, born May 5, 1907; and Willard John, born March 31, 1911. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Congregational Church, is a leader in church work, and is also president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Davis is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Lodge No. 952, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is a republican.

Ernest G. Melander. The active citizenship of the City of Moorhead has no more energetic factor than Ernest G. Melander, whose chief business is as proprietor and editor of the Moorhead Citizen, whose various interests have also given him prominence in the local city government, in fraternal work both at home and over the state, and he is well known in the local, state and national bodies of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Ernest G. Melander was born in St. Paul, November 23, 1872, and though still a young man, has spent a great many years in the printing and publishing business. His father, Andrew Melander, was born in Sweden, and on coming to the United States settled at St. Paul, being a carpenter by trade. His wife, Johanah Melander, was also born in Sweden, and died in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1908. Their children were: Ernest G.; Hilda J., who lives in Fargo, North Dakota, and married M. J. Burns: Edward F., who married Mattie Engvik, is a printer at Fargo; Harry, who married Ida Dougherty, is manager of the Pokegama Springs Bottling Works at Detroit, Minnesota.

In 1877 Ernest G. Melander's parents removed to Lake Park, Minnesota, and in 1881 to Fargo, North Dakota, and in these two places he received his education in the public schools. However, his university was a printing office, and at the early age of fourteen he began vocational training for life, first in the trade of harnessmaker, and afterwards as a printer's apprentice with the Fargo Sun and later the Fargo Argus. He was employed on the Call at Superior, Wisconsin, for several years, and then removed to Duluth, and worked in job printing offices and also in the offices of the News-Tribune and the Herald in that city. In 1896 Mr. Melander became associated with the Fargo Forum, was connected with several printing offices in that city, and then came to Moorhead and for five years was with the Independent.

On October 17, 1902, Mr. Melander established the Moorhead Citizen, of which he has since been proprietor and editor. At the beginning he had a partner, Mr. Zeller, but became sole proprietor on April 4, 1906. The Citizen is a democratic newspaper, and has a large circulation through Clay, Becker and neighboring counties, and many subscribers are located in other states and in foreign countries. The offices and plant are on Front Street in the Kiefer Block. Mr. Melander is himself a democrat. He has also been active in politics and was at one time a candidate for coroner of Clay County and at another time for mayor of the City of Moorhead. Although he was defeated he made an excellent run both times.

In local affairs he is a member of the Key City Hook and Ladder Company, and has also served as captain and treasurer of the company and treasurer of the fire department. He belongs to the Commercial Club, and both personally and through his newspaper accepts every opportunity to do good to his home city. Mr. Melander became affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men in 1900, in White Cloud Tribe No. 53, at Moorhead, and with the exception of the first year has been a representative to the State Great Council fourteen consecutive

E. G. Melander

years, and has also been representative to the Great Council of the United States three times, at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1907; at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1908, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1909. He is a past great sachem of the State of Minnesota, is deputy great sachem of the state at the present time, and is also collector of the wampum of Tribe No. 53. In connection with this fraternity he has taken the lead in stimulating interest in athletic sports at Moorhead. Two years ago he organized the baseball team among the members of the Red Men, and has since been manager of the team. This team has played the strongest amateur baseball organizations in that part of the state, and in 1913 won eight games out of twelve and in 1914 ten games out of seventeen.

Mr. Melander is also prominent in the Knights of the Maccabees, his local affiliation being with North Star Tent No. 7, of which he is past commander, and is now first master of the guard, and is a past state commander of the State of North Dakota. He is a past consul in the Hazel Camp No. 3079 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 3, 1896, at Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. Melander married Miss Mary Musolf, daughter of Martin Musolf, who is a molder by trade and lives at Duluth. Their three children are: Norman F., in the sophomore class of the Moorhead High School; Marguerite, a freshman in the high school; and Edna G., who is a student at Faribault, Minnesota, in the school for the deaf and dumb.

Alfred Emmett Haven is editor and publisher of the Faribault Democrat. He is a veteran newspaper man, of the older school of journalism, began learning the printer's trade when a boy, and after a service from the beginning to the end of the Civil war in the ranks of a Wisconsin regiment, resumed the profession, and more than forty years ago came to Faribault and is now one of the oldest journalists in the state. In the Democrat he has a newspaper which is an influential moulder of public opinion, and a complete index of the news in Rice County.

Alfred Emmett Haven was born in the Town of Guilford, Chenango County, New York, February 4, 1840. His father, Asa Haven, was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1780, and died at Guilford, Chenango County, New York, in 1858, his parents having moved to Guilford when he was twelve years of age. He was a wheelwright, a millwright, and also a farmer, and a man of some substance and considerable influence in his community. Mr. Haven's great-great-grandfather, Richard Haven, was a native of Scotland, and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1746. Grandfather Asa Haven moved from Lynn, Massachusetts, to Bennington, Vermont, and was a New England farmer. Both Richard and Asa Haven were volunteers during the Revolutionary war in the Colonial forces that beat back the army of Burgoyne, and participated in the brilliant victory at Bennington under General Stark. Richard Haven is twice mentioned in the official records of the Revolution. Asa Haven, the father, married Harriet Esther Clark, who was born in 1800 on the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were coming from The Hague, Holland. She died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in April, 1866.

Alfred Emmett Haven, spent the first eighteen years of his life at Guilford, New York. His father died then, and his mother in the same year moved west and located at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he continued his education in the high school for two years. In 1860 Mr. Haven took up the study of law in the office of Judge Hugh and Angus Cameron at La Crosse, and at the same time learned the printer's trade in the office of the La Crosse Democrat, which was the first daily paper established in La Crosse. This paper was established by Mr. Haven's half-brother, C. P. Sykes under the name of the Daily Union. Subsequently Mr. Sykes bought out the Democrat and merged the two papers under the name The Democrat. Mr. Haven's studies in law and his training as a printer were interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South. Only a few days after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, he enlisted on April 18, 1861, in Company B of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. His service as a Union soldier continued for four years and four months. A complete record of his military experiences would cover many of the battles and important campaigns of the war. He was in the battles of Blackburn Ford, the first battle of Bull Run, assisted in the building of the fort at Chain Bridge, and in October, 1861, his regiment became a part of the famous Iron Brigade, composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin regiments and the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana. With the Iron Brigade he fought at the battles of Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness, and altogether was in twenty-one major engagements.

After the war and after his return to Wisconsin, Mr. Haven was soon ready for admission to the bar, and it was his intention to follow a career as a lawyer. The necessity for immediate provision for his financial needs caused a change in his plans, and directed his energies to a profession in which he has perhaps served with better usefulness than in the law, though perhaps not with as great financial success. He returned to the trade of printer in the office of the La Crosse Democrat, eventually became associate editor, and for eight years was active manager of the journal. In 1872 Mr. Haven moved to Faribault, Minnesota, where he purchased the Faribault Leader, changing the name to the Democrat. For more than forty years that influential journal has been under his direction as proprietor and editor. The offices and plant are situated in the Masonic Block at the corner of Third Street and Central Avenue and have been in this one location since 1878.

Aside from his work as an editor, Mr. Haven has identified himself with many civic and social organizations during his residence in Faribault. He served as county superintendent of school for Rice County for four years, and was postmaster at Faribault five years and three months, having been appointed by President Cleveland during his second administration and serving more than a year under President McKinley. Mr. Haven is a democrat. He was elected in 1872 a member of the board of trustees of the Faribault public library, and has served in that position more than forty years. For twenty-six years he was a member of the school board, and is now a trustee and vice president of the Soldiers' Home. In a business way he was at one time a director of the Faribault Rattan Works. Mr. Haven has served as a warden and vestryman in the Cathedral Episcopal Church at Faribault for twenty-eight years, and is a trustee of the Girls School, the St. Mary's Hall. Fraternally he is affiliated with Faribault Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., being the oldest living past master, for twelve consecutive years was

high priest of Tyrian Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and for two terms was commander of Faribault Commandery No. 8, K. T. He was formerly a member of the Knights of Honor and belonged to other fraternities.

On November 13, 1867, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, Mr. Haven married Miss Mary Ann Meeker, a daughter of Cornelius S. Meeker, a former merchant of La Crosse, now deceased. Mr. Haven has two children: Reide M., who was educated in the public schools and the Shattuck Military School at Faribault and has been foreman in the office of the Democrat since 1898; Freeda M. is the wife of Andrew B. Eddy, who is secretary of the Hope Club at Providence, Rhode Island.

Frank W. McKellip. Representative of a family which since the earliest pioneer times has been identified with Minnesota, Frank W. McKellip since leaving university has been engaged in engineering, has been connected with the engineering department of several western railways, and for the past six years has been city engineer of Faribault.

Frank W. McKellip was born in Faribault, Minnesota, October 12, 1872, a son of Charles D. McKellip, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1843 and died in Chicago in December, 1906. It was Grandfather William McKellip, whose ancestors came from the North of Scotland who founded the McKellip family in Minnesota Territory as early as 1855. Charles D. McKellip was a boy when the family came to Rice County, and they all lived as farmers in that section. He was reared on his father's farm, and in 1864 enlisted for service in the Union army in Company D of the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, and saw one year of service. Returning to Faribault, he taught school for some time, but for many years was connected with the Faribault Republican, and continued in newspaper work until his death. He married Emily Woodmas, who was born in Ohio and now lives with her son Frank. The other son, W. S. McKellip is outside superintendent of the School for the Deaf at Berkeley, California.

Frank W. McKellip grew up at Faribault, graduated from the high school in 1892, and after a varied experience in other lines of employment prepared for his regular profession by graduation from the University of Minnesota in 1898 with the degree electrical engineer. For a few months he was employed by the Minneapolis General Electric Company, then returned to Faribault, and practiced his profession individually for two years. Then followed six months of employment with the Chicago Telephone Company in Chicago, and he was then employed on the engineering staff of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, in Old Mexico for a year and a half. After that Mr. McKellip was an engineer with the Great Northern Railway in Nebraska and Montana, and in 1908 returned to Faribault, for one year was employed in making maps of the county, and in May, 1909, was elected to his present office as city engineer of Faribault. He has planned and supervised practically every municipal improvement at Faribault in the past five years.

For three months he filled an unexpired term as auditor of Rice County. Mr. McKellip is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church, and has affiliations with Faribault Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., with Faribault Chapter, R. A. M., with Faribault Commandery No. 8, K. T., with Osman Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with Faribault Lodge No. 1166, B. P. O. E., and formerly was identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. McKellip resides at 623 Third Street, S. W., Faribault.

James M. Punderson. One of the flourishing and important industrial enterprises that is centralized at Northfield, Rice County, and lends greatly to the commercial prestige of the city, is that controlled by the Northfield Seed and Nursery Company, and of this representative corporation Mr. Punderson is secretary and treasurer—known as a citizen of sterling character and marked loyalty and as a business man of strong personality and much initiative power, orous in his chosen field of enterprise, he is a young man of strong personality and much initiative power, and he has proved himself eminently qualified for the executive responsibilities that devolve upon him in connection with the extensive business of the company with which he is identified.

Mr. Punderson takes distinctive pride in claiming Minnesota as the place of his nativity and he is fully appreciative of the manifold advantages and attractions of this great commonwealth of the Northwest. He was born in the City of St. Paul, on the 24th of December, 1889, and thus became a right welcome Christmas arrival in the home of his parents, John W. and Mary (Soare) Punderson, the former of whom was born at Hudson, Columbia County, New York, in 1862, and the latter of whom was a native of England. John W. Punderson was reared and educated in the old Empire State, has been a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, since 1884, and is one of the substantial and representative business men of the capital city, where he is a director of the wholesale hardware corporation of Farwell, Osman, Kirk & Co., besides which he is president of the Northfield Seed and Nursery Company, of which his only son, subject of this review,, is secretary and treasurer. He is a republican in his political allegiance. The death of his wife occurred in 1912. Of the three children, James M. is the eldest, and the two daughters, Carolyn Eleanor and Dorothy Mary, remain at the paternal home in St. Paul.

John W. Punderson is a son of James M. Punderson, who was born in the State of New York in 1830, and who died at Hudson, that state, in 1902. For many years he was engaged in the freight forwarding business along the Hudson River, and he owned and operated a line of steamboats on that great watercourse, his father, Frank Punderson, likewise a native of New York, having been identified with the same line of enterprise during the course of a signally active and successful career. Frank Punderson was a son of Rev. Ebenezer Punderson, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church and the third of the name Ebenezer to have represented, in as many generations, the family in the ministry of this denomination, from which one of the number withdrew to become a member of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Punderson family lineage is traced back to fine old colonial stock in New England, and the original American progenitor was John Punderson, who immigrated from England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1637.

He whose name initiates this review is indebted to the public schools of St. Paul for his early educational discipline, and after his graduation in the high school, as a member of the class of 1908, he completed a two years' course in the Minnesota State Agricultural College, at St. Anthony's Park, this training having been such as to fortify him most

Fred Stalley

excellently for the supervision of the scientific and practical details of the extensive industry with which he is now actively concerned.

In the spring of 1911 Mr. Punderson established his residence at Northfield, where he passed one year in effective service with the United States Department of Agriculture, here maintained under the auspices of the University of Minnesota. His attention was given principally to statistical work, and in the same year he purchased an interest in the Northfield Seed & Nursery Company, this action definitely signifying his deep interest in agriculture, horticulture and allied industries. The business of which he is now the active executive officer was established in 1906, under the title of the Nichols & Sherpy Seed Company, which title was changed to that of the Northfield Seed & Nursery Company in 1910. Under the aggressive and effective direction of Mr. Punderson the enterprise has been greatly expanded in scope and importance, and it was in consonance with his ideas that the company was incorporated under the laws of the state, in 1912. His father has been president from the time of incorporation and he himself has retained the dual office of secretary and treasurer. The company controls a large and substantial wholesale seed business and makes a specialty of the handling of seed corn grown under contract and sold to dealers throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Canadian Northwest. The company's finely equipped nurseries are situated three-fourths of a mile east of the Northfield postoffice, and the warehouses and offices in Northfield are at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets.

Mr. Punderson is active and progressive not only in connection with his business affairs, but also as a citizen of broad views and distinctive public spirit. He is an independent republican in his political proclivities and thus far in his career has manifested no predilection for public office. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is an active and valued member of the Northfield Commercial Club, and is affiliated with Northfield Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Punderson is distinctively a popular factor in both business and social circles of his adopted city, and is numbered among the eligible young bachelors of Northfield.

Fred Stalley. Clay County has no more popular citizen than Fred Stalley, who has been continuously identified with the office of registrar of deeds for sixteen years, the first five years as deputy and since then as the elected official. Mr. Stalley was one of the early farmer settlers of Clay County, and while developing his land also took an active interest in public affairs and from a township office received promotion to the county seat at Moorhead.

Fred Stalley is a native of England, born in Hertfordshire, twenty-five miles north of London, April 18, 1851. His family has resided for many generations in England, but the original people of the name were French Huguenots who after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled to England. Henry B. Stalley, father of the Moorhead citizen, was born in the same locality in 1820, was a general merchant and died there in 1878. His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Turner, was born in 1825, and after the death of her husband came to the United States in 1883 and died in Clay County, Minnesota, in 1893. Their children were: Henry, who is connected with the Christ Hospital in England; Fred; Mary A., who lives in Forest Grove, Oregon; William, who is connected with one of the large stores of St. Paul; Alice M., wife of F. Southwell, a resident of Minneapolis and collector for the Tri-State Telephone Company; Annie M., wife of A. F. Burlingham, a seed merchant at Forest Grove, Oregon; and Charles, engaged in the real estate business at Vancouver, B. C.

Fred Stalley grew up and received his education in England. Not long after attaining manhood he emigrated to the United States, sought a new home in Clay County, Minnesota, which was then almost undeveloped, and contributed his share towards the progress of the community by improving a homestead claim. His career as a farmer continued until 1897, when he accepted a position in the office of the register of deeds and moved to Moorhead. Later he was himself elected register of deeds and the voters have seen fit to re-elect him at each succeeding two years, while on November 3, 1914, he was re-elected for the extended time of four years.

During his residence in the country Mr. Stalley served as justice of the peace in the Town of Hawley for thirteen years, and was also a member of the school board. He is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church, is secretary and manager of the Clay County Abstract Company, belongs to the Moorhead Commercial Club, and has fraternal affiliations with Moorhead Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with Moorhead Lodge Knights of Pythias, and with the Royal Arcanum. At Hawley, Minnesota, in 1890, Mr. Stalley married Miss Nellie H. Axtell, whose father was the late Doctor Axtell, a physician of Troy, Pennsylvania. To their marriage have been born two children: Francis C., now attending Fargo College at Fargo, North Dakota; and Harold A., who graduated from the Moorhead High School and took a business course in Concordia College at Moorhead, and is now one of his father's deputies in the office of register of deeds.

Harry C. Howe. A native son of Owatonna, judicial center and metropolis of Steele County, Mr. Howe is a representative of one of the best known and most influential pioneer families of this county, and his father, a man of sterling character and distinctive ability, was one of the founders of the Owatonna Manufacturing Company, which for nearly half a century has conducted one of the most important industrial enterprises in Steele County. Of this company, of which Harry C. Howe is now secretary and treasurer, it is imperative that brief record be made in this history, and the following extracts are taken, with but slight paraphrase, from an interesting circular issued by the company, under the virtual title of "Half a Century of Seeding Machinery":

"The manufacture of Owatonna seeding machinery was commenced in 1865, by Michael F. Lowth and Thomas J. Howe, who built a factory in Owatonna, Minnesota, and began making Owatonna seeders, under the firm name of Lowth & Howe. The following year Henry N. LaBare entered the business. In 1888 the business was incorporated under the name of the Owatonna Manufacturing Company, by which title it has been known since that time. The manufacture of Owatonna seeding machinery has been under the same management for almost fifty years.

"Fifty years is a long span in the history of the United States. When the building of Owatonna

seeding machinery was initiated, the Civil war was just over, the boundless prairies of our great West were hardly scratched, Minnesota was a sparsely settled western State, but recently admitted to the Union, and the Dakotas and Montana were peopled only by the Indians. The building of farm machinery was in its infancy.

"Among the first ten men who were granted patents by the United States government for seeding machinery were Michael F. Lowth and Thomas J. Howe. They were among the earliest pioneers in the designing and building of force-feed grain seeding machines. They started their modest factory in the little village of Owatonna, in southern Minnesota; and there, in conjunction with Henry N. LaBare, who joined them the following year, they built for many years the Owatonna seeder,—crude and awkward looking to modern eyes, but a machine which would do the work for which it was designed, and, above all, a machine that would last. We have in our factory to-day an Owatonna seeder which was built about 1867, which put in thirty-six consecutive crops, and which is capable of putting in a crop of grain to-day.

"Many farmers in the Northwest will remember the old-style Owatonna seeder with which their father, and perhaps their grandfathers, put in their crops thirty, forty, or almost fifty years ago. The inventors and builders of those seeders always put into them the best iron, the best lumber, the most skillful labor they could buy. They gave an honest dollar's worth for every dollar they received, and thousands of farmers to-day can testify to the sturdy, lasting qualities of Owatonna seeders.

"And what the fathers founded, the sons have carried forward and increased. It is a far cry from the old-style Owatonna seeder, with its wood frame and wood bars, to the latest type of the Owatonna drill, built in over a hundred sizes and styles. But the same sturdy, lasting qualities are in each. The same care in selecting materials, in procuring labor, in overseeing the manufacture of Owatonna seeding machinery is found in our factory to-day. We were never trained in building machines cheap.

"The building of Owatonna seeding machinery has been under the same management for almost half a century. The present officers of the company are 'on the job' every day, watching, planning, experimenting, designing; personally supervising the construction of every machine that goes out of the factory. The Owatonna Manufacturing Company is not a part of any giant combination or 'trust.' We are not so large but that our officers give their personal attention to every detail of the business. * * * Owatonna seeding machines are built to meet every condition, it being well understood that modern farming demands many different kinds of seeding machines, and that what is adapted to one locality is not adapted to another."

The preceding quotations are more suggestive and significant than would be any mere outline description of the company's factory, details concerning the processes of manufacture, and record of gradual growth and development. It is necessary to say only that the products of this splendid manufactory are used in all agricultural sections of the United States and Canada, with an export trade that has been of broad scope. Of the founders of the business it may be noted that Michael F. Lowth was born in 1823 and died in 1882; Thomas J. Howe was born in 1827 and died in 1908; and Henry N. LaBare, who was born in 1835, died in 1906. Frank LaBare, son of Henry N., is now president of the company; George S. Barr, son-in-law of Thomas J. Howe, is vice president; and H. C. Howe, whose name introduces this article, is secretary and treasurer.

Harry C. Howe was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, on the 16th of November, 1873, and is a son of Thomas J. and Sarah M. (Chapman) Howe, the former of whom was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1827, and the latter of whom likewise was a native of the old Empire State, where she was born in the year 1831. The mother of Thomas J. Howe was a lineal descendant of that historic New England character, Peregrine White. The lineage of the Howe family is traced back to sterling English stock and representatives of the name settled in New England in the colonial epoch of American history, the name having been one of special prominence in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and also, in later generations, in the State of New York.

Thomas J. Howe was reared and educated in his native state and early gave evidence of superior mechanical and inventive talent. In 1848, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, he came to the West and established his residence in Wisconsin, and though he thereafter passed varying intervals in New York State, he continued virtually a resident of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, until his removal to Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1865. Not only did he aid in the upbuilding of a great industrial enterprise at Owatonna, but his strong and noble influence was potent in the furtherance of the social and material progress and advancement of the town and county which represented his home for many years and in which his name and memory are revered and honored. He was eighty-one years of age at the time of his death, in 1908, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in 1893 and he having been an active and zealous member of the Universalist Church. Mr. Howe was affiliated with the York Rite lodge, chapter and commandery bodies of the Masonic fraternity, in Owatonna, and his political allegiance was given to the republican party, though he had naught of aspiration for the honors or emoluments of public office.

It may be stated that the fine modern plant of the Owatonna Manufacturing Company is situated on West Rose Street, the office number being 118 on that thoroughfare. The output now includes grain drills and seeders, which are extensively used throughout the Mississippi Valley and Middle West, and a department is now devoted also to the manufacturing of churns for creamery use, these improved products finding sale in all parts of the Union and in the principal countries of Europe, with substantial export trade in other countries.

H. C. Howe, who as a citizen and business man is well upholding the high prestige of the honored name which he bears, acquired his early education in the public schools of Owatonna, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1890, after which he was for three years a student in the University of Minnesota. In the spring of 1893, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Howe assumed the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Owatonna Manufacturing Company, and with the passing years he has familiarized himself with all practical and executive details pertaining to the carrying forward of the extensive and important industry with which he has continued to be actively identified. He is secretary and treasurer of the company, is to be designated as one of Minnesota's representative business men of the younger genera-

tion, and commands a secure place in popular confidence and esteem.

It may well be understood that Mr. Howe is animated by a spirit of unswerving loyalty to and appreciation of the city, county and state that have ever represented his home, and he gives his influence and cooperation in support of those measures and enterprises that tend to conserve the general welfare of the community. He is found staunchly arrayed in the ranks of the republican party, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His is a deep appreciation of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with the following organizations in his native city: Star in the East Lodge, No. 33, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Owatonna Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of which he was commander in 1913 and 1914. He was formerly in active affiliation with the lodge of Elks at Austin, Mower County.

On the 20th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Howe to Miss Jane F. Semple, at Marshalltown, Iowa. The parents of Mrs. Howe are residents of Huntsville, Missouri, and she herself was born in the City of St. Louis, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Howe have two children—Sarah and Samuel—and the attractive family home is at No. 387 East Main Street.

Willis E. Kenyon. Steele county is signally favored in the personnel of its executive corps at the present time, and the able and honored incumbent of the office of judge of the Probate Court of the county is he whose name introduces this paragraph and who has proved most circumspect and faithful in the administration of the affairs of his important office.

Judge Kenyon was born in Chautauqua County, New York, on the 5th of November, 1852, and is a son of Dr. Thomas Kenyon and Mary (Smith) Kenyon, the former of whom was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in Chautauqua County, that state, in 1818. Doctor Kenyon, an able exponent of the benignant homeopathic school of medicine, became one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Steele County, Minnesota, where he settled, in Somerset Township, in 1856. He served as the first coroner of Steele County and was a prominent and influential citizen, a physician of high attainments, and a man whose kindliness and self-abnegating service gave him secure place in popular confidence and esteem, so that his memory is revered in the county that was long his home. He retired from the active practice of his profession several years prior to his death, which occurred at his old home in Steele County, in 1882, his loved and devoted wife, held in affectionate esteem by all who knew her, having survived him by a decade and having been summoned to the life eternal in 1892. The genealogy of the Kenyon family is traced back to staunch English origin and the founders of the American branch were members of the Society of Friends and came to this country in the colonial era of our national history. Though the Quaker or Friends' faith is opposed to warfare, it is virtually a matter of assurance that representatives of the Kenyon family were found arrayed as loyal patriots and soldiers in the War of the Revolution. From the old Empire State members of the family finally came to the West and established a residence in Illinois, and from the latter state the parents of Judge Kenyon came as pioneers to Minnesota, about two years prior to the admission of the state to the Union.

Judge Kenyon was about four years of age at the time of the family removal to Minnesota and he acquired his early education in the pioneer schools of Steele County, which has been his home from childhood. He eventually became a prosperous farmer and influential citizen of Somerset Township, and there he continued to give his personal supervision to his fine landed estate until 1905, in the meanwhile having served six years as treasurer of his school district, eight years as township assessor, and twelve years as chairman of the county board of supervisors. Known as a man of broad information and mature judgment and as a citizen of impregnable integrity of purpose, he was naturally called upon to serve in positions of public trust, and the maximum preferment along this line came in his election to the office of judge of the Probate Court of the county, in November, 1908. By successive reelections he has since continued the incumbent of this exacting position and this fact offers the best voucher for the efficiency of his administration and the popular estimate placed upon the same. He has maintained his residence in Owatonna since 1905 and the family is one of prominence in the representative social activities of the community. Within his regime as judge of probate nine cases adjudicated by Judge Kenyon have been appealed to the District Court, and in all save one of these cases his decision has been confirmed. The judge is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies which have made the republican party the conservator of the best interests of the nation and has found no grounds for abating his allegiance to the cause. He is a stockholder and secretary of the Owatonna creamer and still owns his fine farm in Somerset Township. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Universalist Church.

On the 10th of January, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Kenyon to Miss Annie Schwesio, daughter of the late John Schweiso, who was born in Germany and who settled in Steele County, Minnesota, in an early day; he became one of the representative agriculturists of this section of the state and both he and his wife continued to reside on their old homestead until their death. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Judge and Mrs. Kenyon: Nellie and Jessie, both of whom were graduated in the Owatonna High School, are now efficient and popular teachers in the public schools of this city; Orissa was graduated in the high school and the Canfield Business College and is now stenographer for her father in the office of the judge of probate; Irvin is engaged in the express business in the City of Madison, Wisconsin; and Ferna likewise is a popular teacher in the Owatonna schools, she also having been graduated in the high school of this place.

Judge Kenyon takes a lively interest in all that pertains to the state that has represented his home from his early childhood and is well informed concerning the conditions, incidents and influences of the pioneer days.

Stephen B. Haessly, M. D. Both in the broad field of good citizenship and in devotion to the interests of his profession, Doctor Haessly has made a notable success, particularly as a surgeon and as an authority and one of the successful practitioners

in Minnesota in the special branch of medicine and surgery pertaining to the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Haessly has practiced at Faribault since 1912, and has been identified with the profession in this state for the past ten years.

Stephen B. Haessly was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, December 25, 1875. His father, George Haessly, born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1839, was descended from ancestors who came from the vicinity of Berne, Switzerland, and his father was the American emigrant, settling near Reading in Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer. George Haessly died in Pierce County, Wisconsin, in 1900, having located in that state in 1860, and followed farming as his vocation. George Haessly married Mary T. Schurck, who was born in Ohio in 1842 and died in Pierce County, Wisconsin, in November, 1913. Their children were: James A., a Pierce County farmer; Margaret, wife of Patrick Shannon, a farmer in Pierce County, Wisconsin; Joanna, a dressmaker in Chicago; Phillip, a hardware merchant at Ellsworth, Wisconsin; Robert, who died at the age of twenty-four; George M., a farmer in Pierce County; Stephen B.; Thomas, an engineer in Pierce County; Catherine, wife of E. P. Callahan, superintendent of concrete construction work lives in Little Falls, Minnesota; Louis, died at the age of fourteen; and John H., who resides in Faribault with his brother, Doctor Haessly.

Doctor Haessly, the seventh in this large family of children, removed to Pierce County, Wisconsin, in 1884, with his parents, spent his early life on a farm, and while attending the public schools and developing a good constitution by farm labors, Doctor Haessly attended the high school at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and spent four years as a teacher in Pierce County. In 1900 he graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Illinois, and is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Greek Letter Honorary Medical Fraternity. After his early experience as a general physician and surgeon, Doctor Haessly in 1908 returned to Chicago and took post-graduate special studies in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor Haessly practiced in Cannon Falls, Minnesota, from 1904 to 1909, was located at Red Wing for several years, and in 1912 came to Faribault. Since then he has specialized in surgery, particularly in the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is less and less engaged in general medical practice. On coming to Faribault Doctor Haessly became associated with A. M. Hanson, M. D., and in their partnership they are probably the ablest men in the special lines of medicine and surgery in Rice County. They had constructed for their use a building on Central Avenue at the corner of Fifth Street, and have their offices as thoroughly equipped as any in Minnesota.

Doctor Haessly served on the health board during his residence at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, and is a member of the County, State, American and Southern Minnesota Medical Association. Politically he is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, and affiliates with Faribault Lodge No. 1166, B. P. O. E., and with the Knights of Columbus. Doctor Haessly was married in 1907 to Miss Effie H. Johnson, daughter of C. B. Johnson, who is a retired merchant in Minneapolis. Doctor Haessly and wife were married in Cannon Falls. They have one child, Stuart, four years old. Their home is at 610 Second Street.

GEORGE MOLM. President of the Morristown State Bank of Morristown, George Molm has been identified with this section of Minnesota upwards of half a century, came to manhood here, worked at a trade for several years, then engaged in farming, and from agriculture and his live stock operations accumulated the capital which he has now chiefly employed in the Morristown State Bank.

George Molm was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1856. His father, J. W. Molm, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828, and is now living retired in that kingdom, after having won a modest fortune in the United States. He emigrated to America in 1849, not long after the Revolution of 1848, settled in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 came out to the northwestern frontier, locating in Morristown, Minnesota. There he became a pioneer merchant. In Germany he had learned the shoemaker's trade, and for a number of years made shoes by custom order for the people in and about Morristown. Subsequently he moved to Dakota Territory. Besides his trade and business as a merchant, he was a very successful buyer and seller of farm lands, and also cultivated a number of farms, and in that way accumulated the competence with which he finally returned to his fatherland. J. W. Molm married Elizabeth Edelheiser, who was born in Germany and died while they lived in Morristown, Minnesota. Their children were: George; Henrietta, wife of William Downine, an editor at Millbank, South Dakota; Fred, a butcher and farmer in the State of Washington; and Howard, a merchant and farmer at Gaylord, North Dakota.

George Molm was educated in the public schools of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, was ten years of age when his father located in Minnesota, and finished his training in the public schools at Morristown. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, Mr. Molm first learned the trade of shoemaker, which had been his father's occupation, and worked as a cobbler six years, and then at the harness trade until twenty-five years of age. He then turned to a field promising more profit and a better scope for his energies and ability, and from 1877 to 1881 was engaged in the harness business at Morristown. His next venture was the purchase of a farm, and farming has more than thirty years constituted his regular business. At the present time Mr. Molm owns a fine estate of more than two hundred acres one mile northeast of Morristown, where he does general farming, and for a long time has been a stock dealer. Mr. Molm has been president of the Morristown State Bank since 1910. This bank was established in 1899, and for fifteen years has offered a reliable service to the country in and about Morristown. Its capital stock is $20,000, with a surplus of $5,000.

Mr. Molm is a democrat in politics, and for several years served as town supervisor. His fraternal affiliations are with Cannon River Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M., of which he is now master, and altogether has held that position in the lodge for seventeen years; also with Faribault Lodge No. 1166, B. P. O. E. Mr. Molm is secretary of the Morristown Cemetery Association.

In 1880 occurred his marriage to Miss Cora Spaulding, daughter of E. A. Spaulding, who was a prominent business man of Morristown, a merchant, owner of a sawmill and timber tracts, farms, and other property. He is now deceased. Mr. Molm's children are: Harry G., cashier of the Morristown State Bank; and Gay L., bookkeeper in the bank.

J. T. Shelland

Robert J. Inness. Cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Morristown, Robert J. Inness is a capable young banker, a college bred man, and practically all his business experience has been concentrated on banking, in which profession his qualifications are well recognized in Rice County.

Robert Inness was born in Shelby, Nebraska, March 3, 1891. His grandfather John Inness, a native of England, established the family in Nebraska about thirty-five years ago, and was a farmer at Shelby. James M. Inness, father of Robert J., was born in Wooler, England, in 1858, was about twenty-one years of age when he came with other members of the family to America, and followed farming at Shelby, Nebraska, for a number of years, but is now living there retired. James M. Inness married Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Racine, Wisconsin.

Robert J. Innes, the only child of the family, was educated in the public schools of Shelby, spent two years as a student in the University of Nebraska, and then interrupted his college career to take employment with the Shelby State Bank as assistant cashier, a position he filled for a year and a half. Mr. Inness was then a student in the University of Nebraska for another year, and in 1912 left college to take up his active career. He is affiliated with the Sigma Phi Epsilon college fraternity. After leaving school, Mr. Inness found his first employment with the Arizona Bank and Trust Company at Douglas, Arizona, but the bank failed in a short time, and he then went with the Bank of Douglas, the largest financial institution in that important mining center of Southern Arizona. On April 1, 1914, Mr. Inness came to Minnesota and took his present position as cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Morristown.

Mr. Inness is independent in politics, and has taken his first degree in the Masonic order. On May 12, 1914, at Osceola, Nebraska, he married Miss Margaret Kepner. Her father, W. F. Kepner, is a hardware merchant and undertaker at Osceola.

John T. Shelland, M. D. A physician and surgeon who has practiced both with ability and distinction at Ada in Norman County for the past ten years, John T. Shelland comes of an old American family, with at least six successive generations represented in this country, and many of the name have been successful in the professions as well as in vocations of farming and business.

Dr. John T. Shelland was born at Norwich, New York, June 20, 1872. His father is Rev. J. C. Shelland, D. D., Ph. D., who is now living retired from the ministry of the Methodist Church at his home, 1523 Sixth Street, S. E., Minneapolis. The Shelland ancestry came to America from Scotland but a number of generations prior to that the name appears in Central Norway. For many years the Shelland family lived in Otsego County, New York, where J. C. Shelland was born at the Village of Worcester in 1845. He came west and located at Huron, South Dakota, in 1883. He has spent a long and active life as a Methodist minister, and the chief places at which he was pastor were Wyoming, Pennsylvania, Huron, South Dakota, Aberdeen, South Dakota, Pierz, Minnesota. J. C. Shelland married Annie Trickey, who was of a Boston, Massachusetts, family. At her death in 1897 she left Dr. John T. and Annie, who is now county superintendent of schools in Koochiching County, Minnesota, and has a state wide reputation in the larger phases of educational work. Reverend Doctor Shelland married for his second wife Julia Bulkley, one of America's foremost woman educators, who was for a number of years dean of women in the University of Chicago and prior to her connection with that institution was an instructor at Princeton University, New Jersey, and among her pupils at Princeton was Doctor Vincent, now president of the University of Minnesota. Miss Bulkley had the distinction of having been the fifth woman educator in the United States.

Dr. John T. Shelland received his early education in the public schools near Huron, South Dakota, and in 1894 was graduated in pharmacy from the South Dakota Agricultural College. After working as a pharmacist for several years he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, attended that institution two years, and then followed with two years in the medical department of Hamline University of St. Paul, where he was graduated M. D. in 1900. Doctor Shelland for the first year practiced at Forman, North Dakota, and then for four years was one of the proprietors of the Hankinson Hospital of South Dakota. Since 1905 he has had his home and office in Ada, and is the leading physician and surgeon of that village, his practice extending over a wide radius of country in Norman County. Doctor Shelland has taken post-graduate courses in surgery at Hamline University, and a course in eye, ear, nose and throat at the Chicago Policlinic. His offices are in the Barlow Block at Ada.

Doctor Shelland maintains an independent position in politics. For three years he served as coroner of Norman County. He is affiliated with Norman Lodge No. 151, A. F. & A. M., with Trinity Chapter, R. A. M., at Ledgerwood, North Dakota; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the Ada Commercial Club. In 1905 at Sauk Center, Minnesota, Doctor Shelland married Miss Etta Carpenter, daughter of A. D. Carpenter, a retired farmer and land holder at Sauk Center. To this union have been born three children: Beatrice and David, both in the public schools; and Hildred.

Security State Bank of Owatonna. The First State Bank of Owatonna, the name of which has subsequently been changed to the Security State Bank, was incorporated December 28, 1895, with Nicholas J. Schafer president; Pierce L. Howe, vice president; and Fred E. Church, cashier. The original directors were Messrs. N. J. Schafer, F. E. Church, P. L. Howe, B. J. Meixner and G. Bosshardt. The bank opened its doors for business May 11, 1896, in the building now owned by James Lee on North Cedar Street. Mr. Schafer continued as president until 1902. Mr. Howe was succeeded as vice president by Gottfried Bosshardt in 1898, and was in turn succeeded in 1899 by J. E. Malone, who served until 1902. Mr. Church was cashier until 1899, and after him W. J. Naylor served until 1902.

On January 14, 1902, financial interests of Faribault secured a controlling interest and changed the name of the bank to the Security State Bank of Owatonna, thus indicating its association with the Security Bank of Faribault, controlled by the same group of financiers. The officers elected at that time were: President, B. B. Sheffield, of Faribault; vice president, N. J. Schafer, of Owatonna; cashier, Lynne Peavey, of Faribault. In September, 1902, the bank was established in a new home in the Kelly Block at the corner of Cedar and Broadway.

In May, 1906, began a third period in the history

of the bank. J. H. Robson, a director of the First National Bank of Owatonna, associated with T. H. Kelley and others, secured two-thirds of the stock, and the Faribault interests then retired. The officers elected under the reorganization were: President, J. H. Robson; vice president, T. H. Kelley; cashier, Sidney Robson. In May, 1907, the present regime came into existence. Norman and P. H. Evans, who had previously been with the First National Bank, sold their holdings in that institution to the Kinyon interests and bought a controlling interest in the Security State Bank. The officers since that date to the present time, with beginning of service indicated, are: President, Norman Evans (1907); vice president, T. H. Kelley (1906); cashier, P. H. Evans (1907); assistant cashier, R. J. Deininget, and assistant cashier, O. M. Hegnes. Besides the first three named officers the other directors are: Thomas E. Cashman (1905); John Watowa (1903); B. J. Meixner (1895); and J. H. Robson (1906).

Norman Evans. Prominent and influential as a citizen and business man of Owatonna, Steele County, Mr. Evans is one of the substantial capitalists and representative financiers of this section of the state and is essentially loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He is president of the Security State Bank of Owatonna, one of the leading financial institutions of Steele County, and one that has exercised much influence in conserving the industrial and general stability of the community throughout which its business ramifies.

Norman Evans was born in the Village of Minerva, Essex County, New York, and is a son of Richard and Cynthia (West) Evans, both likewise natives of the old Empire State, where they were reared and educated and where they continued to reside until 1879, when they came to Minnesota and established their home in Olmsted County, where their son Norman had located in the preceding year. In 1890 they removed to Owatonna, where they passed the residue of their lives in the home of their son Norman, of this review. The lineage of the Evans family traces back to sturdy Welsh origin and the progenitors of the American branch settled in New York City in the early part of the eighteenth century. The West family, of which the mother of Mr. Evans was a representative, became identified with New England in the colonial era of our national history and the family record indicates that its first representatives in America came from England on the historic ship Mayflower.

He whose name introduces this review acquired his early education in the common schools of his native village, his father having been an extensive land owner and lumber dealer in the Adirondack Mountain district of New York and having been one of the substantial and influential citizens of Essex County for many years prior to his removal to Minnesota. Norman Evans was afforded also the advantages of a high school in his native county and later completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Troy, New York. In 1878, as a young man, Mr. Evans came to Minnesota and engaged in the general merchandise business in the Village of Dover, Olmsted County, where he remained thus engaged for three years. Thereafter he conducted a general store at Blooming Prairie, Steele County, for seven years, and finally he went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he conducted a shoe store until 1890, when he returned to Steele County, Minnesota, and established his residence at Owatonna. For eight years he was here engaged in the dry-goods business, as one of the leading merchants of the progressive little city, and he then indicated his enterprise and circumspection by turning his attention to the banking business, in which his success has been of unequivocal order and in connection with which he has maintained inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the local public. He initiated operations by purchasing the business of an established private bank at Dodge Center, and incidentally he also developed an extensive real-estate business, his operations being principally in Dodge County. Finally he organized the Farmers National Bank at Dodge Center, of which institution he became president. In 1904 Mr. Evans purchased a large block of stock in the First National Bank of Owatonna, of which he was a director for three years. He thereafter made an extensive tour through the West, and gave special study and investigation to civic and business conditions in the leading cities which he visited. His incidental impressions but vitalized his allegiance to Minnesota and upon his return to Owatonna he purchased the controlling interest in the Security State Bank, of which he has since been president and of which his elder son is cashier. A specific record concerning this bank is given on other pages of this volume, as is also a brief sketch of the career of its cashier, Paul H. Evans.

Mr. Evans is a man of broad mental ken and mature judgment, has achieved pronounced success in connection with normal lines of enterprise and has stood exponent of loyal and progressive citizenship. The Security State Bank was founded in 1895 and Mr. Evans has been its president since 1907, when he purchased a controlling interest, as previously stated. In politics, though never ambitious for public office, he is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Owatonna Congregational Church, of which he has served as a trustee since 1903. Mr. Evans is affiliated with Star of the East Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Owatonna Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and with Owatonna Camp, No. 387, Modern Woodmen of America. While a resident of Dodge County he served as a member of the board of education of Dodge Center.

On the 7th of February, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Evans to Miss Helena M. Bradley, daughter of Commodore Henry Bradley, a prominent and distinguished citizen of Essex County, New York. Of the children of this union the eldest is Paul H., of whom individual mention is made on other pages; Robert K. is a member of the class of 1916 in Pillsbury Academy, one of the fine educational institutions of Minnesota. The beautiful family home, known as Gynnedd Crag, is situated on South Cedar Street, Owatonna, and is a center of gracious hospitality and of much of the representative social activity of the community.

Paul H. Evans. The efficient and popular cashier of the Security State Bank of Owatonna has passed the major part of his life in Steele County, Minnesota, in which state his parents established their residence when he was about two years of age, and he is now one of the representative business men and popular citizens of Owatonna, with deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the civic and material

welfare of the community. On other pages of this work is entered a brief review of the career of his father, Norman Evans, who is president of the Security State Bank, and thus it is not necessary to give in the present connection further data concerning the family history.

Paul H. Evans was born at Minerva, Essex County, New York, on the 5th of April, 1876, and in 1878 his parents came to Minnesota and established their home in Olmsted County, whence they removed to Steele County three years later, thereafter residing for several years in Dodge County. Paul H. Evans is indebted to the public schools for his preliminary educational training and in 1895 was graduated in Pillsbury Academy. Thereafter he continued higher academic studies in Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin, in which institution he was a student for two years. After leaving college Mr. Evans devoted about one year to newspaper work, and he then became bookkeeper in the Farmers National Bank at Dodge Center, Dodge County, Minnesota, of which his father was president, and with the executive affairs of this institution he continued to be identified six years. In 1904 he assumed the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Owatonna, in which he and his father had become stockholders and directors, and of this office he continued the incumbent until 1907, when he became the cashier of the Security State Bank of Owatonna, in which he and his father purchased a controlling interest in that year. He has proved a careful and conservative executive in the handling of financial affairs of broad scope and importance and has done much to make the Security State Bank one of the leading financial institutions of Steele County. A brief review of the history of this bank is given on other pages of this work. Though essentially liberal and public-spirited, Mr. Evans has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of political office, his allegiance being given, however, to the republican party. In addition to his interest in the bank of which he is cashier he is a stockholder also in the Ellendale Bank, at Ellendale, Steele County. He is an appreciative and influential member of the Owatonna Business Men's Club, of which he was president in 1913. In the time-hinored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: Star of the East Lodge, No. 33, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Owatonna Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of St. Paul. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. Both Mr. Evans and his wife are most zealous members of the Congregational Church in their home city, and in the same he is treasurer, besides being superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1905 Mr. Evans wedded Miss Adaline C. Wheelock, daughter of Lewis L. Wheelock, who was a prominent lawyer of Owatonna and an influential citizen of Steele County at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children—Norma, Ruth, Martha, and Paul.

Thomas S. Morton. In the attractive little Village of Blooming Prairie, Steele County, Mr. Morton conducts an automobile garage and a general repair shop for farming machinery, automobiles, etc. He has been for many years known as one of the skilled mechanics of Steele County and has been a resident of Minnesota since boyhood, his father having established a home in Olmsted County in 1856, about two years before Minnesota became one of the sovereign states of the Union. Mr. Morton is a brother of Edwin Morton, another of the honored and influential citizens of Blooming Prairie and one of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication. He whose name initiates this review was one of the valiant soldiers who represented Minnesota in the Union ranks in the Civil war, and his record in that great conflict is one that will stand to his enduring honor.

Thomas S. Morton was born in the little City of St. Helen's Lancastershire, England, on the 24th of October, 1840, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Sharples) Morton, of whom definite mention is made in the sketch of the career of the younger son, Edwin Morton, on other pages of this work. In 1850, when Thomas S. Morton was about ten years old, the family immigrated to America, his rudimentary education having been acquired in his native land and having been supplemented by his attending the common schools in Ulster County, New York, where his parents first established their home after coming to the United States. Later the family removed to New York City, and in the national metropolis likewise Mr. Morton was enabled to attend school. His mother died in the State of New Jersey, the father having in the meanwhile been identified with business activities in New York City, and in 1856 the father came with his children to the Territory of Minnesota and became one of the pioneer settlers of Olmsted County, where he reclaimed a farm from the virgin soil and continued to reside until his death, in 1864.

Sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Minnesota, Thomas S. Morton gave zealous aid in the development and other work of the home farm, and his memory forms a connecting link between the pioneer days and the present era of opulent prosperity and progress in Minnesota. He finally entered upon an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade, to the work of which he gave his attention until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he soon subordinated all else to the call of loyalty and tendered his services in defense of the Union. On the 12th of August, 1862, Mr. Morton enlisted as a private in Company K, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he proceeded to the front and with which he continued in active service until victory had crowned the Union arms and the weary struggle came to an end. He took part in numerous engagements, including the battles of Guntown, Tupelo, Nashville and Spanish Fort, and proved himself a faithful and valiant soldier of the republic.

After the close of the war and the reception of his honorable discharge, Mr. Morton resumed the work of his trade, in Olmsted County, where he remained until 1872, when he established his home at Blooming Prairie, which place has continued to be his place of residence during the long intervening period of more than forty years. Here he has continuously worked at his trade, besides developing his ability as an expert general mechanic, and he now gives his personal supervision to his large and well equipped garage and repair shop. Strong of mind and body, he is still active as a practical mechanic, and he stands as a sturdy, upright and liberal citizen who commands the unqualified esteem of the community which has long represented his home and been the stage of his industrious and successful endeavors.

Mr. Morton is a stalwart in the local camp of the republican party and is a man of strong and well fortified convictions. When Blooming Prairie was incorporated as a village he had the distinction of being chosen the first president of the village council, and he continued on the board as an efficient and progressive incumbent for a period of six years. He is now serving as a member of the school board, and all that concerns the welfare of his home village and county is a matter of lively concern to him. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with Prairie Lodge, No. 123, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the while he perpetuates the more gracious memories and associations of his military career by retaining membership in Goodwin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Owatonna, the county seat of Steele County.

In 1874 was recorded the marriage of Mr. Morton to Miss Ardelia Johnson, of Olmsted County, and of the two children the younger, Anna E., died in childhood; Byron H. is associated with his father in business and is one of the representative business men of the younger generation at Blooming Prairie.

Edwin Morton. Engaged in the hardware and farm implement business in the Village of Blooming Prairie and the owner of one of the fine landed estates of Steele County, Mr. Morton is known and honored as one of the substantial business men and progressive citizens of the state that has represented his home from boyhood and in which his father was a pioneer, the family having come to the Territory of Minnesota about two years prior to the admission of the state to the Union.

Mr. Morton is one of a comparatively limited number of Minnesota citizens who can claim the "right little, tight little isle" of England as the place of their nativity. He was born in the Town of St. Helen's, Lancastershire, England, on the 1st of July, 1849, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Sharples) Morton, both representatives of staunch old families of Lancastershire. George Morton was born at St. Helen's, in 1812, and he died on his pioneer farm, in Olmsted County, Minnesota, on the 29th of June, 1864, his wife having died in the State of New Jersey. In 1850 George Morton immigrated with his family to the United States and settled in Rochester Township, Ulster County, New York. Three years later he removed to New York City, where he found employment in a wholesale grocery establishment and where he remained until 1856, when he came with his wife and children to the Territory of Minnesota and entered claim to a tract of Government land in Olmsted County. He gave himself with characteristic energy to the development of a farm and became one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of that county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1864. His wife had died five or six years previously.

Edwin Morton was a lad of seven years at the time of the family removal to Minnesota and he was reared to adult age under the invigorating influences of the old homestead farm, in Olmsted County. He attended the pioneer schools until he had attained to the age of eighteen years, and was fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, after which he found employment at farm work and other occupations until he was nineteen years old, in the meanwhile attending school when opportunity offered—principally in the winter months. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Morton entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of tinsmith, in a shop at St. Charles, Winona County, and with the work of this trade he continued to be identified nearly three years.

On the 18th of February, 1873, as a young man of limited means but distinctive energy and ambition, Mr. Morton established his residence in the little Village of Blooming Prairie, Steele County, where he engaged in the hardware business on a modest scale. From this nucleus he has, by energy, progressive methods and fair dealings, developed a business that is conceded to be the largest conducted in any village of the same appreciable population in the entire state, the while he has attained success of the most worthy and substantial order. He has aided in the development and upbuilding of the village and county, has ordered his course along the line of inviolable integrity and honor, and has the confidence and high regard of all who know him. His business enterprise stands today as the most extensive and substantial in Steele County outside of the City of Owatonna, the county seat. Such success comes to no man without being justly due, and the career of Mr. Morton should offer both lesson and incentive to the younger generation. The well equipped establishment of Mr. Morton is located on Fourth Street, not far distant from the railway station of the village, and its trade extends over a territory of ten miles radius, special attention being given to the handling of farm implements and machinery, the while the stock of heavy and shelf hardware is larger than that carried in the average establishments of the kind in places of many times the population of Blooming Prairie.

Alert and liberal in supporting those measures and undertakings which conserve the general welfare of the community, Mr. Morton is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party, and he served several years as president of the village council of Blooming Prairie. He has been president of the Blooming Prairie Separator Creamery Association for a total of nearly twenty years, and further evidence of the prosperity that is his is shown in his ownership of a finely improved stock farm of 330 acres, eligibly situated one mile south of Blooming Prairie, and in his possession also of another valuable farm of 200 acres, eight miles distant from the village. He is an extensive breeder and grower of the best grades of livestock, including Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine.

In his home village Mr. Morton is affiliated with Prairie Lodge, No. 123, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and in the county seat he holds membership in Owatonna Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, and Cyrene Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, besides which he is a member of Zurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of Minneapolis. Both he and his wife are zealous and influential members of the Presbyterian Church in their home village and he is serving as deacon in the same.

At St. Charles, this state, on the 20th of August, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morton to Miss Mabel Johnson, and they have three children: Mabel is the wife of George L. Taylor, who is county auditor of Dodge County, and they reside at Mantonville, the county seat; Edna is the wife of William E. Carman, who is engaged in the jewelry business at Blooming Prairie; and George E. is associated with his father in the management of the extensive hardware and implement business.

Timothy Corbett

Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett. The growth and advancement of Catholic institutions in Minnesota have gone forward apace with the development of the state at large. Not many years ago the administration of the churches all over the state was under the jurisdiction of one bishop. Now there are five episcopal sees, and both Duluth and Crookston are cathedral cities, and each the center of a great Catholic population. The last of these to be created was the See of Crookston, and its first and present bishop is Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett, who for more than twenty years was rector of the Sacred Heart Cathedral at Duluth.

Bishop Corbett was consecrated to his present office in 1910. In five years time a magnificent work has gone forward under his capable leadership. In June, 1910, there was only one small Catholic Church property at Crookston, valued at $7,000. Since then has been built the beautiful Cathedral of Crookston at a cost of $75,000, also the Cathedral High School, at a cost of $60,000 and an episcopal residence costing $25,000, and through the direct influence of Bishop Corbett the St. Joseph's Academy, a boarding school for girls and young ladies, has been erected at a cost of $60,000. Thus in five years the cathedral property has increased in value from seven thousand to more than a quarter of a million dollars, with an indebtedness of only $15,000. In accomplishing this great work Bishop Corbett contributed the savings of his lifetime, and his self-sacrificing leadership was all the stimulus that was needed for prompt response on the part of all the Catholic families in the diocese.

Rt. Rev. Timothy Corbett was born in 1858 at Mendota, the oldest town in Minnesota, near historic Fort Snelling. When a boy he removed with his parents to Minneapolis, and attended a Catholic school in Bishop (then Father) McGolrick's parish. Here the youth came under the observation of Bishop McGolrick, who observing his priestly vocation, gave him a private course in Latin, Greek and English, and in 1876 personally placed him in the old college of Meximieux, in France, where Archbishop Ireland and Bishop O'Gorman had completed their classical studies. At the end of four years Father Corbett returned to pursue his course in philosophy and theology at the Grand Seminary in Montreal and in Brighton Seminary at Boston. At the latter place he was ordained a priest in 1886.

Bishop Corbett returned to Minneapolis to become assistant to Bishop McGolrick, and remained in that city until 1889. He then preceded Bishop McGolrick to Duluth by a few months, and became pastor of the Sacred Heart Cathedral, to the service and upbuilding of which he devoted twenty-one years. At the beginning of his work in Duluth he found a very small church property and to build up almost from the foundation. In 1892 his church and residence were burned to the ground, but almost immediately he undertook the task of rebuilding. The foundation of the church was laid, but owing to the severe financial panic beginning with 1893 nothing could be done towards further construction until 1894. The cornerstone of the Sacred Heart Cathedral was laid in 1894 and the beautiful building was dedicated in July, 1896. During all the years spent at Duluth Father Corbett was incessant in his activities not only as a pastor but as a church organizer and builder, and seldom have stronger ties of affection, loyalty and co-operation existed between priest and people than in the case of Father Corbett and the Sacred Heart Parish at Duluth.

Bishop Corbett's work at Duluth was characterized by one of his fellow workers as follows: "In reviewing the success of these twenty years, Bishop McGolrick does not hesitate to give due credit to the zeal and energy of the boy whom he selected for the priesthood. As pastor of the Cathedral for twenty years, and chancellor of the diocese for fifteen, Father Corbett has displayed ability of a high order. His activity in the cause of religion has been prudent, farseeing and disinterested. A dauntless defender of truth and justice and a friend of the working man, Father Corbett is nevertheless of a retiring disposition. He has been called the 'thundering orator' for the pulpit has been to him a throne from which he ruled the minds and hearts of his hearers. He does his duty without fear or favor, making no compromise with error and ready on all occasions to do battle for reason or religion, letting the chips fall where they may. . . . His activity and the material progress of church and schools needs no comment, but over and above the material edifice there is the higher edifice of conscience and character, which by the patient labors of over twenty years he has reared in the hearts and homes of his people. His many friends, while rejoicing to see his elevation to the episcopate, will sincerely regret his departure and will miss in him a model priest, a tireless worker and a gifted preacher of the word of God."

At the time of his elevation to the bishopric at Crookston one of the secular press at Duluth spoke of him as follows: "Father Corbett is distinctly an organizer, and the new diocese will take shape, coherence and orderly form very quickly under his direction; while his appointment is a boon to the new diocese, it is a notable loss to the Cathedral parish and to Duluth. Father Corbett's indomitable energy, his courage, aggressiveness and persistence, as well as his vigorous commonsense, his uncompromising fidelity to the right, and his tireless work for church, parish and people, have made him a strong figure in the community, and these qualities furnish him with an equipment of personality that fits him peculiarly for his new and higher duties."

Bishop Corbett was consecrated in St. Mary's Chapel of St. Paul Seminary May 19, 1910. The solemn and imposing ceremony was attended by many dignitaries of the church and also men of prominence in civil and public life. There were twenty-one visiting bishops, six bishops elect, three archbishops, accompanied by the papal delegate. The governor of Minnesota and his staff were also present.

When Bishop Corbett was transferred to Crookston his pro-cathedral and residence were of a most unimposing character. The St. Mary's congregation at Crookston was organized in 1885, the membership consisting of English speaking Catholics that had theretofore belonged to St. Anne's parish. The church building which was still standing when Bishop Corbett arrived was erected during the summer of 1886, and the first resident pastor was Fr. E. J. Lawlor. The greatest period of growth in the parish was during the pastorate of Rev. Francis Hufnagle, who came in 1900. He paid off the old debt of the church, bought adjoining property, and erected the parochial residence, and left the parish not only out of debt but with considerable money on hand as a building fund. Father Hufnagle went to

Duluth in 1907 and was succeeded by Father Smiers, who remained as pastor until the spring of 1910.

The present Cathedral of Crookston, which cost altogether $75,000, is a beautiful edifice of the Romanesque architecture, built of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and remarkable for the beauty of its three towers, each bearing a massive cross. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 1,000, and the interior decorations and furnishings are in keeping with the high dignity of the cathedral.

Between the Cathedral and the Cathedral High School is located the bishop's residence. The Cathedral High School is a two-story pressed brick structure which cost $60,000, and is an institution of which Bishop Corbett may properly be very proud, since it was largely under his energetic leadership that it became possible to bring about its construction. Two older institutions in the cathedral city which have also made great progress in the past five years are St. Joseph's Academy, which was opened in 1905, and St. Vincent's Hospital, which is now one of the leading institutions of its kind in the entire Red River Valley and has been in successful operation since 1902.

The Crookston Public Library. The present building occupied by the Crookston Public Library was erected in 1907. The site, beautifully and centrally located, was donated by citizens; and the building, which cost $17,500, was given by Andrew Carnegie. The institution is under the control of a board of nine members, appointed by the mayor. They serve for a term of three years, without compensation. Three members are appointed every year, the other six holding over, thus securing continuity in the policy of management.

The tax levy for the support of the institution this year is $2,000. The librarian is paid a salary of $55 per month and the services of a janitor are secured at $25 per month.

The library contains at the present time 4,851 volumes, of which 2,229 are general literature—history, biography, sociology, scientific and technical works, etc.—and 2,622 fiction. The number of magazines received per month are thirty-two and the number of newspapers eight.

The number of books loaned during the year 1914 were 16,934. The reading rooms connected with the library are well patronized at all times, not only by those who come to read the magazines and newspapers which are not allowed to be taken out of the building, but also by many who come to consult works of reference.

The amount expended in the purchase of books during 1914 was $509.65, and for magazines $75.60.

The amount collected in fines and for books lost and injured the same period was $221.80.

Beside the library proper, and the reading rooms, there are two lecture rooms which are used, free of charge, by debating societies and other organizations of non-commercial and non-religious nature. Taken as a whole, the library forms the center of an intellectual activity of much promise to the future welfare of the city.

Peter M. Ringdal. A resident of Crookston more than a quarter of a century, Peter M. Ringdal has gained a prominent position both in business and in public affairs and democratic politics. Many people in the state will remember him as the democratic candidate for governor in 1912. He has also served on several state commissions, and as a business man is president of the Crookston Marble Works and of the Polk County State Bank.

Peter M. Ringdal is a native of Minnesota, born in Goodhue County in 1861. Nineteen years were spent on a farm and following that he was for a number of years engaged in railway work. His home has been in Crookston since 1888. In 1885 Mr. Ringdal married Mary J. Shirley.

Since reaching his majority he has taken an active interest in public affairs both of county and state. In 1894 as a populist he was elected to the State Senate, and during his term made vigorous efforts for better control of common carriers and for reduction in transportation rates. It was Mr. Ringdal who inaugurated the movement which resulted in the establishment of a State Experiment Station at Crookston in 1896, an institution that has since been developed into a State Agricultural School. He also took an important hand in reorganizing the State Labor Bureau on a more efficient basis. After his first term in the State Senate he was unanimously renominated in 1898, but withdrew his name from the legislative ticket to accept a unanimous nomination for Congress by both the people's and democratic parties. In that election he was unsuccessful. In 1899 Mr. Ringdal was appointed a member of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and during the following two years while he was on the commission considerable progress was made in reducing and equalizing railroad rates and removing discriminations. In January, 1907, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Control, having charge of all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, and was on that board for more than six years. At the present time Mr. Ringdal is register of the United States Land Office in Crookston, to which position he was appointed in January, 1914. He has always been a radical democrat, supporting all measures aimed at the equalizing of opportunity and at the destruction of monopoly and special privilege.

Christian C. Strander. At the age of eighteen Christian C. Strander came to the United States and soon found doors of opportunity open to him in the great State of Minnesota. He possessed industry and capacity for real service, and his advancement was only a matter of time. Mr. Strander is now president of a large abstract and investment company, and has numerous financial and business relations with his home City of Crookston, with which he has been identified as a resident more than a quarter of a century.

Christian C. Strander was born October 31, 1870, in Hamar, Norway, a son of Ole and Eline Strander. His father was a Norwegian merchant. The son came to America in 1888 and in the fall of the same year located in Crookston. The next five years were spent in work as clerk and as deputy register of deeds for Polk County. That experience gave him the training and equipment which he has since utilized in his chief business. After spending three years as an abstracter with the firm of Christianson Brothers, he bought a half interest in the business, which was then conducted under the name Christianson & Strander. In 1905 Mr. Strander became sole owner, and then organized the Strander Abstract & Investment Company, capitalized at $40,000. He has since been president of this company, which has the only complete set of abstract books in Polk

County. It is a prosperous [illegible] and the company owns its own building, [illegible] headquarters [illegible] offices above. Mr. Strander is a former [illegible] of the Minnesota State Abstracters' Association.

He is also vice president of the [illegible] Bank in Crookston and [illegible] ing Company, [illegible] near Crookston, and in addition owns considerable city and country property in his own name. Mr. Strander has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is well known in local affairs, is one of the [illegible] members of the [illegible] and for [illegible] a member of the Town [illegible] Mr. Strander is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church and active in its affairs. He was married, September 12, 1895, at [illegible] and they have a fine family of five children: Herman Christian [illegible], Mildred [illegible], Agnes Melinda and Marion Randolph.

Hon. Andrew D. Stephens. With a character and exceptional ability as a financier, an experienced executive in the handling of large business affairs, the services of Andrew D. Stephens have been called upon in the direction of six different banks, in each of which he holds the office of president. Mr. Stephens was born in Minnesota when it was a territory, and for more than thirty years has been active not only as a banker but as a public spirited and useful citizen, has devoted himself to the improvement of Minnesota's resources as an agricultural state, and among other public honors is remembered for his valuable work while a state senator.

Andrew D. Stephens was born in Carver County, Minnesota, May 27, 1855, a son of Lewis and Hannah (Peterson) Stephens. His father was a farmer, and one of the pioneers in Carver County. Andrew D. Stephens spent his early youth when Minnesota was still on the frontier, and after public schools finished his education in the Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter. His experience in merchandising began at the age of nineteen, and up to 1884 he employed his energies as a store manager and as traveling salesman. In that year he engaged in the real estate business and farm loans, and conducted an office for that service until 1891. In that year Mr. Stephens entered the Merchants National Bank at Crookston as cashier. Since then his advancement to prominence in banking affairs has brought him not only to the head of the Merchants National, in which he was elected president in January, 1909, but also to the executive management of five other banks, the Mentor State Bank, the Fosston First National, the Bagley First National, the Twin Valley State, and the State Bank of Missoula, Montana.

The Merchants National Bank of Crookston was organized in 1879 as a private institution under the name of Merchants Bank. In 1884 it was incorporated under the national banking laws, with a capital stock of $75,000, which has been preserved to the present time. Besides the capital stock the surplus in 1915 amounted to $51,000, and undivided profits $6,000. It is a United States depository, and the average deposits at the present time aggregate $1,100,000. The bank also has savings department, and also departments covering farm loans, building and loan, and gives a general commercial service. The bank pays 4 per cent interest on savings, and 3 per cent on time certificates of deposit. The bank is located in its own building, a structure 26x140 feet, two stories, with offices above the bank. The vice president is William E. McKenzie, the cashier is V. L. MacGregor, and the assistant cashiers are Marcus Stephens and C. E. Gildersleeve.

Several paragraphs might easily be used in speaking of Mr. Stephens' public services. Two terms he was mayor of Crookston, has been a member of the State Board of Immigration, and also served as lumber surveyor for the Ninth District. In 1902 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and remained with that body until 1911. It was Senator Stephens who first introduced the bill supporting the somewhat unusual doctrine but manifestly humanitarian principle of allowing state prisoners while serving their terms in the penitentiary a salary which should be paid to them upon their liberation. However, both while in the Senate and as a private citizen, Senator Stephens has been indefatigable in his efforts in behalf of agricultural development. He was instrumental in securing for Crookston the first agricultural experiment station, and in honor of his efforts the first building was named Stephens Hall. The training school at Red Wing also owes much to his earnest efforts in its behalf. Mr. Stephens deserves probably the chief credit for securing the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools of Minnesota.

Senator Stephens is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was married January 1, 1878, to Chrissie Cameron, who was born in Canada. They are the parents of three children: Marcus is assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Crookston; and Marian and Andrea both live at home. The son Marcus married Ethel Mudgett of Minneapolis, and their two children are Marion and Homer.

Frank A. Grady. A native of Minnesota and the son of pioneer settlers, Frank A. Grady has for twenty years been actively identified with the law, and is now one of the leading attorneys of Crookston. Along with a large practice Mr. Grady has found time to serve the community in various official relations, and in whatever community has been his home he has shown the qualities of leadership and has exercised an influence commensurate with the powers of his mind and character.

Frank A. Grady was born at Eyota in Olmsted County, Minnesota, March 2, 1870, being a son of James and Bridget (Doyle) Grady. His father was a farmer, and came out to Minnesota in 1858, at a date which classes him among the territorial pioneers. The son Frank A. Grady was educated in public schools, and was graduated from the college at Brookings, South Dakota, with the degree Bachelor of Science in 1889. The next three and a half years were spent in the work of teaching, after which he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated LL. B. in June, 1894. Mr. Grady practiced at Anoka until 1895, was located at Thief River Falls until 1897, and for the following fourteen years was one of the leading attorneys at Red Lake Falls. While at Thief River Falls he served one year as city attorney, and at Red Lake Falls was county attorney of Red Lake County four years. He was also a member of the board of school examiners in Red Lake County two years. Mr.

Grady located at Crookston and opened his law office in 1911, and has a large and flourishing law business in Polk County.

He is a member of the Polk County Bar Association, of the Crookston Commercial Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 29, 1897, at Anoka, he married Harriet Ryan. Their three sons are named Clarion, Willard and Lowell.

William E. Rowe. The professional career of William E. Rowe has identified him with the law. He has been in active practice at Crookston over twenty years, has won high rank as attorney, and has enjoyed many of the best rewards of the successful lawyer. Through his varied relations outside his profession he is also well known as a citizen of Crookston.

William E. Rowe was born in Chickasaw County, Iowa, April 4, 1871, a son of William H. and Ellen (Thompson) Rowe. His father was a farmer and from Iowa moved out to South Dakota, where William E. Rowe received his education in the public schools of the Town of Gary. He subsequently entered the University of Minnesota, took the law course and was graduated LL. B. in 1893. Since 1894 Mr. Rowe has been a member of the Crookston bar. He spent four years as clerk with the law firm of Halvor & Steenerson, then was taken in as a partner, but since 1900 has been in individual practice and now has a large and profitable clientage. He served as county attorney of Polk County from 1900 to 1904 and was city attorney of Crookston from 1902 to 1913. He is a member of the Polk County Bar Association.

Mr. Rowe is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is an active member of the Crookston Commercial Club. He is well known over the state as a marksman, and during 1914 his record of performance gave him the distinction of being the best trap shot in the state, while in 1911 he held the diamond badge as state champion for that year. He is one of the leading members of the Crookston Rod and Gun Club.

Mr. Rowe was married April 26, 1897, to Josephine Elizabeth Kirsch of Crookston. They have one son, Everett Paul, born October 23, 1898.

Ole O. Christianson. One of the oldest and best known real estate men in Polk County is Ole O. Christianson, who opened his office at Crookston thirty years ago, and with energy and honesty on his own side, and with the confidence of a large patronage in his integrity has enjoyed a success that places him among the leading business men of that city.

Ole O. Christianson was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, June 28, 1858, only a few weeks after his father had come from the Scandinavian countries to America. His father was an Iowa farmer. Mr. Christianson received a public school education, and also attended business college in preparation for his career. He has been a resident of Polk County, Minnesota, since 1879, and was first identified with this community as a homesteader. He spent two years in proving up and working his claim, and then worked as clerk in a general store until 1885. In that year he came to Crookston and has since been in the real estate and insurance business. Other interests have come in the course of time, and Mr. Christianson is now a director in the First National Bank of Crookston and has given much time to public service in his locality. For four years he held the office of register of deeds in Polk County, having been elected for two terms. For four years he was a member of the city council and city treasurer eight years, and is a former member of the school board and of the library board. He is identified with the Crookston Commercial Club.

On December 30, 1886, Mr. Christianson married Ella Helland of Ada, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: Ole and Ella.

Edwin Teigen. The head of the Edwin Teigen Land Company at Crookston is a native Minnesotan, a young man of possessive ability and thoroughness in everything he undertakes, and has already made for himself a position as a business man and citizen of Crookston.

Edwin Teigen was born in Pope County, Minnesota, October 13, 1885, a son of Ivor J. and Kari Teigen, both of whom were natives of Norway and came to Minnesota many years ago. The father was a farmer. Edwin Teigen grew up on his father's farm, received a public school education, and in the spring of 1910 arrived in Crookston, where he engaged in the real estate business as the successor of his brother Ole, who had first opened an office in that line in 1901. Mr. Teigen is now the active head of the Edwin Teigen Land Company, which has a large business in both local and outside real estate.

Mr. Teigen is a member of the Commercial Club, is active in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the Knight Templar degrees, and also in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles Edward Kiewel. One of Crookston's notable institutions is the Kiewel Brewing Company, a business which was founded by Charles Edward Kiewel and which has since been under his efficient and experienced management. Mr. Kiewel is a native of Minnesota and since early youth has been identified with the brewing business. He has a number of other valuable interests in Crookston and vicinity, including a fine stock farm near that city.

Charles Edward Kiewel was born at Moorhead, Minnesota, October 28, 1875, a son of Jacob and Rose (Niggler) Kiewel. His father was in the butcher business at Moorhead, and later in the brewing business at Little Falls, and the son after getting his education in the public schools learned the business under his father. He early demonstrated independent business capacity, is a hard worker, an excellent manager of men, and by concentrated effort has made himself a successful factor in Minnesota business affairs. In 1899 he established the Kiewel Brewing Company at Crookston, and has built that up as an important local industry. The business was incorporated in 1906 and he has since served as secretary and treasurer and manager. Mr. Kiewel is also president of the Northern Sign Company, vice president of the Crookston Cordage Company, and as a farmer owns an estate of 600 acres three and a half miles from Crookston, where he specializes in thoroughbred stock. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers and with the Crookston Commercial Club.

Mr. Kiewel was married November 17, 1896, to Miss Catherine Blake of Little Falls, Minnesota. They have two children, Dewey John and Charles Blake.

W. E. Rowe.

H. C. Mumford

H. B. Minnet

Helvor Holte, M. D. While the extent of his practice indicates his high standing as a physician and surgeon, Dr. Helvor Holte is known outside the limits of his own clientage on account of his prominent associations with various medical bodies and institutions and his activity as a civic worker in the City of Crookston.

Helvor Holte is a native of Norway, born in Stavanger July 11, 1857. In 1873 his parents came to America, locating on a farm in Fillmore County, Minnesota. Doctor Holte himself was a farmer until the age of twenty-five, and then started out to get a college education and fit himself for a larger work than could be found within the limits of a farm. He attended St. Olaf College at Northfield, and in 1893 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and at once removed to Crookston, where he has since been engaged in general practice, with somewhat of a specialty in surgery. He is secretary of the Polk and Norman Counties Tuberculosis Sanitarium Commission and served as county physician one year. In 1897 he built the Bethesda Hospital, which he owned for a short time, and sold it to the Bethesda Hospital Association of Crookston, and it is now conducted by the Lutheran Deaconesses. Doctor Holte is an active member of the county and state medical societies, the Red River Valley Medical Society, the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the American Public Health Association. He is a director of the Scandia-American Bank at Crookston and is a former trustee and now a deacon in the English United Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the Crookston Commercial Club. Doctor Holte was married to Henrietta Lunde of Franklin, Minnesota. Their three children are Harold Oliver, Evelyn Irene and Junius Augustin.

Sheldon Ward Vance. The late Sheldon Ward Vance was a business factor of prominence during his residence at Crookston. He was a manufacturer, built up and developed a large brick and tile industry, and at his death left extensive interests which have since been capably handled by his son E. W. Vance. The late Mr. Vance was a scholar, a man of thorough culture, and had been identified with educational work prior to coming to Crookston.

Sheldon Ward Vance was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, February 8, 1854. He was educated abroad in different colleges, and on coming to the United States spent several years as a teacher in languages in Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin. He was a resident of Racine about ten years, and in 1888 came to Crookston and began the manufacture of brick with his father-in-law George L. Erskine. Sheldon W. Vance married Ethel A. Erskine of Racine. In Crookston Mr. Vance was an alderman and for several years president of the city council. He was affiliated with the Masonic order through thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, was a member of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was an elder for many years in the Presbyterian Church. His death occurred June 19, 1914, and Crookston was thus bereaved of the services of a business man, manufacturer and public spirited citizen of unquestioned integrity and broad capabilities. He was survived by his widow, who is still living in Crookston, and by two children: Erskine W. and Ethel G.

Erskine Ward Vance was born at Racine, Wisconsin, August 12, 1889, and was liberally educated, attending the Crookston High School and the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated with the class of 1910. The year following his university career was spent as cashier of the People's Security Bank at Castleton, North Dakota, but in 1911 he returned to Crookston to take the active management of his father's brick making industry. The Crookston Brick & Tile Company was incorporated in 1907, and has a working capital of $50,000. Its products are distributed all over Northern Minnesota and even to other states, and about fifty men are given regular employment. Mr. Vance also has the active management of the S. W. Vance & Company, a real estate, loan and fuel business. Mr. Vance is one of the young and energetic factors in Crookston business affairs, and stands high in social circles. He is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Harvey Wells Misner. The name Misner has been one of prominence in business affairs in the Red River Valley of Minnesota more than thirty-five years. The late Harvey Chase Misner was for many years identified with merchandising at Euclid, and for the last ten years of his life was in the real estate and banking business at Crookston. His son, Harvey Wells Misner, has succeeded to many of the large interests controlled by his father, and has also developed many of his own.

The late Harvey Chase Misner was born in Batavia, Wisconsin, on a farm, January 9, 1854. At the age of fourteen his parents located in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in April, 1879, he came to Northern Minnesota and established a store at Euclid under the firm name of Misner & Lindsley. Later the business went under the name of E. Taylor & Company and still later as Misner & Pitkin, changing from that to Misner, Chapin & Fisk and finally to H. C. Misner & Company. In the spring of 1904 Mr. H. C. Misner moved with his family to Crookston, and organized the Wheeler-Misner Loan Company. In January, 1912, he was elected vice president of the First National Bank of Crookston, but after about a year resigned on account of failing health. Mr. Misner died June 1, 1914.

Harvey C. Misner was married June 15, 1881, to Miss Ida Taylor at Lyons, Iowa. Mrs. Misner, who is still living at Crookston, was the mother of three children, two of whom, Florence and Carl, died at Euclid during the winter of 1893, aged respectively nine and five years. The two surviving children are: Harvey W. Misner and Helen M., the latter of whom was an adopted daughter. Harvey C. Misner will long be remembered both in business and social circles in Northern Minnesota. He was devoted to his family and home, was a man of practical charity and generosity, and one who did good works without ostentation but none the less effectively. He was for two years president of the Crookston Commercial Club, and a man of leadership wherever he lived. Fraternally he was well known in Masonic circles, was a member of Constantine Commandery No. 20, K. T., and served a year during 1908-09 as eminent commander. He was also affiliated with Crookston Lodge No. 342, B. P. O. E., and was venerable consul of Euclid Camp of Modern Woodmen of America from the time of its organization until he left Euclid to take up his home in Crookston. During his residence in Euclid he also served as town clerk.

Harvey Wells Misner was born at Euclid Minnesota, July 10, 1883, was educated in the public schools there, attended the Crookston High School and finished his training in the McAllister College at St. Paul. Two years with his father in the general store at Euclid gave him the foundation of a business experience, and from 1904 to 1911 he was engaged in the real estate business at Pasadena, California. In 1911 he returned to Crookston on account of his father's failing health and became the managing head of the Wheeler-Misner Loan Company and the other real estate interests of his father. This company is incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000, and Mr. Misner is now its secretary and treasurer. The company has a surplus of $25,000 and is in the abstract business in Polk County. Mr. Misner is also president of the Crookston Investment Company, capitalized at $25,000, and secretary of the Crookston Cordage Company, an incorporated company with $75,000 of capital stock. He served as president of the Crookston Commercial Club from January, 1913, to January, 1915, and as a director of Crookston Commercial Club and Northwestern Minnesota Fair Association. Like his father, he is foremost in all civic enterprises and hardly any important undertaking would be complete without his active co-operation.

Mr. Misner is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar Mason, and with Lodge No. 342 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church at Crookston. On June 12, 1906, Mr. Misner married Ethel L. Scott of De Pere, Wisconsin.

Edward Peterson. A man who has in the past thirty years impressed himself and his work upon the community of Crookston, with a growing capacity for useful service and an increasing individual success, Edward Peterson is serving as treasurer and superintendent of the Crookston Waterworks, Power and Light Company, a public utility with which he has been identified for many years, and has official relations with several other local industries and commercial institutions.

Edward Peterson was born in Sweden August 7, 1860, a son of Peter and Anna Peterson. His parents were farmers, and they all emigrated to America in 1882, the father establishing a home at Thief River Falls, Minnesota. Edward Peterson grew up on a farm, was educated in the Swedish schools, and was already a grown man when he came to Minnesota. In 1886 he removed to Crookston, and entered the employ of the waterworks department. It was through that institution that he got his start, and besides an efficiency in the technical management of the plant has shown a capacity for large business responsibilities. He finally became engineer of the plant, and from that was promoted to superintendent of Crookston Waterworks, Power and Light Company, in 1892, and has since been elected treasurer of that company.

Mr. Peterson was one of the organizers and is president of the Crookston Building and Loan Association; is a director and president of the Crookston Cordage Company, a director in the Electrical Development Company, a director and chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Commercial Club, and his counsel and cooperation are frequently sought in any movement of importance for local welfare. He is also a member of the Crookston School Board.

On January 1, 1888, at Minneapolis, Mr. Peterson married Hannah Anderson, who died in 1892. On August 22, 1894, he married Anna Pherson of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Peterson has nine children, named as follows: Julia, who lives in Santa Barbara, California; Esther, who is employed by the Light and Power Company of Crookston; Agnes, a graduate of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1915; Ethel, a student in the University of Minnesota; Albert Edward, a graduate of the Crookston High School; Herbert Kingsley, a high school student; Florence, also in school; Adeline and Paul Malcolm.

Sivert M. Sivertson. One of the most active business men in Northern Minnesota for the past twenty-five or thirty years has been S. M. Sivertson, formerly of Atwater, and now of Crookston, where he is identified officially and financially with several of the leading commercial and industrial enterprises of that city. Success in business has meant to the public spirited mind of Mr. Sivertson only larger opportunities to serve the public, and his name has been associated in numerous capacities with local affairs. His has been efficient leadership at all times.

Sivert M. Sivertson was born in Norway June 19, 1860, at Gudbrandsdalen, Lesje Parish. His father brought him to America in 1869, locating near Diamond Lake in Minnesota, where the father was a blacksmith and later a farmer. Sivert M. Sivertson was nine years of age when he came to America, finished his education in the country schools and later attended schools in Minneapolis. At the age of sixteen he found employment as clerk in a general merchandise store, and in 1878 went into the store conducted by Marcus Johnson. With broadening experience and enlarging capacity his career has been one successful progress of attainment since that time. In 1887 he became associated in business as a partner with Mr. Johnson at Atwater. Since taking up his residence in Crookston Mr. Sivertson has given his chief attention to the business of the Crookston Milling Company and the Red Lake Falls Milling Company, with offices at Crookston, in both of which corporations he is secretary and manager. He is also secretary and manager of the Johnson-Marshall Land Company at Crookston.

In a public way Mr. Sivertson during his residence at Atwater was president of the village five years, also a member of the council ten years, and since moving to Crookston, four years ago, has held a place on the school board for three years and has been its president two years. He still retains considerable business interests at Atwater. Mr. Sivertson is president of the Crookston Commercial Club, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge at Atwater, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a trustee and secretary of the board of the Presbyterian Church of Crookston.

Mr. Sivertson married Margaret Sanderson of Harrison, Minnesota, a daughter of Hugh and Isabel Sanderson, who came to Minnesota about 1860. They have one daughter, Helen Isabel, now in school.

James E. Montague. Some well earned distinctions have come to James E. Montague during his career as a lawyer at Crookston, and in the course of ten years he has reached a place of leadership in the Crookston bar. His father before him was one of the distinguished men of early Minnesota, prominent both as a lawyer and man of affairs.

James E. Montague was born at Shieldsville, Minnesota, January 9, 1876, and has lived in Crookston

C. J. Servatius

since 1881. His parents were Robert J. and Mary (Kelly) Montague. His father, who came to Minnesota in 1856, was a lawyer of many brilliant parts and attainments, served as judge of probate and as county attorney and as registrar of the United States Land Office in Polk County. At Crookston he was mayor of the city, and for a number of years a member of the school board. He is still living, a resident of Virginia, Minnesota, and serving that city as attorney.

James E. Montague grew up in Crookston, was educated in the public schools, later attended the University of Minnesota, and for his professional preparation enjoyed the peculiar advantages of a student career in the Georgetown University at Washington, D. C. He was graduated LL. B. in 1904, and in 1905 was admitted to the Minnesota bar. Since then he has been engaged in building up a general practice as a lawyer, and his practice takes him into all the courts, and he has been retained as attorney in some of the important litigation in Polk County.

Mr. Montague is a member of the Polk County and Minnesota State Bar associations, and is a member of the Park Board of Crookston. He is also on the roll of membership of the Commercial Club, and has affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 9, 1901, Mr. Montague married Marion Chapin of Chicago, Illinois. They are the parents of two children: James and William.

Charles Lawrence Bang. One of the enterprising business men of Crookston with a good record for accomplishment and public spirit is Charles Lawrence Bang, who has spent most of his active career in this section of Minnesota and has found opportunities for usefulness in different lines of business endeavor.

Charles Lawrence Bang is a native of Norway, where he was born August 17, 1874, but was reared and received his education in the public schools of Minnesota. For eight years he worked as cashier for the Northern Pacific Railway, part of the time at Crookston, and also at St. Paul and Duluth. He was then associated for a time with his brother, Gilbert H., in the restaurant business, and for four years was a manufacturing and retail confectioner at Crookston. Then followed eighteen months as cashier of the Northwestern Telephone Company, and since that time he has been associated with his brother, Gilbert H., in the Crookston Bottling Works, a business which has been steadily growing and now has a trade and distribution for its products over a wide territory about Crookston.

Mr. Bang is affiliated with the Masonic order, being past master of his lodge, and is also a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Crookston Commercial Club, is secretary of Crookston Council No. 88 of the United Commercial Travelers, and was formerly a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 1, 1906, Mr. Bang married Pearl Ione Fox, who was born in Vinton, Iowa. They have two children: Kenneth Oliver, born in June, 1907; and Lillian Martha, born in November, 1908.

Gilbert H. Bang. One of Crookston's successful business men, well known in public affairs of that city, Gilbert H. Bang has been a resident of that section of Minnesota more than thirty years and has so ordered his activities as not only to give him a substantial place and share in local prosperity, but also to add to the advantages and the worth of the community.

Gilbert H. Bang was born in Norway, June 24, 1869, a son of Thore H. and Anna Bang. The family came to Crookston in 1882, and the education which he had begun in the old country was completed in the local public schools. He started in life with perhaps fewer advantages than most boys, and for ten years was employed chiefly in restaurant work. In 1908, with his brother, Charles L., he bought the Crookston Bottling Works, and they have since made this one of the local industries, have raised the standard of excellence of the product, and have a large business covering not only the local territory but shipments to a considerable distance.

Mr. Bang has served three years as an alderman in Crookston, and is one of the public spirited men always ready to help out in any local enterprise. He is a member of the Commercial Club, also of the United Commercial Travelers and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In February, 1900, at Crookston he married Miss Thora Guibrok. They are the parents of six children: George Donald, born in May, 1901; Charles Raymond, born in August,, 1903; Edmund Henry, born in February, 1908; Irene Lucile, born May 22, 1910; Edna Louise, born in April, 1912; and Florence Anna, born in May, 1913.

Charles J. Servatius. Since 1904 Mr. Servatius has held the responsible position of city clerk of Owatonna, Steele County, and his long retention of the office vouches for his ability as a municipal executive and for his popularity in the attractive little city which has been his home from boyhood.

Mr. Servatius was born on a farm near Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota, on Christmas day of the year 1868, and is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of that section of the state. He is a son of Henry and Margaret (Mayer) Servatius, both of whom were born in Austria and both of whom were children at the time of the immigration of the respective families to the United States. Henry Servatius eventually became a farmer in McHenry County, Illinois, but in 1856 he came with his family to the Territory of Minnesota and settled in Rice County. There he entered claim to government land, and by industry and careful management he reclaimed and developed an excellent farm. There he continued to reside until 1878, when he removed with his family to Owatonna, the judicial center of Steele County, where he engaged in market gardening and developed a prosperous enterprise. With this business he here continued to be identified until his death, which occurred on the 11th of April, 1885. His widow long survived him and was summoned to the life eternal on the 14th of January, 1914, both having been zealous communicants of the Catholic church. Of their children the present city clerk of Owatonna is the only one living, he having been the seventh in order of birth. The names of the deceased children were as here noted: John, Christine, Eva Michael, Joseph, Susan, Lizzie and Kate.

Charles J. Servatius was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Owatonna, where he was reared to manhood and where he was

afforded excellent educational advantages,—those of the Sacred Heart Academy. After leaving school Mr. Servatius assumed practical responsibilities and became one of the world's ambitious and productive workers. In Owatonna he held various positions of trust in connection with business activities and in 1904 he was elected city clerk, a position of which he has since continued the able and valued incumbent, by seven successive re-elections. The term of office was one year until 1909, since which time the incumbent is elected for a term of two years.

Mr. Servatius is a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which he is a communicant. He has been a member of the Owatonna fire department for nearly a quarter of a century and served eight years as secretary of the Owatonna Commercial Club. He is at the present time serving as secretary of the fire department, a position which he has held for the past sixteen years. Until the recent leasing of the Metropolitan Opera House of Owatonna Mr. Servatius was associated with its management for thirteen years, and was the active manager for a considerable portion of this period. He is a popular factor in the social and business circles of his home city and still permits his name to appear on the list of eligible bachelors, his residence being at 576 Oak Street.

Conrad George Selvig. As a Minnesota educator Conrad George Selvig stands in the front rank. From work in rural schools, beginning at the age of eighteen, he has advanced to the position of superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota at Crookston, and through his individual work, through the institution of which he is now at the head, and through his associations with various civic and technical organizations in Northwest Minnesota has identified himself conspicuously with the forward movement in the country life and industrial progress of the state.

Conrad George Selvig was born at Rushford, Minnesota, October 11, 1877, and is therefore still a young man hardly yet in the prime of his life and accomplishment. His father was Gunder C. Selvig, and his mother, Marie Hogrestad, both born in Norway. They were married a short time before emigrating to the United States. The father was connected with the Great Lakes marine a year or so, and in 1874 brought his family to Rushford, Minnesota.

Conrad G. Selvig was graduated from the high school at Rushford, and in 1896 was appointed cadet to the United States Military Academy by Congressman James A. Tawney of the First Minnesota District. In the intervals of his career as a teacher he attended various summer sessions at the University of Minnesota, then took up regular resident study there, and was graduated A. B. in 1907 and Master of Arts in 1908. Since then he has carried on further postgraduate work. Mr. Selvig began teaching rural school at the age of eighteen immediately following his graduation from high school. In 1901 he became superintendent of schools at Harmony, Minnesota. He had previously been in the railway mail service, was principal of schools at Granger, Minnesota, and in 1898 served as a private in Company F of the Twelfth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. He was for five years superintendent of schools at Harmony, and after that remained as a student in the University of Minnesota until his graduation. From 1907 to 1910 he was superintendent of schools and principal of Stevens Seminary at Glencoe, Minnesota. He has held his present position as superintendent of the Northwest School of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Crookston since 1910.

His accomplishments as an organizer and administrator are of greater importance than as an individual instructor. While he was at Harmony as superintendent the schools advanced from the graded list to the high school list. While at Glencoe he urged successfully the introduction of practical lines of work, resulting in creation of departments of agriculture, home economics, manual training and teachers' training. At this time he was a member of a committee that urged the adoption of a law providing aid to high schools giving this work. The organization of the agricultural extension work at Glencoe was considered noteworthy at that time when such work was new not only in Minnesota but in the United States as well.

At Crookston Mr. Selvig has identified himself with the agricultural movement in Northwestern Minnesota, and has assisted in every way possible. The Northwest School and Station has grown from an institution enrolling 101 students to over five hundred, including 179 in the regular course. There are also students in the teachers' training course, summer course, in the farmers' short course and in the junior short course. In related lines he has assisted in organizing and managing various societies and organizations, such as the Northwestern Fair Association, the Red River Valley Dairymen's Association, the Minnesota Red River Valley Development Association, and others, in which he holds important offices. In all of this work he has of course been assisted by other efficient workers, all cooperating loyally for the development of Northwestern Minnesota.

Mr. Selvig is a director of the Alumni Association of the University of Minnesota, treasurer of the Minnesota Educational Association, a member of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, a charter member of the American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Teaching and a member of the National Educational Association. He is a progressive republican, and was a delegate to the last republican state convention in 1908 from McLeod County. He has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with Kaph Chapter of the Acacia Fraternity of the University of Minnesota. His church is the Congregational.

In addition to his many executive responsibilities Mr. Selvig has been busy as a writer and lecturer, and a number of his reports and articles have been published. His university thesis presented in 1908 in connection with postgraduate work for the M. A. degree was entitled "Federal Aid to Education." He is author of the report on "The Use of Land in Connection with Agricultural Teaching," forming Bulletin 522, United States Bureau of Education; of reports on "Home Project Work in Connection with Agricultural Teaching," in Bulletin 601, United States Bureau of Education; of various other agricultural bulletins and reports, numerous articles in the daily and weekly press and the agricultural and the educational press; and has delivered addresses and lectures on various subjects relating to agricul-

ture, agricultural economics, rural sociology and education.

Mr. Selvig was married June 17, 1903, at Mabel, Minnesota, to Marion E. Wilcox. Her parents were George Aaron and Marietta (Rowe) Wilcox, and several of her ancestors were ministers, while others engaged in business and farming in Ohio and Michigan. Mrs. Selvig is a graduate of the Central High School at Minneapolis and was for a time a student in the University of Minnesota. They are the parents of three children: Helen Marion, born at Harmony, July 31, 1904; Margaret Elizabeth, born at Minneapolis, July 5, 1907; and Conrad George, Jr., born at Glencoe, June 6, 1910.

David C. Lightbourn. Since the territorial days in Minnesota the name Lightbourn has had active association with the printing and publishing profession. The late Edward S. Lightbourn was a printer in St. Paul back in the '50s, and for many years was connected with the press of that city. The chief representative of the family now in the publishing business is David C. Lightbourn, editor and proprietor of the Index at Ada, Minnesota.

David C. Lightbourn was born at Pinebend, Minnesota, January 30, 1858. His father was Edward S. Lightbourn, already mentioned, who was born on the Bermuda Islands in 1831. The Lightbourns were English settlers on the Bermuda Islands many generations ago. Edward S., who died at St. Paul in 1911, had learned the printer's trade in his native islands, when a young man went to New York City, thence to New Orleans, where he married, and in 1857 arrived in the young city of St. Paul, where he worked as foreman on local papers, but at the beginning of the war in 1861 enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Regiment of Infantry, and remained with the Minnesota troops until the close of the war. After his honorable discharge he came to St. Paul, and for many years continued his chosen calling. Edward S. Lightbourn married Susannah S. Murray, who was born in Illinois in 1834 and died in St. Paul in 1913. Some of her ancestors were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The children were ten in number, and individual mention of each is as follows: Leni, widow of George H. Sheire, who was a newspaper editor, now resides at St. Paul; David C.; E. T., a letter carrier in St. Paul; Emma, widow of Ed Van Horne, now occupying her large farm estate in Stevens County; Susie, wife of George W. Harding, chief clerk for the R. G. Dun & Company Mercantile Agency at St. Paul; Charles, a railway engineer in California; Mary, who died at the age of sixteen; Sophia, wife of M. J. Tyllie, a contractor and builder at St. Paul; Amelia, wife of A. G. Kulander, a merchant at Walker, Minnesota; and Lily, wife of E. P. Hopwood, who is circulation manager for the Portland Oregonian.

David C. Lightbourn grew up in St. Paul, was educated in the public school, and completed the course of the high school in 1875. In the meantime he had become familiar with newspaper work and printing shop, and after leaving high school was employed on several of St. Paul's leading dailies, the Pioneer Press, the Globe and others. In the spring of 1883 he came to Ada, and bought the Index, and is now one of the oldest editors in point of continuous service on one paper in Minnesota.

The Ada Index was established in 1881 by Fred Puhler, and is a republican paper. It has a circulation in Norman and adjoining counties, and a considerable list is mailed to other states and foreign countries. The plant and offices situated on West Main Street near the depot are owned by Mr. Lightbourn, who has succeeded in building up a successful enterprise.

Mr. Lightbourn is a republican, and for many years has been actively identified with public affairs in Ada. He has served the city as mayor, for many years was on the council and a school trustee, and is now a member of the water and light board. For ten years in his earlier career he was a deputy insurance commissioner in St. Paul, and for one year was acting insurance commissioner of the state. Among other business interests he is director in the First State Bank of Ada and in the Norman County Telephone Company. He belongs to the Ada Commercial Club, to the Knights of Pythias and to the Modern Samaritans, and attends worship in the Congregational Church.

In 1887 at Ada Mr. Lightbourn married Miss Emily Ginsberg, whose former home was Mantorville, Minnesota. At her death in 1902 she left three children: Ada, wife of Arthur Mueller, assistant cashier in the First State Bank of Ada; Alice, a teacher of domestic science at Walker, Minnesota; and Blanche, a student in the Ada High School. At Denver, Colorado, in 1908, Mr. Lightbourn married Miss Carrie Welley, daughter of Andrew Welley, who is a farmer in Norman County, Minnesota. Mrs. Lightbourn died in 1911, and in April, 1915, Mr. Lightbourn married her sister, Miss Ragna Welley.

Peter A. Peterson. Under the governmental system prevailing in Minnesota there is no county office more important than that of sheriff, and on the whole only men of marked capacity for executive and administrative work and citizens enjoying to the full the confidence of the county are chosen for such responsibility. A remarkable record in this office is that enjoyed by Peter A. Peterson, now sheriff of Norman County, who with one exception has had the longest continuous service of any sheriff now holding office in Minnesota.

Peter A. Peterson, who was one of the pioneer homesteaders in Norman County, was born in Toten, Norway, July 19, 1858. His father, Andrew Peterson, was born in Toten in 1835 and died there January 1, 1868, he was a farmer, and had served his regular term in the Norwegian army. The mother, Bertha Mary Peterson, born in Toten in 1835, and in the year of her husband's death brought her two children to America, and located in Freeborn County, Minnesota, where she lived nearly thirty years until her death in 1897. Peter was her oldest son and the younger son, Anton, is now a land owner in California.

Peter A. Peterson received his early education in Norway and attended the public schools of Freeborn County from the age of ten. He early got into practical life as a farm workman, and in 1882 came to Norman County, then practically an unoccupied district, and took up a homestead. He proved his capabilities as a farmer, and besides providing for the needs of himself and family performed with fidelity and good judgment every civic relationship. He continued the active cultivation of his farm until 1896, and sold it in 1905.

In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Norman County for the first time. Every subsequent two years a large majority of the people confirmed his choice for the office, and on November 3, 1914, he was re-elected for a term of four years. Sheriff Peterson

is now in the twentieth year of consecutive service, and as already stated only one other sheriff in the state has held office continuously for so long a period.

In Bear Paw Township, where his homestead was situated, Mr. Peterson enjoyed many of the distinctions and honors of public office prior to his assuming the duties of sheriff. As a republican, he shared as chairman of the board of supervisors, was assessor and a member of the school board in his township, and was also identified with public affairs as a member of the creamery board and the insurance board. He filled nearly every town office in that locality. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Lutheran Church and belongs to the Ada Commercial Club.

In the fall of 1880 in Freeborn County he married Miss Helen Tronson, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Tron Olson, an Iowa farmer. To their marriage have been born six children, practically all of whom are now independent and carving their own careers: Mary is the wife of Carl Stensgard, a butter maker at McIntosh, Minnesota; Tilly is the wife of Hans Aldal, a farmer at Fertile, Minnesota; Bertina, who lives with her parents; Alby, manager of the bakery at the Faribault Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; Carl, who lives at home but is employed by a bridge company; Arthur, attending school in the Faribault Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

Lycurgus R. Moyer, president of the Chippewa County Bank at Montevideo, is one of the oldest living pioneers in this section of Minnesota. He came here forty-five years ago, when the town was a frontier settlement, and has been identified with almost every phase of development. He is a lawyer of many years' standing, has filled various offices in his town and county, and is a fine representative type of the older class of Minnesota people.

Lycurgus R. Moyer was born in Niagara County, New York, in 1848, and has lived in Minnesota since reaching manhood. His parents were Amos F. and Cornelia (Rose) Moyer. His father was born in Madison County, New York, in 1817 and spent his last years at Montevideo, Minnesota. He was a New York State farmer, and in the early days was an abolitionist and republican. The mother was born in Niagara County, New York, in 1823. There were six children: Lycurgus R.; Mrs. Mary Barber, who is the only one of the family now deceased; Dr. Frank J. Moyer, a physician at Lockport, New York, and by his marriage to Loma Richardson has four children; Lloyd G., vice president of the Chippewa County Bank, and the father of two children by his marriage to Lillian Wright; Dr. Galen D., who lives in Minneapolis and married Harriot Page and has two children; and Cornelia M. Budd, whose husband is a banker, and they have three children.

Lycurgus R. Moyer attended the country schools back in New York and also a union school at Lockport. After coming to Minnesota in 1869 he taught school two or three years in Washington County, his pupils being collected from the scattered homesteads of the early pioneers. When he arrived in Minnesota he spent a short time in Duluth, and was there before the railroads were built. In 1870 he came to Montevideo, and walked the distance from Benson to the new settlement. He took a pre-emption claim in that year, and in 1872 acquired a homestead of eighty acres. In 1870 the population of Montevideo comprised twelve inhabitants, living in two log houses and one frame house. At that time the postoffice was located across the river and bore the dignified title of Chippewa City. There were two families located near the postoffice. Two days after Mr. Moyer's arrival in town he saw the removal of the postoffice to what is now Montevideo. The postoffice equipment was carried in a small box. At that time the mail was brought from Benson on wagons along with dry goods and other commodities. The railroad was not built to Montevideo until 1878. These facts indicate that Mr. Moyer has known Chippewa County practically from the time of its first settlement. Mr. Moyer was admitted to the bar in 1872, but his profession has been much interrupted by other duties. He was a land surveyor and for thirty years held the office of county surveyor of Chippewa County. He was judge of probate twenty years. He has served as president of the city council, as president of the park board and as president of the library board.

In 1876 Mr. Moyer married Anna Wightman. She was born in Scott County, Minnesota, in 1857, a daughter of Ira and Rebecca (Barrows) Wightman, who were among the early settlers of Scott County. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer became the parents of six children, and the four now living are: Sumner L., assistant cashier of the Chippewa County Bank, and married to Ann Kieth; Amos F., a mechanical engineer at St. Paul, who married Marie Evans; Catherine C. and Rose E. are both students in Windom College.

Among his many interesting recollections of this section of Minnesota, Mr. Moyer recalls that in 1870 Eli Pettijohn established a grist mill, which by later development he converted into one of the first important industries in America for the manufacture of breakfast foods. Mr. Moyer is a member of the American Association for advancement of Science, of the Torrey Botanical Club, is a life member of the Minnesota State Historical Society and the State Horticultural Society, a member of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, and these various affiliations indicate scholarly interests and pursuits outside of strictly business affairs. He is a member of Sunset Lodge No. 109, A. F. & A. M., and politically is a republican.

Clarence P. Carpenter. A resident of Minnesota from early childhood, a representative of one of the territorial pioneer families of this great commonwealth of the Northwest, Mr. Carpenter has marked the passing years with worthy achievement; for years he was the editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper of wide circulation, and in that way exerted a marked influence upon public thought and action in connection with civic and political matters. While conducting his newspaper he continued a systematic course in the study of law, begun some time before, while working at his trade, and is now engaged in the practice of that profession at the City of Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota.

Clarence P. Carpenter was born at Eastford, Windham County, Connecticut, February 4, 1853; his father was Fredus C. Carpenter, a member of a family whose history goes back to the early colonial era of that state. The family was of English origin, with a trace of Scotch blood; one of the father's brothers, J. H. Carpenter, LL. D., was for many years dean of the law faculty of the Wisconsin University, and Justice Carpenter of the Connecticut Supreme Court was an uncle of his father. His paternal great-grandfather was a patriot soldier during the Revolutionary war and among those who wintered with Washington at Valley Forge. His mother

was Mary A. (Gilbert) Carpenter, born in Massachusetts; she was a cousin of Dr. J. G. Holland, the distinguished author of "Bitter Sweet," "Kathrina," "The Mistress of the Manse," and many other poetical and prose works, and for many years the editor of Scribner's Magazine.

In 1855 the family came to Minnesota Territory, where the father entered a claim on Government land in what is now the Township of Lebanon, in Dakota County, the old homestead being located about six miles west of Rosemount. Before coming to Minnesota Fredus C. Carpenter had been a school teacher; he was a man of liberal education as such matters were rated in those days, and he at once took an active part in the organization of civic affairs in the new county. He was the first town clerk of the new township, serving for several years, and afterward served the township as chairman of supervisors for many years. Before coming west he had been one of those valiant argonauts who made their way across the Isthmus of Panama to California, at the time of the great hegira that was made to the New Eldorado in 1849-50, following the discovery of gold in that state. Many years later he again went to California, where he was living at the time of his death, October 18, 1891. His wife survived him, returning to Minnesota, where she lived for some years, later going to North Dakota, to live with a son, where she passed away, June 26, 1901.

In 1867 the original farm was sold and the family moved to another in the Township of Eureka, in the same county, five miles from Farmington. This farm is now owned by Clarence P. Carpenter, who continued to live there until he was sixteen, enjoying only those educational advantages common to frontier communities. His broader education was gained entirely through self-discipline and availing himself of advantages secured by his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of a printer in the office of the Western Progress at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota. Later he worked for about four years in the office of the Faribault Democrat, at Faribault, the county seat of the county in which he now makes his home. Later he worked at his trade in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, North Dakota; St. Louis, Missouri; Jacksonville, Florida, and other places, thus manifesting somewhat the peripatetic proclivities of the old-time craftsmen in this trade.

In 1877 he went west and entered a Government homestead and tree claim near Herman, in Grant County, Minnesota, where he opened a large farm and remained for six years, following his trade at intervals and teaching school during the winters. In 1880 he was appointed to take the United States census in the south half of Grant County; in the fall of 1883 he was elected court commissioner of that county, but shortly after decided to return to Dakota County. In March, 1884, he established the Dakota County Tribune at Farmington, Dakota County, Minnesota, which he continued to edit and publish until in August, 1892, when he sold the property and business. The Tribune early took a prominent place among the newspapers of the state, exerting a marked influence in its civic and political affairs. Mr. Carpenter was a natural born reformer, and in his editorial work aided much in blazing the way for those great reforms that have marked public affairs in the last few years. It was while at Farmington that he continued his study of the law, studying evenings and such leisure moments as he could get from an active and strenuous life, finally taking a course of reading under the direction of then Attorney General Moses E. Clapp. He was admitted to the bar September 29, 1890.

After selling his newspaper business at Farmington, in August, 1892, with his family he spent the winter in the East, and they were interested spectators at the inauguration of President Cleveland in Washington, March 4, 1893. Returning to Minnesota in the spring, he began the practice of law at Lakeville, Dakota County, and also took an interest in a mercantile corporation.

In January, 1895, Mr. Carpenter moved to Northfield, Rice County, where he purchased the Northfield Independent, which he edited and published alone until September, 1908, and also gave more or less attention to legal business that continued to come to him from his old friends in Dakota County. In September, 1908, he joined in the incorporation of the Mohn Printing Company, which company established a new weekly paper known as the Norwegian-American, and continued to publish the Independent. He continued as editor of the Northfield Independent and business manager of the company until September, 1910, when he sold his remaining interest in the printing business to other members of the corporation. Since that time he has given his attention to the general practice of law, in which he has won a marked degree of success and a substantial business.

Politically, Mr. Carpenter was always a reformer, early advocating those principles and reforms that have occupied so large a share of public attention during the past few years, when to do so required a strong devotion to principle and a sacrifice of many personal opportunities.

His first presidential vote was cast for that great reformer, Samuel J. Tilden, and he has ever continued an ardent admirer of that great statesman. Later he affiliated with the republican party, and during that time was elected as the candidate of that party to the office of second assistant clerk of the House of Representatives in the Minnesota Legislature in 1887, and chief clerk of the House in 1889. Adhering to his convictions and following the trend of reform that was active in those days, he became identified with the people's party and was a delegate from Minnesota to the first national convention of that party, held at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1890. At that convention he served as one of its temporary secretaries. On purchasing the Northfield Independent in 1895 he allied himself with the democratic party, to which he has since adhered. He was the candidate of that party for the office of district judge of the Fifth Judicial District in 1910. In 1906 he was elected judge of the Municipal Court of Northfield and was re-elected in 1910, serving in that capacity for eight years; he had previously held the office of special judge of that court.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having held such membership for forty years and attained the rank of past grand. He was a charter member of a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen while living at Lakeville, and served as its first master workman. In 1896 he represented that lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He is a member of the Northfield Commercial Club, was a member of the charter commission that drafted the present charter of the City of Northfield, and as a citizen has ever been ready to give his aid and influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to ad-

vance the civic and material welfare of the community. As editor of the Independent he was the first one to advocate the building of a stone arch bridge across the Cannon River at Northfield, an improvement he has lived to see completed in the spring of 1915.

On the 28th of July, 1885, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Lulu M. McElrath, daughter of the late William McElrath, a representative farmer of Dakota County. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have two children, Park and Delphine. Park Carpenter was born May 5, 1890; he was graduated from the academy connected with St. Olaf College, Northfield, with the class of 1909, and took his freshman year in college at St. Olaf, during which year he was an active member of the famous St. Olaf concert band. In the fall of 1910 he entered Carleton College, Northfield, as a sophomore, and was graduated with class honors in history in 1913. During his senior year he won membership in the honorary society of Delta Sigma Rho by securing a place on one of the winning intercollegiate debating teams. The next year he was appointed to a fellowship at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he took post-graduate work. The succeeding year he was awarded a scholarship at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is now doing post-graduate work in history and constitutional law.

Miss Delphine Carpenter was born September 2, 1896; completing the regular high school work in three years, she entered the freshman class of Albert Lea College for young women, Albert Lea, Minnesota, in the fall of 1914; she is now a member of the class of 1918 in Carleton College, Northfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and their children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Carpenter was for five years superintendent of its Sunday school and a member of its official board for many years.

James P. McMahon. For more than twenty-five years James P. McMahon has practiced law at Faribault and in North Dakota, and is not only one of the oldest members of the local bar in point of continuous service, but his success has been of such substantial nature as to place him among the leaders. Mr. McMahon is now serving in his third consecutive term as county attorney of Rice County.

A native of Faribault, James P. McMahon was born May 23, 1866. His father, the late Thomas McMahon, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1823, and died in Faribault in 1902, was one of the prominent early contractors and builders in Minnesota territory and state. Emigrating when about fourteen years of age to the United States, he lived in New York until after he was grown, learned the trade of carpenter there, and with a successful experience behind him went west to Mount Pleasant in Henry County, Iowa, and in 1855 was given the contract for the construction of the state school for the insane, a large and important work. In 1857, Mr. McMahon moved to Minnesota, locating at Faribault as one of the pioneer settlers in that then village. There he spent the rest of his active career, and is remembered as a public spirited citizen of this community. Thomas McMahon married Bridget Shanahan at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She was born in County Tipperary, Ireland.

James P. McMahon grew up in Faribault, attended the public schools, finished his literary training in the Shattuck Military School, and began the study of law with the firm of Mott & Gipson. Mr. McMahon was admitted to the bar November 27, 1887. Since then a large general civil and criminal practice has come to him, and he has enjoyed many of the better distinctions of the able lawyer. For seven years Mr. McMahon served as city attorney, and is now in his third term as county attorney.

Mr. McMahon has a number of affiliations, is a republican, a member of the Catholic Church, and belongs to the following fraternal orders: The Knights of Columbus, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has membership in the Rice County and Minnesota State Bar and American Bar associations, and is also identified with the Faribault Commercial Club.

Fred Spafford was born in Lake City, Minnesota, December 17, 1865; was educated in the schools of Lake City, removing to Minneapolis in 1881; entered the banking house of Valentine G. Hush in 1883 and the Security Bank of Minnesota in 1887. After eleven years' service as paying teller of that large institution he was made assistant cashier in 1902; cashier in January, 1913, and in March, 1915, was elected vice president of the First and Security National Bank, a combination of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and the Security National Bank, and having a capital and surplus of $10,000,000 and deposits of $50,000,000.

Mr. Spafford was a son of Dr. Heman W. Spafford and Mary E. Spafford, who settled in Lake City in 1865, coming from Newburgh, Ontario, Canada. The late Dr. Heman Wightman Spafford, father of Fred Spafford, and in the seventh generation in descent from John and Elizabeth (Scott) Spafford, was born at Earnestown, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 27, 1828, and died at Lake City, Minnesota, on the 24th of November, 1877, the twentieth anniversary of his marriage. Doctor Spafford was graduated in 1855 with the degree M. D. from Queen's College of the University of Toronto, Canada. He was a man of excellent professional ability, and came from his native province in Canada to Minnesota in 1865, in which year he established his home at Lake City, Wabasha County, and became one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of that part of the state. He was faithful and efficient in his ministration, endured many hardships in visiting his patients over a wide area of country, and was honored and revered in the community which continued to be his place of residence until his death, in 1877. He was a grandson of Col. John Spafford, who was born August 31, 1752, and who died at Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont, on the 24th of April, 1823. Colonel Spafford was a valiant soldier of the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution, in which he was colonel of his regiment. He took part in the battle of Bennington and the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, besides having personally received the sword of the commandant of Crown Point when that place surrendered. This sword is still preserved by the family and is a valued historic heirloom. The ancestors of Col. John Spafford were John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott, who immigrated from England to America in 1638, and established their home in Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts,

Jas. P. McMahon.

he and his wife having come from Yorkshire, England.

Dr. Heman W. Spafford was married at Belleville, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 24th of November, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Peterson, who was there born and reared. She survived the doctor for many years, and was a resident of Minneapolis at the time of her death in 1893. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters, the subject of this review having been the third in order of birth.

On the 12th of November, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Fred Spafford and Miss Elizabeth D. MacLaurin, and they became the parents of two children, Evelyn M. and Harriet, both of whom are deceased.

Henry G. Wyvell. For nearly a quarter of a century Henry G. Wyvell has occupied a distinctive place among the members of the legal profession of Wilkin County. His superior attainments and ability attracted attention ere he had been engaged in practice at Breckenridge many years, and, indeed, from his initial steps in his chosen profession it was manifest that his success was assured. Official positions have called him, and he has not been found lacking in those qualities which are essential to public service.

Mr. Wyvell was born at Delaware, Michigan, February 16, 1868, and is a son of John Wyvell, a native of Devonshire, England, who died at Los Angeles, California, in 1911. The father emigrated to the United States with the mother and their eldest child, and first settled at Delaware, Michigan, where Mr. Wyvell secured employment in the copper mines. In 1872 he removed to Wadena, Minnesota, taking up a homestead two miles west of that place, and, being a carpenter by trade, built the first house in that community. For over twenty years he carried on agricultural pursuits on his property, then removing to Battle Lake, Minnesota, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits as a furniture dealer. In 1886 he came to Breckenridge in the same line of business, here continuing as the proprietor of a successful store until 1906, when he disposed of his interests and removed to Los Angeles, California. Mr. John Wyvell married Jane Peardon, a young lady who had been reared in his home neighborhood, and who was born in 1842. She met her death in the awful disaster at Long Beach, California, in May, 1913. John and Jane Wyvell were the parents of eight children, namely: John T., who is engaged in merchandise at Glendale, California; William H., who died in Michigan when about six years of age; James, a dealer in real estate and loans, at Cassa Verdugo, California; Mary J., who married L. D. Oliver, also engaged in the real estate business at Cassa Verdugo; Henry G.; Albert E., a banker of Ogema, Minnesota; Richard C., formerly engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis, but now a resident of Long Beach, California; and Gilbert F., a graduate of the North Dakota Law School, and now a well known attorney of Los Angeles, California.

Henry G. Wyvell attended the public grammar and high schools of the state, and as a youth assisted his father in the work of the home farm, clerked in his father's store, and, in odd times, worked at the carpenter's trade. A predilection for the law guided him to the University of Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and from that year he has been engaged successfully in general practice at Breckenridge, his offices being now located in the Benesh & Pierce Block on Minnesota Avenue. A republican in his political views, Mr. Wyvell has been frequently called upon to serve in official capacities, and his services therein have been of a nature to commend him to the best citizen element. For six years he was county attorney of Wilkin County, was for four years city attorney of Breckenridge, served very acceptably as village recorder, was a member of the council for several years, and for twelve years was president of the school board. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican County Central Committee. Mr. Wyvell attends the Baptist Church, and for a long period was one of its trustees. Aside from his professional connections, he is a member of Frontier Lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., of Breckenridge; Breckenridge Lodge No. 126, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander; the Jacoby Chapter No. 44, Order of the Eastern Star; Wilkin Lodge No. 220, Degree of Honor; and Wilkin Lodge No. 101, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman. He is a director in and attorney for the Red River Building & Loan Association, and the Stratford Hotel Co., both of Breckenridge, and holds the same positions in the Fraternity Hall Corporation of this city, and is local attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Wyvell was married at Breckenridge, in 1891, to Miss Pauline C. Abendschein, a native of Germany, and they have three daughters: Misses Alice G. and Irene M., who are attending the Breckenridge High School; and Ruth M., who is still in the grammar grades. A son, Milton H., died at Breckenridge, in 1895, at the age of 23 months.

John H. Leebens, M. D. The medical profession is capably and creditably represented at Lismore, Minnesota, by Dr. John H. Leebens, who has been engaged in practice here since 1910. His ability has attracted to him a large and profitable practice which demands the greater part of his time and attention, yet he has also taken an active participation in the affairs of the community, as a public-spirited citizen no less than as a talented member of the medical profession.

John H. Leebens was born at Fulda, Murray County, Minnesota, August 9, 1882, and is a son of John and Johannah (Dobereiner) Leebens. His father, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, was born in 1847, and was a lad of thirteen years when he accompanied his parents in their emigration to the United States. Their first location was at Chicago, but subsequently Mr. Leebens removed to Fulda, Minnesota, where he became engaged as a hotel keeper and a pioneer in this line of business, and here he still makes his home. Mrs. Leebens, also a native of Germany, still survives, and has been the mother of six children: George, who is a retired real estate man and makes his home at Fulda, Minnesota; Anna, who died at the age of thirty-one years, as the wife of Olaf Martin, formerly a merchant and now a farmer of Gretchinger, Iowa; John H., of this review; Martha, who married Joe Oolman, residing at Lismore, on a farm; William, who is engaged in a variety of pursuits at Fulda; and Johannah, who resides with her parents and is a teacher in the public schools of Fulda.

John H. Leebens received his education in the public schools of Fulda, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1898. He

remained at home for several years, and then, deciding upon a career in medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He entered practice at Chicago, but after three years left the Illinois metropolis and came to Lismore, where he has been successful in building up a representative practice, having offices in the State Bank of Lismore Building. Doctor Leebens has continued to be a close and careful student, keeping fully abreast of the advancements and discoveries of his profession, and is a valued member of the Nobles County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Southwestern Minnesota Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Independent in his political views, he has served for several years as a member of the health board. Fraternally, Doctor Leebens is connected with Adrian Lodge, A. F. & A. M. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church.

Doctor Leebens was married at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss M. Moore, daughter of John Moore, a native of England, who was for some years in the employ of the United States Government, under the civil service, and is now deceased. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Leebens: John, who is still too young to attend school.

Doctor Leebens possesses in generous measure the qualities which make the personally popular as well as financially successful physician, and his reputation is firmly established as an earnest, cautious and painstaking healer of men.

Amos Marckel. In his varied capacities as proprietor of a hardware business, implement store, lumber yard and automobile garage, Amos Marckel, a resident of Perham since 1886, has shown himself one of the capable business men of Ottertail County. When he first established himself in commercial circles here it was in a modest way, but his industry, persistence and business capacity have caused his interests to grow and develop to large proportions, and at the same time he has been able to devote a part of his best efforts to the welfare of the community.

Mr. Marckel was born on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, June 11, 1863, and is a son of John Lawrence and Mary Marckel, natives of Germany. John Lawrence Marckel was born in 1812, was married in his native land, and there served his time in the regular army. He was in middle life when he emigrated to the United States, and settled on a farm in Columbiana County, Ohio, but did not live long to enjoy residence in this country, passing away near North Georgetown, Ohio, February 19, 1868, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Marckel survived him until 1872. There were three sons in the family, namely: Augustus, who was a hotel clerk and died at Alliance, Ohio; Amos; and Ferdinand, who is engaged in farming near Georgetown, Ohio.

Amos Marckel was but four years of age when his father died, and only nine years old when his mother passed away, so that his boyhood was one in which he had to rely largely upon himself. He attended the public schools of Columbiana County until he was sixteen years of age, in the meantime spending the summer months in working on the farm, and at that time secured a position as clerk in a hardware store at Columbiana. There he remained, carefully saving his earnings, until 1886, when he came to the West to look for a suitable opening for a young man with ambition. He finally decided upon Perham as his place of future residence and the scene of his labors, and he has never had reason to regret his decision, for here he has steadily risen to a place of prominence as a business man and citizen. On first locating here, he bought a hardware business, two doors from the situation of his present business, to which he moved about 1895. This is situated at the corner of Front and Seventh streets, and here he has two floors, with about seven thousand two hundred and fifty square feet of floor space, stocked with an up-to-date assortment of first class shelf and heavy hardware and all articles to be found in a modern business of this kind. Across the street is located his implement business, in a building 60 by 300 feet, as well as his lumber yard, also 60 by 300 feet, and an automobile garage, 50 by 90 feet. Mr. Marckel's customers are attracted from the four points of the compass in a radius of twenty miles, one of the best and most substantial trades in these lines in the country. While he has lost no opportunity to advance his interests, Mr. Marckel has not been unmindful of others, and has made it a policy to reward those who have served him faithfully. In this connection it may be noted that he has incorporated his business by admitting to partnership his employes, who will ultimately come into its ownership. Always an enthusiastic supporter of the interests of Perham, he is an active member of the Perham Advancement Club, and has taken a stirring part in movements which have worked for civic progress and betterment. In politics Mr. Marckel is an independent republican. He has served on the school board and village council at various times, and during the four terms that he was mayor of Perham, this village received able and business-like government. As a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, in 1912, Mr. Marckel assisted in nominating Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. With his family, he is affiliated with Grace Reformed Church. Mr. Marckel is well and favorably known in Masonic circles, holding membership in Perham Lodge No. 157, A. F. & A. M.; Detroit Chapter, R. A. M.; Wadena Commandery, K. T., and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of St. Paul.

Mr. Marckel was married in 1888, in Columbiana County, Ohio, to Miss Emma A. Coblentz, daughter of Moses Coblentz, now living retired at Columbiana, after many years passed in mercantile pursuits. To this union there has come one son: George E., who is now a sophomore at the Perham High School.

Franklin William Murphy. While the professional position of Franklin W. Murphy has been in the ranks of attorneys, and he is now one of the oldest lawyers in active practice at Wheaton in Traverse County, his interests have had such a broad scope as to identify his name with almost every movement of importance in the development of this section of Minnesota during the last quarter of a century. He is a well equipped lawyer, and possesses those faculties of civic leadership which are of primary importance in any community.

Franklin William Murphy was born at Pleasant Valley, Wisconsin, August 24, 1869. His father, Edward Murphy, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1832, and died at Hammond, Wisconsin, in 1895. He was brought to America at the age of nine years, and finally settled in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, moved from there into Pleasant Valley, and later to Ham-

OZIAS WILCOX

mond, where he lived retired before his death. He was a pioneer farmer in Wisconsin, and reared and provided for a large family of children. Edward Murphy married Mary McCue, who was born in Michigan in 1841 and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1914. Their seven children were: Nellie, wife of Henry Hanlon, living on a farm at Lawler, Iowa; John, a farmer in the State of Washington; J. W., a land owner and speculator of Lakota, North Dakota; Franklin W., who was the fourth child; Virgil, a grain buyer at Hammond, Wisconsin; Loretta, a teacher in Seattle, Washington; and Bernie, who married J. A. Doyle, a railway conductor living at St. Paul.

Franklin William Murphy during his youth managed to acquire a liberal education. Besides attending the district schools of Pleasant Valley, his birthplace, he was a student in the normal school at River Falls, Wisconsin, also in high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1893 took his degree LL. B. from the law department of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Murphy at once located for practice at Wheaton, which was then a comparatively new town and in a new and undeveloped section of the state. He has since developed a large and profitable general practice both in the civil and criminal branches of the law, and his services have been retained on one side or the other in most of the important litigation tried in the courts of Traverse and adjoining counties. He has his offices in The National Bank of Wheaton Building on Broadway. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations and in politics a republican.

Not all his time and ability have been devoted to his private practice, but much of it has gone into channels of benefit to the community. For many years and at the present time he is president of the school board of Wheaton, is one of the board of managers of the State Fair Association, was for three years president of the West Central Minnesota Development Association, and has served as mayor of Wheaton. Mr. Murphy was one of the organizers and for three years president of the Traverse County Fair Association. He is vice president of the Minnesota Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He has done much to promote agricultural and general rural development, and for two years was president of the Traverse County Farm Bureau. Among other interests he is connected with the Weyburn Security Bank of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Canada.

In 1895 at Stillwater, Minnesota, Mr. Murphy married Miss Estelle M. McGray, daughter of W. F. McGray, who is living retired at Stillwater. They have one son, F. Mac, who was born December 27, 1899, and is now a sophomore in the Wheaton High School.

Ozias Wilcox. One of the fine old pioneers of the Plainview district of Minnesota was Ozias Wilcox, who settled in Wabasha County during the decade of the '50s and for over twenty years was an enterprising factor in its development. While he possessed the practical nature of the true pioneer, he was also known for his intellectual interests and took an active share in the broader life of the community.

He was born in 1824 at Crown Point, New York, and died January 1, 1876, at Plainview, Wabasha County, Minnesota. His early life was spent at Crown Point, where his father was a harnessmaker, but partly from his nature and partly for reasons of health he early sought changing scenes and activities. At fifteen, going to Perry, Lake County, Ohio, he became a sailor on the Great Lakes. The years from 1852 to 1854 were spent in California, and returning from the gold fields with a small capital, he invested it in lake boats and other transportation facilities and engaged in the forwarding business with headquarters at Fairport, his brother, B. O. Wilcox, being his partner in this enterprise. Ill health soon forced him from office management, and he resumed the life of a sailor in charge of one of his own vessels. At the end of a year he was little improved, and then acting on the advice of his physician came out to the northwestern woods and prairies in Minnesota.

It was in the spring of 1856 that Ozias Wilcox arrived in the territory. He bought forty acres from Hugh Wiley, along the eastern side of the southwest quarter of section 8 at Plainview. On that land he erected a building divided into a storeroom and dwelling, a structure that was afterward the home of the Plainview Bank. At the same time he took up a homestead claim south of the village in Wabasha County. He was soon accorded a position of leadership in the new town, and up to the time of his death his co-operation and counsel were always sought in public matters. He was a successful general merchant at Plainview, and prosecuted the business actively until almost the end of his life.

In his youth Mr. Wilcox had limited opportunities to gain an education, partly from the lack of good schools and partly from the necessities which forced him to become self-supporting when a boy. Throughout his life his studious tastes led him constantly in the pursuit of knowledge, and he became acquainted with a much greater field of literature and science than most men considered essential for their practical needs. His home for many years was permeated with the atmosphere of books and culture, and on his reading table were found the best of current magazines, which he read assiduously.

Mr. Wilcox was married in Northern Ohio December 15, 1854, to Miss Martha Stearns, daughter of Asaph Stearns. She was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, February 18, 1828, and died at Port Allen, Oregon, May 23, 1893. After the death of her husband she resided a number of years in Minneapolis, where she had a large number of friends, especially on the east side. About 1887 she went west to live with her daughter, at whose home she died. Her remains were brought back to Minneapolis, and then laid beside her husband at Plainview. Of the eight children five reached maturity, and the three now living, all born and educated at Plainview, are: Dr. Asa S. Wilcox, of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom is found in succeeding pages; Cassius C., of Minneapolis; and Frances L., the wife of Frederick L. Washburn, professor and chief of the division of entomology and zoology in the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Asa Stearns Wilcox. Minnesota has hundreds of capable and skillful physicians and surgeons, but as in every other profession and business there are a few who rise above the uniformly high level of attainment, and by general consent are named among the first and foremost. A position in such a group is enjoyed by Doctor Wilcox at Minneapolis, a native Minnesotan, son of a pioneer, and both by native talent and most varied training at

home and abroad an accomplished authority in his field.

Asa Stearns Wilcox was born July 9, 1859, on Greenwood Prairie in the Village of Plainview, Wabasha County, a son of Ozias and Martha (Stearns) Wilcox, some account of whose pioneer work in Minnesota has already been told in these pages. Doctor Wilcox attended the public schools of his native village until graduating from high school. One of the first high schools of the state was at Plainview. He is an alumnus of the University of Minnesota. Then followed two years at Cornell University, where he took special science course preparatory to the study of medicine. Returning to Minneapolis, he spent an entire twelve-month in the study of chemistry at the university, and is exceptionally well grounded in the chemical and other general sciences that are at the foundation of medicine. Doctor Wilcox took his regular medical course in the Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Philadelphia, where he remained three full years, summer and winter, in school and hospital, until graduating M. D. with the class of 1885. Before taking up regular practice he spent a year abroad, most of it in Vienna, attending clinic and lectures held by foremost specialists.

Doctor Wilcox began practice at Minneapolis, and for a number of years was associated more or less actively with Drs. D. M. Goodman and A. E. Higbee. He was with Doctor Goodman about five years, and then interrupted his work to return to Vienna and Prague for another year of post-graduate study and observation. His association with Doctor Goodman was resumed, but for the most part he has been in individual practice during the last twenty years. During 1913 Doctor Wilcox was in Chicago, where he was associated in practice with Dr. Lewis Y. Bremerman, whose name is one of readily recognized prominence in the profession.

Since the spring of 1914 Doctor Wilcox has actively resumed practice in Minneapolis, with offices in the Pillsbury Building. While formerly in general practice, his work is now limited in office consultation and specializing in kidney and bladder diseases. In this specialty he is easily one of the ablest men in the West. He has the distinction of having been the first physician in the Northwest to administer antitoxin. He was formerly a member of the staff of the City Hospital, for one year in general practice and five years in surgery. For three years he was professor of practice in the homeopathic college of the state university, and formerly did a large business in casualty work, having all the work of the Aetna Casualty Company in Minneapolis, and representing over seventy firms at one time.

Doctor Wilcox is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19. A. F. & A. M., with Lodge No. 44, B. P. O. E., at Minneapolis, and the Zeta Psi college fraternity, also the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club and St. Mark's Episcopal Church. In that church he was married, November 10, 1888, by the Reverend Doctor Wells, to Miss Alice Hurd, daughter of the late B. C. Hurd, of Minneapolis. Their two children, both born in Minneapolis, were Helen, who died in November, 1909, and Asa S., Jr. Mrs. Wilcox was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and the University of Minnesota, and was a woman of many activities and interests. She was a charter member of the University Chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority, and was prominent in social affairs, being a member of the Woman's Club, the Clio Club and St. Hild's Guild in St. Mark's Church. Mrs. Wilcox died December 9, 1914.

Clifford C. Leck, M. D. Since 1901 engaged in the practice of medicine at Austin, Doctor Leck is one of the leaders in his profession, has a thorough knowledge of medicine, a high standing with other physicians, and both his work and his associations prove his high position.

Dr. Clifford C. Leck was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 28, 1873, a son of Henry and Ellen (McLeod) Leck. His grandfather, William Leck, was born in Scotland and emigrated to Nova Scotia and reared his family there as a farmer. Henry Leck, who was born in Nova Scotia in 1849, is now living in the State of Washington. For many years he followed his trade as a carpenter, but is now somewhat retired and looking after a young orchard in the State of Washington. He was married in 1869 in Nova Scotia to Ellen McLeod, who was born there in 1848 and died in 1903. In 1885 they moved out to Minnesota. His parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father is a republican in politics and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. Of the eight children six are still living.

Doctor Leck acquired his first training in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards in Minneapolis, where he graduated from the high school in 1894. His home has been in this state since he was twelve years of age. After finishing the high school course he spent a year in the graded schools of LeRoy, and in 1897 entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated M. D. in 1900. The following year was spent as an interne in the City and County Hospital of St. Paul, and in 1901 he moved to Austin, and has since been in active practice. Doctor Leck has been active in the organized movements of the profession, has served one year as president and two years as secretary of the Mower County Medical Society, and also belongs to the Minnesota State Society and the American Medical Association. For one year he was county physician, and has also served as examiner of Mower County for the State Sanitarium for Consumptives and local examiner for the Central Life Insurance Society of Des Moines and the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey. Fraternally he has affiliations with the Masonic order, with the Knights of the Maccabees, and belongs to the Phi Alpha Gamma college fraternity. He is now acting as surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Austin, and a large part of his practice is in surgical cases. Politically Doctor Leck is independent.

On January 1, 1903, Doctor Leck married Flora E. Horn, daughter of W. S. Horn of LeRoy, Minnesota. Their four children are Ruth, Paul, Robert and Ellen. The three oldest children are in school. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Leroy P. Sisson. For more than thirty-five years the Sisson family have been identified with Lincoln County, and besides their substantial efforts as farmers they have also been active in public affairs, in teaching, newspaper work and other lines of service. Leroy P. Sisson is the present county register of deeds, and the record of his father as county auditor is also well remembered.

Leroy P. Sisson was born in Lincoln County, December 17, 1880. His father, R. H. Sisson, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1853, and now resides at Tyler, is descended from ancestors who came over from France about the time of the Revolution. R. H. Sisson came west at the age of sixteen, locating in Martin County, Minnesota, and in 1877 located in Lincoln County. His career has been passed quietly, in the main as a farmer, but for eight years he filled with honor the office of county auditor, from 1903 to 1911. He married Marguerite Jane Starr, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and is still living. Their family of children are: Leroy P.; William A., editor of a newspaper at Cottonwood, Minnesota; Maud J., wife of Ernest Paul, a farmer near Tyler; Mary E., wife of Herbert Soderlind, at present occupying the old homestead of the Sissons in Lincoln County; Alice J. and Esther, both living with their parents on the home farm; and Frank H., a teacher in Lincoln County.

Leroy P. Sisson, after attending the common schools of Lincoln County to the age of eighteen, with incidental rearing and training on a farm, began his practical career by learning the carpenter's trade, which was his occupation for several years in that county. He next became identified with the county government at Ivanhoe, as deputy in the clerk of court's office, and in 1903 was made deputy county auditor under his father. His ability came to be widely appreciated, and in November, 1914, he was elected register of deeds, beginning his four-year term in January, 1915.

Mr. Sisson is a democrat in politics. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 29, 1904, at Tyler, he married Miss Clara Larson, daughter of Louis Larson, now deceased, who was for many years a prosperous farmer in Lyon County. Mr. and Mrs. Sisson have one child, Ruth Bernadine.

Dr. Byron Walter Parrott of Long Prairie, Minnesota, was born at Faribault, Minnesota, February 3, 1869, and is a son of William and Melissa (Hammond) Parrott, being of French-Canadian descent on his father's side of the family, and on his mother's side a descendant of Irish ancestors who located in New York long before the War of the Revolution. William Parrott was born in the Empire State in 1831 and came to Faribault, Minnesota, as a young married man, here establishing himself in business as a miller. He had hardly started upon his career when death called him, in 1872. Mrs. Parrott was born in New York in 1842, removed her family to the City of Minneapolis in 1881, and died in Long Prairie in 1913. She was the mother of three children: O. W., who resides in Minneapolis and is a foreman in the plant of the Commercial Bulletin; Herbert D., also a resident of that city and employed by the proprietor of a fuel and ice business; and Byron Walter, of this review.

Byron Walter Parrott received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897 from the University of Minnesota. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Browerville, where he remained until the fall of 1899, when he came to Long Prairie, his present field of practice and place of residence. He has offices in the Reichert Building. He has done post-graduate work at clinics at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, and in 1898 was interne for three months in the City and County Hospital, St. Paul. He has served as coroner of Todd County three terms, and is at present village health officer of Long Prairie, and belongs to the various organizations of medical men, including the Upper Mississippi Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the University General Medical Alumni Association. His political support is given to the republican party. Fraternally Doctor Parrott is a Mason and belongs also to Camp No. 2564, Modern Woodmen of America, and Camp No. 143, Ancient Order of United Workmen, both at Long Prairie.

While a resident of Minneapolis, in 1890, Doctor Parrott was married to Miss Clara V. Chapman, daughter of the late Benjamin Chapman, who died in 1913 as a retired farmer of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Parrott: Earl C., who is studying for a career in dentistry, at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Blanche L. Brennin. The responsibilities of the executive position of county superintendent of schools are nowhere more fitly bestowed than in the case of Blanche L. Brennin, who has the general supervision and direction of the public school system of Grant County, with residence at Elbow Lake. Miss Brennin has been in school work nearly fifteen years, has had experience both in country and village schools, and has made a splendid record of efficiency in her present office.

She was born in Grant County, Minnesota, June 13, 1880, a daughter of John Brennin. Her grandfather, John Brennin, was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada, and in 1846 removed his family to Solon, Maine, and lived there until his death. By trade he was a stone mason. Miss Brennin's father was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1845, and died in Grant County, Minnesota, in 1902. It was in 1875 that he emigrated from Solon, Maine, to Grant County, Minnesota, where he took up a homestead farm, developed its acres for general farming purposes, and died there. He married Mahala Jewett, who was born in Solon, Maine, in 1850, and died at Elbow Lake, November 30, 1914. Their children were: Viola, now deceased, who married D. J. Dunn, who was formerly a teacher in Grant County; James, a Grant County farmer; Grace, wife of Fred Luckman, in Elbow Lake; Blanche L.; and John H., who spends his winters with his brother James on the farm and during the summers is engaged in the automobile business.

Blanche L. Brennin received her education in the public schools of Grant County, attended the normal school at Moorhead, and was graduated from the North High School of Minneapolis in the class of 1900. On leaving high school she took a teacher's training course at St. Paul, and then began her practical work as a teacher in Grant County in 1901, having brought to her work a thorough training and many natural talents and qualifications for this profession. She was employed in three different rural schools and also in the graded school at Hoffman, and in November, 1912, was elected county superintendent of schools, beginning her duties in that office January 1, 1913. On November 3, 1914, she was re-elected to the same position and is now on duty for a term of four years. Miss Brennin is a member of various teachers' associations, keeps in close touch with educational progress and is one of the busiest women in Grant County, looking after

the interests and welfare of the many schools under her charge. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

William H. Zeiher. One of the younger bankers of the State of Minnesota is William H. Zeiher, now president of the First State Bank of Dumont. Mr. Zeiher has spent most of his active career in banking, and that has been his vocation since coming to Dumont about thirteen years ago. He began at the bottom in the business, knows banking in all its details, both as a business and a technical profession, and now is at the head of one of the most substantial institutions in Traverse County. He is also active in citizenship and is filling the office of mayor of his town.

William H. Zeiher was born in Buffalo, Iowa, September 5, 1880. His father, Lewis Zeiher, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1845 and is now living retired at Buffalo, Iowa, was brought out to Sibley County, Minnesota, when a boy, the grandparents having been homesteaders in this state in the early days. Lewis Zeiher as a young man engaged in the rough and venturesome work of rafting on the rivers in the lumber districts, but later moved to Buffalo, in Scott County, Iowa, and is now retired from active affairs. Lewis Zeiher was married in Buffalo, Iowa, to Theresa Neuwirth, who was born in Austria in 1852. Their family of children are briefly mentioned as follows: John, who was a farmer and died at the age of thirty-three in Buffalo; Anna, who was a teacher for several years, and then married George E. Egel, now a retired resident of Buffalo, Iowa; Emma, who also taught for several years before her marriage, is the wife of John Brus, a farmer at Walcott, Iowa; Elizabeth, who is a sister in the convent at Ottumwa, Iowa; Charles, a carpenter and builder at Buffalo, Iowa; William H., who was the sixth in order of birth; Frank J., a ship carpenter in the United States navy; Albert, cashier of a bank in Oklahoma; and Helen, still living with her parents.

William H. Zeiher grew up in Buffalo, attended the common schools, and at the age of seventeen took a business course in the college at Davenport, Iowa. Most of his work was done on a farm until 1900, and he was then employed one year in the elevator and machinery business in Western Iowa. Mr. Zeiher came to Dumont, Minnesota, in the fall of 1902, and became bookkeeper in the private bank of Chrisman & Wells, which had been established in April, 1902. The company took out a state charter in April, 1903, and the institution has since been known as the First State Bank of Dumont. Its modern bank building was erected on Main Street in 1910. With the incorporation as a state bank Mr. Zeiher became assistant cashier, was advanced to cashier in 1904, and after seven years in that position his fidelity and his extending interests advanced him to the presidency in 1911. Mr. J. Heidelberger of Wheaton is vice president, and the cashier is Ole D. Fuglie. The First State Bank has a capital stock of $10,000, well fortified by a surplus which has now accumulated to the amount of $8,000.

Mr. Zeiher is an active republican in national politics, but in local affairs is strictly a good citizen and primarily interested in the development of the community. He has served as village treasurer and on the school board, and since March, 1914, has been mayor of Dumont. Mr. Zeiher is a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the German Roman Catholic Insurance Society of St. Paul.

In 1904, at Dumont, Mr. Zeiher married Miss Mary W. Danneker, daughter of Joseph Danneker, now deceased, who was a farmer at Dumont. Into their home have come three children: Hildegarde and Helen, both attending the public schools, and Clara.

Harry T. Miller. The great New York Life Insurance Company, one of the most substantial and popular in the United States, controls a large and well ordered business from its Minneapolis branch office, which is established in the New York Life Building, at the corner of Fifth Street and Second Avenue, South. With this branch Mr. Miller is identified in a prominent and responsible capacity, as he is agency director for this district, and he is known as one of the representative life-insurance men of the Northwest, with a reputation gained through ability and admirable service in his chosen sphere of endeavor.

Harry T. Miller was born near Harrisville, the judicial center of Ritchie County, West Virginia, on the 19th of November, 1881, and is a son of Henry P. and Mary S. (Dotson) Miller. Henry P. Miller was born in Selters, Germany, where he was reared and educated. At the age of seventeen years, in company with his father and mother and other kinsfolk, he came to America, and the family home was established in West Virginia. When the Civil war was precipitated on the country of his adoption he showed distinctive loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, by enlisting in Company K, Third West Virginia Infantry, and he later became identified with the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry. He served four years and made a record as an able and valiant soldier. His entire active career was devoted to agricultural pursuits and in 1882 he removed with his family from West Virginia to a farm near Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, where he continued his earnest and well directed labors until his death, in 1887. He was a man of strong individuality and sterling integrity, so that he ever commanded the confidence and good will of his fellow men. His widow, now venerable in years, maintains her residence in the City of Omaha, Nebraska. She was born and reared in West Virginia, in which state her ancestors were prominent as owners and operators of lumber and flour mills. The Dotson family, of which she is a representative, was founded in Virginia prior to the War of the Revolution, and the lineage is traced back to English derivation, the name in England having been spelled Dodson, and the change in orthography having, for some reason now unknown, been made by the American branch. In the section of the Old Dominion now constituting the State of West Virginia the record of the Dotson family is traced back to 1798. Representatives of the name were gallant soldiers of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution, but owing to incidental records having been destroyed by fire the descendants of the present day have not as yet been able to make authoritative research and learn the names of these patriot soldiers. A sister of the subject of this review is at the present time giving attention to tracing back the record through various sources, and there is assurance that her investigations will eventually render her and other members of the family eligible for membership in the patriotic organizations commemo-

Harry S. Miller

rative of the revolutionary epoch—the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Henry P. and Mary S. Miller became the parents of three sons and five daughters, all of whom survive the honored father, and of the number Harry T., of this review, was the sixth in order of birth.

Harry T. Miller was an infant in arms at the time of the family removal from West Virginia to Nebraska, and he was about six years of age at the time of the death of his father. When he was eight years old the family home was established in the City of Omaha, and there he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. On the 18th of September, 1899, about two months prior to his eighteenth birthday anniversary, Mr. Miller assumed a clerical position in the Omaha office of the New York Life Insurance Company. After an effective service of two years he was transferred to the company's office in the City of Burlington, Iowa, where he assumed the position of cashier. Six months later, however, he returned to Omaha as cashier of the Nebraska branch office of the company, and his record with this great corporation has been one of consecutive advancement. After remaining two years in Omaha he was transferred to the general office of the company in Chicago, where he had charge of a department for the ensuing three years. He was then made cashier of the company's branch office in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, and six months later was assigned to a similar post in the branch office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued as the incumbent of this position for four years, at the expiration of which he was promoted to the office of agency organizer for Wisconsin. During his residence in Milwaukee Mr. Miller devoted two years to the study of law, in the night school of the law department of Marquette University, this laudable work having been done not with the intention of entering the practice of law but as a means of fortification for the responsibilities that might devolve upon him in connection with business affairs.

On the 1st of January, 1912, Mr. Miller received merited promotion to the position of agency director of the Minneapolis branch office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and in this capacity he had direction of a large and important field, comprising thirty-two counties. The production of business within his regime in this capacity has been double the amount allotted to the Minneapolis office by the company of which Mr. Miller is a valued representative, and this fact bears its own significance, as indicating his exceptional initiative and executive ability. When he assumed his post with the Minneapolis office this branch could boast of only two agents in its territory, and at the present time sixty agents are employed, each giving appreciative co-operation to Mr. Miller as agency director.

Mr. Miller is a young man who has had the ability to recognize and make the most of opportunity, and the great company by which he is employed considered him the most efficient of its cashiers during the period that he was in tenure of such position, in different fields. Mr. Miller has gained a wide circle of friends in business and social circles in Minneapolis. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association and also holds membership in the Minneapolis Athletic Club. In the metropolis of Wisconsin he still retains membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Club. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. Mr. Miller still permits his name to be enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors and in Minneapolis he resides at the Leamington Hotel.

Shattuck School. The City of Faribault, not only among the members of the Episcopal Church, but among all residents of the Northwest, has its most familiar associations as the seat of the Episcopal diocese and as the educational center of two noted schools, the Shattuck School and the Seabury Divinity School. About 1857 the Episcopal missionaries, who were then prominent in the religious and educational work among the whites and Indians in Minnesota, determined upon Faribault as the best location for educational and missionary church work. It was a town centrally located, from which the services of the church could be carried to a number of outlying villages. In that way it became the seat of an important church mission. Out of the mission grew the parish, now known as the cathedral parish. In addition to their labors in evangelization, the pioneer ministers undertook to maintain schools, one of which became a parish school for boys and under the same auspices was conducted a school for the training of young men for holy orders. For many years the day school and boarding academy and the divinity school were maintained side by side, but for the past ten years the Shattuck School and the Seabury Divinity School have been separate incorporations.

From an article written by Rev. James Dobbin, who became rector of Shattuck School in 1867, are taken the chief facts with regard to the history of this institution, as stated in the following paragraphs.

No men have been identified more prominently with the making of Faribault an educational center of national reputation than Bishop Whipple and Doctor Breck. In point of time the name of James Lloyd Breck is first in the annals of the church and of education in Faribault. He was a pioneer in the territorial days, having come to St. Paul in 1851, thence to Gull Lake as a missionary to the Indians until 1857, and came to Faribault to found a mission and with it a parish school in 1858. The former developed into the cathedral parish, and the latter continued as a part of the mission and was largely supported by it until 1868. Out of it grew all the church schools. It was this feeble beginning and Breck's influence that turned the attention of Bishop Whipple to Faribault and convinced him this was the point at which to begin his great work. With this in view he at once secured a charter for the Bishop Seabury Mission, with ample powers for schools of all grades. The first to receive attention was the divinity school, but means for its building were not secured until 1864-65. The funds for building the first hall were secured elsewhere, and the location of the building was on the grounds now occupied by Shattuck.

An important step leading to the establishment of Shattuck was taken when a few boys from the Twin Cities and other points were admitted to live with the divinity students, and they, with others selected from the parish school to attend as daily pupils, were organized into what was called a "grammar school." It was put in charge of the Rev. George C. Tanner as principal, with James Dobbin and Charles Plummer, then studying theology, as his

assistants. Doctor Breck, as dean of the mission school and head of the household, resided in Seabury [illegible] the winter of 1860 to April, 1867, when he resigned and moved to California. Professor Tanner at the same time took charge of the parish in Owatonna.

Meantime the bishop's plans were matured and greatly expanded. He had been impressed during a visit to England by the remarkable history and influence upon national affairs of the ancient schools that had been founded and endowed centuries before—Winchester as far back as 1387, Eton in 1440, Rugby in 1507 and Harrow in 1571. The efficiency of these schools in training the character of boys seemed to him one of the best features in English life. With the conviction that what was done in the earlier days in England can be done now, he came home with the faith and courage to undertake it, although he was utterly without means to attempt so great a work. It was a tremendous responsibility to place upon a young man inexperienced in such work and with no assurance of financial help that would be necessary. Nothing but the keen sense of duty which long continued urging of the bishop and his optimism awakened led Mr. Dobbin to devote his life to building it up.

The new organization and management began in April, 1867. Owing to poverty of resources, it was necessary for the students of Shattuck Hall to live in Seabury with the divinity students. On Thanksgiving Day, 1872, Seabury Hall was burned, and the divinity school was then moved to its present site. Meantime a building had been erected in 1868-69 for the increasing needs of the boys' school, so the separation of the two departments was more easily made. For a time the grammar school building served both as a schoolroom and a dormitory, with the dining room and the kitchen in the basement. By far the largest contribution for this building having been made by Dr. George C. Shattuck of Boston, the building was called Shattuck Hall in recognition of that and other benefactions to the bishop's work. As it was the main building for some years, and no official action was taken in the matter of a name until it was separately incorporated thirty-six years later as Shattuck School, this name naturally clung to the school as the successive buildings were added. A frame building subsequently constructed was finally converted into a dormitory and is now known as "The Lodge."

While in France during the winter of 1870-71 Bishop Whipple met Mrs. Augusta M. Shumway of Chicago. The school had begun to show signs of success that confirmed the bishop's hopes of its becoming one of the permanent institutions of the great Northwest, and he talked with such enthusiasm of his plans as to excite a lively interest in her mind. This led her to offer him $10,000 for a chapel as a memorial to her little daughter, and the amount was ultimately increased to nearly $30,000. The chapel was consecrated in 1872 and was for a time one of the notable buildings of the state.

The military teacher at Shattuck School was one of those incidental facts which so often arise unexpectedly and shape the future of institutions. Among the early students of the mission was one who had enlisted in the Civil war and had gained some knowledge of military tactics. He formed the pupils of the school into a military organization, and the boys at first used sticks for muskets. Though incidental, it was from the first regarded as a valuable factor in school life, and when the act was passed by Congress allowing each state to have an army officer to teach military science Bishop Whipple made application to the War Department to secure the appointment for Shattuck School. Thus in 1868 Maj. A. E. Latimer of the regular army was detailed as first commandant of the school, and Shattuck was the first school to obtain the privileges of this act.

The burning of Seabury Hall had made necessary an additional dormitory, which need was supplied by the erection in 1873 of Whipple Hall, named in honor of Bishop Whipple. With the exception of the cottages for Professor Whitney and the commandant and a comparatively small drill hall and gymnasium in 1880, no further building was possible for upwards of twelve years. The gymnasium and drill hall, known as Manney Hall, was burned in 1893, and the insurance money of $15,000 was applied to the erection of a basement story of a building to replace it. This, however, was never completed according to the original plan, the school having outgrown it. However, it served as a drill room fifteen years. In 1907 the Samuel S. Johnson Hall, an armory and drill hall, was erected on entirely new plans from a gift of $70,000 received from the widow and two sons of Mr. Johnson.

In the meantime Shattuck School was enjoying a period of growth and strengthening influence, and its needs received responses from various sources. Every summer that Mrs. Shumway was not traveling abroad found her at the commencement exercises, her last visit having been made in 1884, only two months before her death from accident in Colorado. The previous year she had rewritten her will and provided a bequest of $200,000 for the benefit of Shattuck, besides an additional amount of $100,000 to the divinity school. It was to be divided between a building as a memorial to her husband and the endowment of a fund to assist poor boys to enjoy the advantages of the school. The portion of the estate that was available for this bequest realized about $170,000, of which $88,000 was placed at interest and the remainder devoted to the erection of Shumway Hall, which was opened for use in the fall of 1887.

During his visit to England in the fall of 1888 Bishop Whipple received from his friend, Junius S. Morgan of London, a gift of $50,000 for Shattuck School. This was devoted to the long-felt need of a suitable refectory. The foundation was laid in the fall of 1888, and the building was ready by September, 1889. During its erection funds were received from Mrs. J. S. Smyser for the adjoining building, the Smyser Memorial, in memory of her son, a former cadet.

In 1905 a plan long contemplated of severing the corporate relations of Seabury and Shattuck was brought about, and a new board of trustees was formed and incorporated under the name Shattuck School. This corporation received from the bishop Seabury Mission, under which the school had been previously conducted, a net property of nearly half a million dollars, which had been accumulated for the benefit of Shattuck. To commemorate this important event in its history it was proposed by the alumni members of the board, who numbered five of the nine trustees, that plans be prepared for a gymnasium and office building, and an effort made by them to secure funds from the old boys and patrons as their gift to the new corporation. The cost, including the connecting corridor to Shum-

way Hall, was $60,000. It is absolutely fireproof and sanitary, with swimming pool, shower baths and toilet rooms, and the gymnasium and office are equipped with every appliance desired. The upper story provides two class rooms and sleeping rooms for boys.

Besides this building, which is one of the notable structures on the school campus, the Johnson Armory and Hall is a building with scarcely an equal for its purpose in any schools in the country. It contains a drill room and an indoor earthen athletic court and running track, also a beautiful reading room and library, and other rooms. Together with the gymnasium building, it marks Shattuck in physical appointments, as it already was in rank and reputation, as one of the foremost boarding schools for boys in America.

With an adequate building equipment and grounds, the next step of improvement at Shattuck was planning for an endowment to reach half a million dollars, and the authorities are at present engaged in work toward that end. With such an endowment Shattuck's value to the community and to the country will be greatly increased, and the school will be able to realize those fine ideals cherished for it by Bishop Whipple, who had in mind the fine old English schools that have been training English boys for 300 or 500 years.

In this connection the words of Reverend Doctor Dobbin at the close of his article should be quoted: "By this far-reaching policy of building for the future, the founders and builders are preparing that Shattuck shall contribute, as the years and generations go by, to the increase and betterment of the local prosperity infinitely more than anyone is yet able to comprehend. There is no other enterprise of so great and varied importance. What helps the school helps the town; for it is put here to stay. It can never move elsewhere as any commercial business can. The names of the benefactors of Shattuck School will be preserved for all time in the archives and in the names and usefulness of the buildings or endowments. It opens a way for anyone interested in the future of his home city to make an investment in the interest of education that will contribute in all the years to come to the benefit and credit of Faribault, while exerting a long-lasting influence on the country at large through the multitude of boys who will go out from its walls better and more useful men."

In 1907 Dr. James Dobbin completed his fortieth year as rector and head of Shattuck School. As Doctor Tanner in his "Fifty Years of Church Work in the Diocese of Minnesota" said: "Every building now standing on the grounds (1908) has been erected under his personal supervision. To the oversight of this important work he has given days and nights of constant thought. The summer vacations have been devoted to the erection of buildings or to plans for extending the usefulness of the school. In the early days he discharged the duties of rector, headmaster, financial manager and instructor." On September 1, 1914, Reverend Doctor Dobbin resigned the rectorship of Shattuck, and the Rt. Rev. F. A. McElwain was elected to succeed him.

Bishop McElwain was born at Warsaw, New York, December 14, 1875, graduated A. B. in 1899 from Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, and later from the same institution received the degrees of A. M. and D. D. In 1902 he graduated B. D. from the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, and has the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the same school. His parochial experience has been in the diocese of the Episcopal Church, in West Mission, as professor and warden of the Seabury Divinity School and as dean of the cathedral at Faribault. In 1912 he was elected suffragan bishop of Minnesota and still holds that position in addition to his duties as rector of Shattuck School. The present headmaster of Shattuck School is Col. V. E. Stolbrand, formerly of the United States army, who has had large experience both as an engineer and as an instructor in and head of military schools.

David L. Evans. Now cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Delavan, Mr. Evans is a native son of Faribault County, and prior to entering banking was a druggist in different parts of the state for several years. Mr. Evans has exceptional financial ability, the thorough confidence of the community, and was the organizer and has been the chief factor in the success of the Farmers State Bank.

David L. Evans was born in Faribault County, Minnesota, September 1, 1872. His father, John Evans, was born in Wales in 1832, came to the United States at the age of twenty, settled in Pennsylvania, moved to Wisconsin in 1859, and in 1865 became one of the pioneer settlers and farmers of Faribault County, Minnesota. His death occurred in that county in 1906. John Evans married Maria Owens, who was also of Welsh stock, and was born at Liverpool, England, and now lives on the old homestead in Faribault County. She was born in 1834 and has now attained the good old age of four score years. Their children are: William J., a farmer at Montevideo, Minnesota; Edward O., on the homestead farm; Samuel, who is living retired at Mapleton, Minnesota; Richard, a stock buyer and farmer at Delavan; David L.; and Henry, a farmer at Mankato.

David L. Evans was educated in the public schools in Faribault County, finished the high school course at Wells, and in 1900 graduated from the pharmacy department of the University of Minnesota. After nine months of practical experience in the drug trade at Blue Earth, he opened a drug store at Ceylon, conducted that four years, and in 1905, moved to Fairmont and continued in the drug trade there for six months. Since 1906 Mr. Evans has given all his time to banking, having become assistant cashier of the Securities State Bank at Delavan in that year. In 1909, in association with other local business men, he organized the Farmers State Bank of Delavan, and has since been cashier. The capital stock of the bank is $10,000, and it has a surplus of $2,000. The president is T. J. Lien.

Mr. Evans is a republican, and is affiliated with Blue Earth Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Winnebago and with Lodge No. 813, B. P. O. E., at Albert Lea.

On June 26, 1912, at the home of her parents in Faribault County, Mr. Evans married Miss Blanche Thayer, daughter of C. W. Thayer, a well known farmer of this county. They have one child, Nadine.

Jacob H. Heimark, M. D. Both in the character of his practice and the value of his service to the community, Doctor Heimark is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Clay County, and has been attending a growing practice at Hawley for the past six years. Both there and at Gary his name

and influence have been associated with many local affairs outside of the immediate domain of his profession.

A native of Minnesota, Doctor Heimark was born in Yellow Medicine County May 11, 1877, a son of Halvor and Cecilia (Storebo) Heimark. Both parents were natives of Bergen, Norway, and his father was born in 1846 and died August 8, 1914, while the mother is still living at the homestead in Yellow Medicine County. Halvor Heimark came to this country in 1865, settled first in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and subsequently became a homesteader and pioneer farmer in Yellow Medicine County near Granite Falls, where he lived and worked and made a home. The children were: Ole, a hardware merchant at Warwick, North Dakota; Dr. Jacob H.; John, a merchant and manager of a lumber yard at Warwick, North Dakota; Andrew, a farmer at Hawley; Carrie, Henry and Carl, all living with their mother; and Selmer, clerk in a hardware store at Hawley.

One of the older children of the family, Dr. Jacob H. Heimark, grew up in Yellow Medicine County, with a farm for his physical environment and discipline, and after attending the public schools entered St. Olaf College at Northfield, and in 1903 graduated M. D. from the medical department of Hamline University at St. Paul. In 1905 Doctor Heimark interrupted his practice in order to take a post-graduate course for six months in the Chicago Policlinic. After getting his degree in St. Paul he removed to Gary, and was in active practice there for five years. Since 1909 he has looked after a general medical and surgical practice at Hawley, with offices in the State Bank Building.

Doctor Heimark is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Politically he is identified with the republican party. During his residence in Norman County he served as coroner four years and for two terms was mayor of Gary. He is health officer at Hawley. Doctor Heimark is a member of the Lutheran Church, affiliates with Hawley Lodge No. 256, A. F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason of the Fargo Consistory. He is also a member of the Sons of Norway. At Litchfield, Minnesota, September 30, 1903, Doctor Heimark married Miss Cordelia Thompson, whose father, Thomas Thompson, is a farmer in Meeker County. They have two children: Viola and Thelma, both students in the Hawley public schools.

Gideon Hollister Pond. A place of peculiar distinction in Minnesota history belongs to the life of Gideon Hollister Pond. He was one of the first white men to become a permanent settler in that state. For thirty years or more prior to his arrival there had been explorers, trappers and hunters, Indian traders, soldiers and missionaries, but their relations with the country at the headwaters of the Mississippi were of a temporary character, and when their work was done for the most part they moved on to other scenes. Mr. Pond also came to Minnesota, in the year 1834, for a definite purpose, as missionary to the Indians, but after serving the Indian tribes in the vicinity of the present Minneapolis for twenty years or more then became identified with the church organization of civilized men, and was a farmer and minister until the close of his long and eventful life.

Gideon Hollister Pond was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, June 30, 1810. His parents, Elnathan Judson and Sarah (Hollister) Pond, were farming people in Connecticut, and were descended from old English stock. Gideon H. Pond had only a common school education, and lived at home until 1834. Prior to that time his brother Samuel W. Pond had been a teacher in Galena, Illinois, then a frontier community on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and Gideon H. accepted a proposal from this brother that they should go to the extreme frontier, along the headwaters of the Mississippi, and take up missionary work among the Dakota tribes of Indians. Thus these two men, young and unschooled in the ways of the wilderness, arrived at Fort Snelling on May 6, 1834. Though without means of their own, and working as laymen, without the regular support of any organization, they came to be numbered and deserve memory as two of the most faithful and energetic workers among the uncivilized tribes of the North. They had gained permission from the commandant at Fort Snelling to build a log house, which was erected on a high bluff on the east shore of Lake Calhoun and in the vicinity of Lake Harriet. At that time that was the first dwelling on the present site of the City of Minneapolis. The Village of St. Anthony was yet to be founded, and the fort was the only settlement for a radius of many miles. A lumber mill had been built at Fort Snelling in 1820, but as no one was allowed to settle within the confines of the fort, it could not properly be called the first building in Minneapolis. For three years the brothers carried on their work at Lake Calhoun, and then spent another two or three years among the Indians at Lac qui Parle.

It was at Lac qui Parle on November 2, 1837, that Gideon H. Pond married Miss Sarah Poage, who was also a missionary to the Indians. After a few years Mr. Pond returned to Lake Harriet. In 1843 the Dakota Indians, constituting the Sioux tribe, moved from the vicinity of Lakes Harriet and Calhoun to the vicinity of the Minnesota River to what is now known as the Township of Bloomington. Mr. Pond followed them on this migration, and located there a farm which is still in the family possession. On that land he erected a humble home and also a schoolhouse for the Indians.

In 1849 Mr. Pond was elected a representative to the First Territorial Legislature, which met at St. Paul on September 3d. His constituents wished to send him back for another term, but he felt obliged to decline this honor in order to devote himself to his more important labors. Politically he was a republican after the formation of that party, and was a man of great public spirit in his relations to the community. For a number of years he served as superintendent of schools, and discharged other duties of public trust outside of his immediate work as a churchman. In 1852, as a result of a treaty with the Federal Government, the Sioux Indians were removed from Bloomington Township, and Mr. Pond's labors were then, continued for nearly twenty years, thus ended. After that he became a farmer in Bloomington, and also accepted a call as minister to the Presbyterian congregation in that locality. He had been ordained as a minister of the gospel by the St. Paul Presbytery.

His first wife died in 1853 and in the following year he married Mrs. Sarah Hopkins. This venerable woman, now nearly ninety years of age, and regarded as the oldest Minneapolis settler, has like-

wise an interesting career of experience in the Minnesota country. She was born in 1825, and married Robert Hopkins, who in 1843 brought his wife out to Minnesota, driving with two horses all the way to Lac qui Parle, and locating at St. Peter, then called Traverse des Sioux. Mr. Hopkins was also a missionary and preached to the Indians along the St. Peter River. In 1851 Robert Hopkins was drowned in the St. Peter River, and his widow returned to her old home at South Salem, Ohio, where she remained until her marriage in 1854 to Mr. Pond. The old home at Bloomington now owned by Mrs. Pond was constructed by Gideon H. Pond with such material as he was able to obtain, and he made the bricks in a kiln of his own construction, after digging the clay and sand out of the river bank. Gideon H. Pond by his first marriage had seven children, five daughters and two sons, and six children were born to his second wife, four sons and two daughters. One of the sons by his first wife was Edward Robert Pond, who was born at Lake Harriet in Minnesota in 1840. In 1864 he married Mary Frances Hopkins, who was born at St. Peter in 1843, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hopkins. Thus were united the destinies of two families that were among the most prominent in the early settlement and Indian history of Minnesota. Mrs. Gideon Pond now lives with her son H. H. Pond.

The late Gideon H. Pond spent twenty years as an active minister of the Presbyterian Church at Bloomington, and died January 20, 1878. His brother Samuel Pond, who had been associated with him as an Indian missionary, died at Shakopee December 12, 1891. Gideon H. Pond was a man of remarkable attainments, considering his early advantages and the fact that he developed his resources through his own ambition and labors. With a common school education, he afterwards in the intervals of his busy career studied Greek, French and Latin, and became familiar with all those languages. He also learned the Dakota tongue, and was able to preach to the Indians in their own language. In association with his brother Samuel he reduced the Dakota language to writing. In this connection he deserves mention as the first editor and publisher in Hennepin County, Minnesota. In November, 1850, he began the publication of the "Dakotah Tawaxitka," the translation of which means the Dakota Friend. It was a monthly paper, printed partly in English and partly in the Dakota tongue, and was published in St. Paul. It was continued for nearly two years, but in its main purpose, to furnish a medium of communication and education for the Indian, it was largely a failure, since the Indians showed little appreciation of the journalistic enterprise.

The labors and experiences of the Pond brothers as Northwestern missionaries are described in a book called "Two Volunteer Missionaries among the Dakotas," which was compiled and written by S. W. Pond, Jr., and published in 1893. It is a valuable contribution both to the religious and secular history of the Northwest. The author in his preface classifies the white men from whom the Dakotas received their first impressions of civilization as the military, including Government officials, the mercantile, largely traders and trappers, and the aggressively religious. In the last named class Gideon H. Pond was probably one of the most persistent and careful laborers in improving the conditions and morals of the Indian tribes of Minnesota, and however the results of his work may be estimated, his name must always be given a high place among the missionaries who endeavored to uplift the native tribes of America. He not only preached to the Indians, but worked with them and for them in planning cultivation of land and in teaching the best methods of using the soil, and in building their houses. He accompanied them on their hunting and war expeditions in order to familiarize himself with their language and customs, and there were few men who had so intimate and practical knowledge of the red men of Minnesota. For many years he gave an unstinted outlay of time, patience and enthusiasm to the work. He often admitted discouragement himself, and realized that the Sioux nature was probably the most intractable among all the American tribes. In some of his writings he says: "What troubled me most was the apprehension that the mission money that I was spending here might be more profitably applied in some other field, and I endeavored to get along with as little of that money as possible. * * * Before the outbreak of 1862 I saw very few Dakotas who seemed to give evidence of piety." The early Catholic missionaries had likewise abandoned their attempts to civilize the Sioux, and it was with the realization of this superhuman task that Mr. Pond finally gave up his early labors for the conversion of the Indians to Christianity, and turned his attention to efforts that yielded better results. Nevertheless, these labors were not without profit, since he succeeded in converting many individuals of the tribes with whom he worked, and there are not lacking evidences of the benefits of his instruction. While little progress was made towards the conversion of the Indians during the first twenty-five years of his missionary work, the author of the little book above named says:* "The seed of truth, during these years, seemed to lie dormant, and as the War of the Rebellion was an element in God's plan for the abolition of African slavery, so the bloody insurrection of the Sioux in August, 1862, and the retribution which folllowed seem to have been necessary to break the rule of tradition and superstition which prevented an ever present obstacle to the civilization and christianization of the Dakotas." It was found that none of the Christian Indians had participated in that insurrection, and several had even risked their own lives to save the lives of white persons. After the rebellion had been put down many of the Indians were not only willing but eager to accept the Christian faith, and they and their descendants have remained steadfast in the religion ever since. Concerning the fruits of this early missionary enterprise, one of the oldest and most competent among the workers of the Dakotas of Minnesota, Doctor Williamson, wrote in 1891 to Mr. S. W. Pond, Jr., as follows: "I can say with all sincerity that the results of their faithful labors prove that they were not in vain in the Lord. * * * Among the Sioux who lived in Minnesota previous to 1862, we now have nine Presbyterian and two Congregational churches, with a membership of one thousand. There are also four or five Episcopal churches, with membership of over three hundred. * * * As to civilization, the scale is a sliding one, but the Sioux among whom the first missionaries labored have made long strides in that direction, and are far in advance of any other Sioux."

The work of Gideon H. Pond as a pioneer of

*This quotation is from a letter of G. H. Pond.

Minnesota is impressive, from whatever point of view it may be considered, and his personality is one of the most interesting found in the pages of early Minnesota history. He was the author of several school books, and of hymns which were translated into the Sioux language, and also of the earliest translation of the Gospel of Luke.

Charles R. Christenson, M. D. Long experience, professional associations and his broadly recognized skill as an operator place Dr. Charles R. Christenson of Starbuck among the leading surgeons of the State of Minnesota, a state which hardly yields to any in the Union in point of superiority in its medical and surgical profession.

It was on a farm in Columbia County, Wisconsin, September 29, 1867, that Charles R. Christenson was born, and is a son of Danish people. His father, Hans N. Christenson, was born in Denmark in 1836 and died at Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1891. He served as a soldier in the Danish army during the War of 1864 against Germany and had a leg shattered by an exploding shell, an injury which ultimately shortened his life. He came to America in 1865, lived in Columbia County, Wisconsin, several years, and in 1868 identified himself as a pioneer farmer with Owatonna, Minnesota. Hans N. Christenson married Matilda Hansen, who was born in Denmark in 1841 and died at Owatonna in 1913. Their children were: Hans H., on the home farm at Owatonna; Dr. Charles R.; and Peter E., who is principal of schools at Woodburn, Oregon.

Dr. Charles R. Christenson had the wholesome environment of a farm at Owatonna, attended the public schools of Owatonna City, graduating from high school in 1889, and after one year in the academic department of the University of Minnesota and three years in the medical department was graduated M. D. in the class of 1896. Doctor Christenson has twice interrupted his practice to visit Europe, where he has spent much time attending the clinics of the leading hospitals of the great medical centers. He began his private practice in 1896 at Starbuck, and has since developed an exclusive surgical practice. Doctor Christenson is chief surgeon of the hospital staff at Starbuck. His reputation as a surgeon is such that his patients come from all over Minnesota and even from neighboring states. The hospital in Starbuck was established in 1897, and in 1912 a new building was erected at a cost of $20,000. This hospital accommodates twenty patients, and there are eight attending physicians on the staff. The success of the institution has largely been due to Doctor Christenson's work as its chief surgeon.

While devoted to his profession, he has been active in local affairs. For three terms he served as mayor of Starbuck, has been president of the school board, health officer at Starbuck and coroner of Pope County. Politically he is an independent republican, and worships in the Lutheran Church. Doctor Christenson has membership in the various medical and surgical bodies, and is affiliated with St. Cloud Lodge No. 156 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also with the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1897 Doctor Christenson married Miss Nellie Grant. The three children of that marriage are Franklin, Grant and Helen, all of whom are now in the public schools of St. Paul. Doctor Christenson's present wife, whom he married in Minneapolis in 1911, was Miss Marion Norstrom, daughter of J. E. Norstrom, who is a commercial photographer at 700 Temple Court in Minneapolis.

Andrew Mason Smith was born on the 4th of February, 1841, near the town of Kolding, Denmark. His family, as shown by official records, has been of unmixed Danish blood for several hundred years past. His ancestors have all been soldiers in the Danish army, and sailors in the Danish navy and merchant marine. His grandfather was a lieutenant in the Danish battalion of heavy artillery which accompanied Napoleon in his famous Russian campaign.

A. M. Smith early in life followed the sea. After making several voyages to South America, he joined the United States navy in Brazil, sailing in the S. S. Mary Comet on the Paraguayan expedition. He was discharged from the navy on the return of the expedition to the United States, and, after experiencing many trials and hardships, found himself at the outbreak of the Civil war at Galveston, Texas. He immediately made his way north, and on the 22d of April, 1861, was one of the first volunteers to enlist on the books of the first company mustered in the State of Indiana. This was originally a three months service, but it was mustered into the Thirteenth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers for the duration of the war and was in over twenty engagements in Virginia. In October, 1862, being severely wounded, he was honorably discharged from the army, and in 1863 again enlisted in the United States navy, shipping on the gunboat Conestoga, and afterwards being transferred to gunboat No. 13, Fort Hineman, of the Mississippi flotilla, and was at the surrender of Vicksburg, and took part in the Red River expedition. At the attack of Fort De Russey, he was mentioned for bravery by Captain Pierce, and was shortly after severely wounded, and in July, 1864, honorably discharged from the United States army. He went to California, and shortly after his arrival there enlisted in the Second California Volunteers, whose entire term of service was spent in fighting the Indians. In 1866 his regiment was mustered out of service.

Shortly after this Mr. Smith became engaged in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad from Cisco to Elko, Nevada. After this he started in business in Salt Lake City, but was forced by Brigham Young to leave on account of his strong and outspoken anti-Mormon sentiments. He then removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1886, when, realizing the opportunities of the Northwest, he transferred his business and family to Minneapolis. While in Philadelphia he wrote and published a "History of the United States Mint," "History of the United States Coins," "A History of Colonial Coins," and also edited and published the "Coin Collector's Guide and Illustrated Magazine," and an autobiography entitled "The Luck of a Wandering Dane," and finally ended his literary labors by writing and publishing the "Encyclopedia of Gold and Silver Coins of the World," which is still a standard work on the subject, and in fact is the only work on the subject published which so thoroughly and exhaustively covers the ground. Mr. Smith spent seven years and many thousands of dollars in preparation of this work in collecting the original of every gold and silver coin. While in Utah, Mr. Smith married a Miss Elberg, a young lady whose parents lived a

A. H. Smith.

short distance from his home in Denmark. He has two sons, the older of whom, George Washington Smith, is residing in New York City. The younger son, Author Mason Smith, is now the active head of the business which his father founded.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, and the Knights Templar. He is also a life member of the Numismatic Society. Mr. Smith is a large property holder of Minneapolis and in his active days had great faith in its future development. His coin collection is one of the finest in the United States. In his active days he was a great traveler, having visited every country of the world. His principal business was that of a dealer in California wines at 247 and 249 Hennepin Avenue. This business, together with a fine delicatessen establishment in connection, is now being managed successfully by the younger son, Author Mason Smith.

Thomas Pearson Kellett. Zumbrota is one of the flourishing small cities of Minnesota, and more than any other one individual the late Thomas Pearson Kellett was identified with the growth and development of that locality from the time it was a houseless site on the prairie until it was a town of substantial proportions surrounded by prosperous and thrifty community of farming people. The origin of the town was largely due to a company of settlers who came in under the Stafford Western Emigration Company and also the Stafford Western Immigration Company, in both of which organizations Mr. Kellett was an active member. He had many relations with the growing town, kept the first store there, was the first postmaster, was one of the early chairmen of the board of supervisors, and in a history of the community his name would appear more frequently than that of any other pioneer citizen.

Thomas Pearson Kellett was born at Leeds, England, August 1, 1814, and died at Zumbrota, Minnesota, May 21, 1892. His father, Samuel Kellett, was a woolen manufacturer at the industrial City of Leeds, and the son grew up there and learned the same business and at the age of eighteen was placed in charge of his father's factory. He had left school when about twelve years of age, and the rest of his education was acquired through rigid economy of time. At the age of twenty-one, in 1835, having married, Mr. Kellett put in execution a long cherished plan to seek his fortunes in the New World. The first two years in America were spent in the manufacturing business at Laurel, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and from there he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, a center of textile industries, and there became overseer in the woolen mills of the Middlesex Corporation.

Mr. Kellett remained in Lowell until 1856 and then joined the Stafford Western Emigration Company, and with half a dozen other men came out to Minnesota to select a site for a town. In the summer of that year they located at Zumbrota, and in September Mr. Kellett aided in surveying and platting the village. He devised a name for the place by adding one syllable to the name of the River Zumbro flowing by the site. Two months later, in November, 1856, Mr. Kellett opened a general store in a house 19 by 25 feet, built of rough boards and batten. For many years he continued in the merchandise business, carried the largest stock of goods, and in that time saw Zumbrota grow into a prosperous town. He acted as president of the Stafford Immigration Company, which co-operated with the company in the East, and made his influence felt in every department of the town's activities. He served as a justice of the peace for six years, was president of the school board, represented Goodhue County in the State Legislature in 1872-73, and in politics was first a whig and later a republican, and frequently attended state and other conventions as a delegate. He was a member of high degree with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order in Zumbrota, and for seven consecutive years was honored with the office of master of his lodge. He was also one of the organizers and an active member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Kellett was married in Leeds, England, in 1835, to Miss Anne Barker, who died in 1872, leaving five children. A year after her death he married Mrs. Frances M. Cummings, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, and later contracted a third marriage with Mrs. Louise M. Stillman, of Galena, Illinois, who survived him one year.

Throughout his life Mr. Kellett stood high as a citizen, and was highly respected as a man of unusual strength and probity of character, and one whose influence was invariably found on the right side of every issue of public or moral importance.

Everett A. Kellett. At Zumbrota, in Goodhue County, where Everett A. Kellett was born March 27, 1871, there is no family name more closely and prominently associated with the history and development of that section than Kellett. Mr. Kellett's grandfather and great-grandfather were the leaders of the pioneer colony that located the town fully a dozen years before Minnesota became a state, and when Goodhue County was on the very fringe of the frontier settlement.

For the sake of local history it will be appropriate to consider some of the early fortunes and activities of the Kellett family before taking up the present status and career of Mr. Kellett of Minneapolis. The Kelletts came from England, where Grandfather Thomas P. Kellett was born, a son of Samuel Kellett, both of whom were subsequently identified with the early settlement of Zumbrota. Thomas P. Kellett was one of the organizers of a colony known as the Stafford Western Emigration Company, which came out from the East about 1850 and founded the Town of Zumbrota. The different members of the colony took up land from the Government, and Thomas P. Kellett after acquiring title to a portion of the wilderness engaged in business at Zumbrota and at the time was regarded as the wealthiest man in that locality. For forty years he was proprietor of a general store and was also postmaster at Zumbrota. His store was one of the general merchandise establishments so common in a new country, but was conducted on an unusually extensive scale, and was really prototype of a modern department store. Practically every article of merchandise that was needed by the settlers all over the country could be found in the Kellett establishment. Many of the articles found on its shelves would now be regarded as fit objects for preservation in a museum. The general merchant of those days had to depend on wagon transportation from the central markets, and owing to lack of railroad facilities, telephones and other facilities of the modern merchant, had to lay in a large stock at varying intervals, and perishable goods and novelties that would command only tempo-

rary attention were out of place. As a merchant, banker, land owner and citizen Thomas P. Kellett was one of the finest examples of pioneer days in this state. His integrity was secure beyond all cavil, and his wealth represented the soundest principles of fair and square dealing. Thomas P. Kellett died in May, 1892. He was three times married, but all his children were by his first wife. Of the three sons and two daughters all are living except one daughter.

Albert H. Kellett, father of Everett A., was the third of Thomas P. Kellett's children. He was two years old when the family settled in Minnesota, was educated in the pioneer schools of Goodhue County, and spent a number of years on the old homestead. Later he engaged in merchandising, and is now one of the successful business men of Zumbrota, continuing the same activities followed by his father, although his store is not in strict succession from the enterprise of the older merchant. Albert H. Kellett was married at Rochester, Minnesota, January 1, 1869, to Ida C. Leonard. She was born in New York State, while her husband was a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. She was brought as a child to Minnesota, and is still living at Zumbrota.

Everett A. Kellett is the only child of his father and mother, and is the only male child in three Kellett families descended from Grandfather Thomas P. Kellett. He was educated in the public schools of Zumbrota, was employed for a time in the store of his grandfather, and later was associated with his father. Albert H. and Everett A. subsequently bought the old establishment of the grandfather, and conducted the business under the name A. H. Kellett & Son. They finally closed out the establishment, and the father several years later established a general merchandise store in another locality of Zumbrota.

Since leaving Zumbrota Everett A. Kellett has been engaged in the land business, as a dealer in wild and unimproved property and other classes of real estate both local and in various parts of the country. For a man of his age he has had many and varied experiences, vicissitudes, and set backs in his progress toward the achievement of prosperity. He possesses all the indomitable traits that marked his pioneer forefathers in this state. A complete recital of his varied career would fill a volume. Mr. Kellett is a born organizer and money maker, and his bent toward organization and leadership is not the result of education or any special preparation, but is as native to his character as an appetite for food. Through all the ups and downs of his career he has followed a policy of fair and square-dealing, but has not always been fortunate in choosing business associates of equal integrity. Mr. Kellett has again and again looked on the dark side and the rosy side of life, and few men know so well the sensations of quick transition from abundance to being completely "broke." For several years past Mr. Kellett has enjoyed a successful business in the handling of lands, and has his office in the Plymouth Building at Minneapolis.

He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and various other orders, and religiously believes in the Christian Science doctrines. On October 31, 1904, at Minneapolis Mr. Kellett married Catherine W. Channell. She is the daughter of the late Leroy and Susan M. (MacCraken) Channell, and her mother now lives in Joplin, Missouri. Mrs. Kellett is eligible both through her mother's and her father's lineage to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Kellett was born near Fort Worth, Texas, and was educated in a convent in Kansas City, Missouri. They are the parents of one daughter, Jean Catherine.

Mr. Kellett is a good type of the energetic, aggressive, clean living American citizen. As a "native son of Minnesota," he has done his share to upbuild and maintain the high ideals of his state.

David Lewis Curtice. An accurate history of St. Paul in its municipal growth and improvement could not be written without frequent reference to the late David L. Curtice, who was for a number of years at different times city engineer and in that capacity had supervision of the work of public improvements carried on in the city thirty or forty years ago. He was also identified with the building of several early railroads through the Middle West and the Northwest, and ranked high as an engineer and deserves to be remembered as one of the pioneers of St. Paul and Minnesota.

David L. Curtice was born in Auburn, New York, November 12, 1828, and died at his home in St. Paul, April 15, 1902. His parents were Amasa and Hannah (Thorpe) Curtice. His father was a contractor and builder and was born in New York State in 1792. David L. Curtice as a boy attended the old academy at Auburn, and some of his classmates were among the most distinguished men of the generation immediately preceding the Civil war, including Roscoe Conkling and Augustus and Frederick Seward. While Mr. Curtice prepared for college he abandoned the idea of taking the regular collegiate course and instead studied engineering. He was connected with the building of the first railroad in Canada, and was an engineer on one of the New York lines from 1852 to 1855. It was in 1856, two years before Minnesota became a state, that Mr. Curtice first came to St. Paul. He was in service under J. Case, then city engineer, during 1856-57, filled the office of city engineer in 1858-59, and in 1862 was employed to locate the line of railway from Big Lake to St. Cloud. He was again city engineer from 1869 to 1874, and it was during that five-year period that the present street grades were established. Another important improvement was the leveling of the old Baptist Hill, where the wholesale district of the city is now located. Much opposition was encountered in this improvement, since many of the property owners claimed that the city authorities were crazy, and yet the only proof needed of the saneness of the plan is the fact that in that vicinity, then worth between $75 and $100 per front foot, land is now valued at between $700 and $1,000 a front foot. Mr. Curtice also served as county surveyor, and in many other ways his technical ability brought him into active relation with the great constructive movement in his home city and in the Northwest.

Mr. Curtice was a democrat of the old-fashioned type as represented by Andrew Jackson. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, and his widow was confirmed in that church by Bishop Kemper when Minnesota was still a territory. Mr. Curtice was affiliated with the lodge of Masons at Auburn, New York.

On February 1, 1859, at St. Paul, David L. Curtice and Harriet M. Richardson were united in

marriage. Her father, Ahira Richardson, brought his family to St. Paul in 1853, arriving by steamboat, and Mrs. Curtice is now one of the very few living residents whose recollection goes back to the period of the '50s. Mr. Richardson from the outbreak of the Civil war for fifteen years had charge of the military stores of the Government at St. Paul, and was otherwise prominent in local affairs. His death occurred at St. Paul in 1877, and as a mark of respect for his memory and as indicating his prominence in the city the flag on the state capitol was kept at half mast for a day or two following his death. The three sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtice all died in infancy. Mr. Richardson, like Mr. Curtice, was an ardent Jackson democrat. Mrs. Curtice, who now resides at 875 Laurel Avenue, has the publishing privilege of St. Paul's street maps. Her only brother is W. D. Richardson, who is now an invalid, but for sixteen years managed the Ramsey County morgue, and that business is now attended to by Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Curtice's father came to Minnesota in the early territorial days on a commission from the United States Government to teach the Indians practical agriculture, and was associated in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley, in the vicinity of Brainerd, with Bishop Kemper, who was one of the early Episcopal missionaries among the Indians of the Northwest. For twenty years the late Mr. Curtice was grand tyler of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota Masons.

William Bradford Brooks, who has for fourteen years been editor and proprietor of the Comfrey Times, at Comfrey, Minnesota, deserves to rank with the prominent and influential of those men who have assisted in the development of the newspaper press of Brown County. From the time that he left the schoolroom, when a mere lad, he had steadfastly devoted himself to the highest ideals of journalism, and not only the press, but the communities in which his labors have been prosecuted, have benefitted by his conscientious and persevering efforts.

Mr. Brooks was born at Dunbar's Camp, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1872, and is a son of Capt. E. M. Brooks, a native of Vermont. The Brooks family originated in England, from whence its earliest representatives came to America on the Mayflower. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Brooks traces his family back to participants in the struggle for American independence. As a young man Capt. E. M. Brooks migrated to Illinois, and when eighteen years of age, in 1862, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private for service in the Civil war. He participated in numerous engagements during that struggle, and through brave and faithful service rose to the command of a company of colored troops, considered one of the most dangerous services at that time. Later he was given charge of the Federal arsenal, located at Memphis, Tennessee, and continued to act in that capacity until peace was declared. Captain Brooks remained in the South until 1876, when he removed to Washington County, Kansas, there engaging in agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he went to King's Point, Tennessee, and in 1887 came to Redwood Falls, Minnesota. He continued to engage in active business operations until several years ago, when he retired and returned to his native state, at this time being a resident of Rutland, Vermont. While located at Memphis, Mississippi, Captain Brooks was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ellen Waters, who was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and who was at that time engaged in teaching in the schools for negroes established by the North. Six children were born to this union, as follows: Warren, who resides at Long Prairie, Minnesota, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Asa P., a resident of Minneapolis, where he is the proprietor of a job printing establishment; Juliet, who became the wife of C. P. Cooper, New England manager for the Creamery Package Company, at Rutland, Vermont; William Bradford, of this review; George W., an employe for a real estate concern at Pacific Beach, California, and also a member of the police force there; and Fannie, who is the wife of Dr. G. W. Rudolphi, a practicing physician and surgeon of Cooksville, Illinois.

William Bradford Brooks was a small child when taken by his parents from Pennsylvania to Washington County, Kansas, and there his primary studies were prosecuted in the public schools. Subsequently he attended the public schools of King's Point, Tennessee, and Redwood Falls, Minnesota, and when about nineteen years of age began his connection with newspaper work when he started to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Redwood Falls Reveille, a newspaper which is still published, but now under the name of the Redwood Falls Sun. Mr. Brooks continued to be identified with this sheet, on and off, until 1898, when he went to Tracy, Minnesota, and had two years of experience in the same line.

During this time Mr. Brooks studied the newspaper business from every angle, having decided to become the proprietor of a paper of his own, and in December, 1900, when the opportunity offered, came to Comfrey and purchased the Comfrey Times, which had been founded by W. R. Hodges, now a newspaper man of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. Mr. Brooks has continued in the management of the Times to the present, and has made it one of the leading papers of this part of the county, with a large circulation and an excellent business in advertising. Its political policy is of an independent character, its editor aiming to present a fair and unbiased opinion of all important events and issues. Its columns have been freely given to assisting movements for the advancement of Comfrey, in which Mr. Brooks has taken a decidedly helpful part. The offices and plant of the paper are located on Brown Street, in the business section of the town, and in connection therewith is operated a fully-equipped, up-to-date job printing establishment, capable of turning out the best class of work. In his political views Mr. Brooks is a republican, and for three years has served Comfrey in the capacity of recorder. He is a Presbyterian, but as there is no church of that faith here he has affiliated himself with the Congregational congregation. Fraternally Mr. Brooks belongs to Comfrey Camp No. 7306, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he has been worthy adviser and is now venerable consul. He is unmarried.

Charles L. Kane. A lawyer at Benson since 1899, and a former mayor of that city, Charles L. Kane is a native Minnesotan, and has been a member of the bar nearly twenty years.

He was born at Green Isle, Sibley County, Minne-

sota, September 27, 1869, a son of Patrick and Anne (O'Neil) Kane, and a grandson of Michael Kane and James O'Neil, both of whom died in Ireland. He was sixth in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living: James, judge of Probate Court in Wilkin County, Minnesota; T. R., formerly county attorney of Ramsey County, Minnesota, for many years and now engaged in the successful law practice of St. Paul; Mrs. F. M. Dolan, whose husband is proprietor of the Crown Mattress Manufacturing Company of St. Paul; Charles L.; W. V., who is engaged in the practice of law at International Falls, Minnesota; Henry, in the real estate business at St. Paul; Miss Minnie, unmarried, and living in St. Paul; and George, in the real estate business at St. Paul.

Charles L. Kane acquired his education in the public schools of Green Isle, Minnesota, and after graduating entered upon his career as a teacher. He had already determined to make the law his profession, and school work was only a means to that end. He was principal of schools at Fairfax and Winsted, and while teaching was also continuing his studies preparatory to his profession. He completed his legal training in the law offices of McClelland & Tifft of Glencoe, Minnesota, where after an examination he was admitted to the bar in 1896. He at once opened an office at Fairfax, and was engaged in practice there from 1896 to 1899. In the latter year he removed his home to Benson, where he has continued in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing professional business to the present time. As a citizen he has been leader in advocating progressive movements and has contributed freely to them of his time, ability and means.

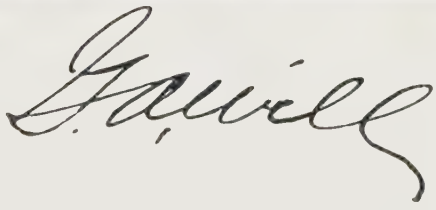
Mr. Kane was married in June, 1911, to Miss Helen Hoban of Benson, daughter of Michael Hoban, an early settler of that place, where he is still engaged in general merchandising and banking. To their marriage have been born two children: Michael Hoban, born in May, 1912; and Mary Ellen, born March 1, 1915. Mr. Kane is an active member of several social and fraternal organizations, and with his family attends the Catholic Church, of which he has been a member since boyhood. A democrat in politics, he has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with election to public office, having twice served as mayor of Benson, and at present being a member of the hospital and other municipal boards.

Gustave A. Will. A Minnesota lawyer to whom have come many of the successes and distinctions of civil practice during the last eighteen years, Mr. Will has also been a capable leader in a public way, particularly in the good roads movement. He represents a family that through residence and solid business interests, has been identified with the City of Minneapolis for the last thirty years.

Gustave A. Will is a native of Germany and was born on the 31st of December, 1871, the place of his nativity being the Town of Kroterschoen. He is a son of Reinhold and Amelia (Schumacher) Will, the former of whom was born in the City of Berlin and the latter in Brumberg. In his native land Reinhold Will acquired thorough training in floriculture, and in the spring of 1873 he emigrated with his family to America. From the City of New York he proceeded directly to Henderson, the judicial center of Sibley County, Minnesota, and in 1883 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he engaged in business as a florist under the firm name of R. Will & Son. The enterprise was conducted along wholesale lines, and after the lapse of thirty years it continues representative in its domain of operations, the business being now incorporated and conducted under the title of Will Brothers Company. The founder of the business died November 28, 1906, and his widow died June 17, 1914. Of the children eight survive the honored mother and father, namely: Mrs. John Taylor, of Minneapolis; Gustave A., of this review; O. A., of Roswell, New Mexico; Claire E., a teacher in the Clay School of Minneapolis; H. S. Will, a member of the Will Brothers Company above mentioned; Eleanor; H. C. Will, another of the interested principals in the Will Brothers Company; and Elsie. The three oldest children were born in Germany, and all the rest in the State of Minnesota—the two youngest in Minneapolis and the others at Henderson. All received the advantages of the public schools of Minneapolis and attended the University of Minnesota.

Gustave A. Will was graduated in the old Central High School of Minneapolis as a member of the class of 1890, and thereafter he continued his studies in the academic department of the University of Minnesota, from which he withdrew to identify himself with the banking business, at Shell Lake and Washburn, Wisconsin. Later he became manager for the largest logging company operating in the vicinity of Washburn, and these experiences have proved of distinctive value to him in connection with his professional career. In 1893 Mr. Will returned to Minneapolis, where he became manager of the City Ice Company, the business of which he assisted in making a substantial success, in association with the late Col. John T. West. After the business was sold he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1896. He was granted the degree of bachelor of laws and was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state. He has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Minneapolis and has confined his practice to civil law, with no wish to identify himself with criminal cases, his work being chiefly in corporation and real estate law business. He is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Will is interested also in the floral business founded by his father, and probably every resident of Minneapolis is familiar with the name of the Will family in connection with the high-class establishment conducted by the Will Brothers Company. While interested in public movements generally, Mr. Will has come to be regarded as the father of the good roads movement in Minneapolis and vicinity, and for the past fifteen years he has given a great deal of his attention to the advocacy and practical establishment of better highways. He belongs to the Minneapolis Automobile Club and the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Will is a bachelor, but he maintains a fine summer home on Lake Minnetonka, where, with the aid of his Japanese valet, he enjoys his leisure hours through the summer months. His law offices are in the Andrus Building.



LEWIS H. WILCOX. For many years a well-known resident of Hastings, Minnesota, was the late Lewis H. Wilcox, who was a New England man, in early life had studied for the bar, but whose career in Minnesota was chiefly identified with farming and dairying.

Lewis H. Wilcox was born in Halifax, Vermont, October 3, 1847, and died at Hastings, Minnesota, October 3, 1901. At the place of his birth on May 19, 1867, he married Miss Emma A. Niles. In 1886 they came west and located in Benton Harbor, Michigan, and in the fall of 1888 removed to Hastings, Minnesota. Mr. Wilcox was a man of studious inclination, and had read law at Hartford, Connecticut. At Hastings he was proprietor of what was known as the Lakeside Dairy Farm, and in its management and improvement he spent his last years and was a man of no little prominence in that section of the state.

He was long a member of the Baptist Church in Hastings, and was devoted to the interest and welfare of his home and family. Mrs. Wilcox since the death of her husband has resided in Minneapolis with her son, Archie N. Wilcox. The oldest child in the family was a daughter, Linnie E., who died in childhood in Michigan before the family came to Minnesota. Besides Archie N. of Minneapolis there are two other sons: Burton T. of Hastings; and Charles L., who lives on a farm near Amery, Wisconsin.

DR. JOSIAH R. DARTT. The first resident physician of Dodge County was the late Dr. Josiah R. Dartt, but this distinction as the pioneer representative of medicine in that vicinity was only one of the many that are associated with his name and character. Doctor Dartt was a strong man, his faculties were exercised in behalf of the developing country in which he settled more than sixty years ago, and with all his practical accomplishments he was even more noteworthy for the strength of the friendship with which he bound men to him in lasting ties. Doctor Dartt at his death was undoubtedly the foremost man of his county, and the wealth of personal affection which was poured out in his memory completely justifies this assertion.

Josiah R. Dartt was born in Weathersfield, Windsor County, Vermont, September 11, 1824, and died at Mantorville, Minnesota, September 11, 1874, on his fiftieth birthday. His father was Erastus Dartt, who was born April 5, 1792, and died December 6, 1851. The mother was Rebecca Jackman, who was born April 15, 1792, and died November 9, 1877. Both were natives of Windsor County, Vermont, and spent their lives there. Doctor Dartt was the fifth in a family of seven children, and his was the first death after that of the father to break the family circle.

The first twenty-two years of his life was spent in his native town, at which time he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, and on September 3, 1850, was married there to Miss Philomela Lawrence, who died in Minneapolis, March 29, 1913, and is buried beside her husband in the cemetery at Mantorville.

After about two years of residence at Groton, Doctor Dartt removed to Kingston in Marquette County, Wisconsin, and there took up the study of medicine with a Doctor Johnson. He completed his studies in the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he held a diploma of graduation.

It was in the fall of 1854 that Doctor Dartt located in Minnesota, and in Dodge County, and his coming was really in advance of permanent settlement, since most of the white population at that time were largely transient, engaged in prospecting over the country and in preparing for the reception of their families. The Town of Mantorville had not yet been surveyed. On going to Dodge County, Doctor Dartt took up a homestead claim, which he developed into a farm east of Mantorville. For several years in his capacity of pioneer physician the early settlers demanded the greater part of his time and attention in the practice of his profession. He also owned a drug store at Mantorville. Gradually his early business interests assumed such importance that he abandoned his practice wherever possible and eventually retired from it altogether.

In December, 1860, Doctor Dartt enlisted as a private in Company A of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, but before leaving the state for service in the South was promoted to captain of the same company. In that position of leadership he did his duties as a soldier with promptness and courage, but ill health finally obliged him to resign his commission and he returned home in the fall of 1864. From that time until his death ten years later he lived in Mantorville.

Doctor Dartt joined the Masonic Order in Mantorville in 1856, and in 1867 was made a Royal Arch Mason at Red Wing. After the formation of a Royal Arch Chapter in Mantorville he became affiliated with that chapter, and for the year preceding his death held the office of high priest. In 1871 he joined the Home Commandery of Knights Templar at Rochester, and in every body of Masonry with which he was affiliated stood as an exemplar of the intrinsic spirit and principles of the Ancient Order. Doctor Dartt was a man with whom friendship strengthened with acquaintance. In his death the community lost one of its most useful factors. He was survived by his widow and one son, George B. Dartt, now one of the leading real estate men of Minneapolis, and mentioned on other pages. A daughter, Ella M. Dartt, was born June 6, 1853, and died at Mantorville, March 4, 1872.

Doctor Dartt's was the largest funeral ever witnessed in Dodge County. It was held on the Sunday following his death, a beautiful day in early fall, and one favorable to the gathering of his hundreds of friends and admirers. He had been for many years master of Mantorville Lodge No. 11, A. F. & A. M., and prominently affiliated with other Masonic bodies, and his funeral was held under Masonic auspices. A special train came from Rochester bringing the Home Commandery No. 5, in full regalia, and also the Rochester lodge. In the procession which was formed near the Masonic Hall and proceeded thence to the church, the hearse was preceded by the following Masonic bodies: Relief Lodge No. 108 of Dodge Center; Huram Abi Lodge No. 83 of Kasson; Washington Lodge No. 38 of Wasioja; Mystic Tie Lodge No. 37 of Pine Island; Rochester Lodge No. 21; Mantorville Lodge No. 11; and Home Commandery No. 5, K. T., of Rochester. The Methodist Church where the funeral services were held was much too small for the great concourse that followed him to his last resting place and the windows having been removed the minister, Rev. R. Forbes, standing in one of the openings, delivered a short and impressive sermon both to

those assembled within and the many hundreds crowded around the edifice. The Masonic ceremonies were held at the grave. Doctor Dartt's son, George B., of Minneapolis, has erected a fine granite monument to the memory of his father and mother in the cemetery at Mantorville.

George B. Dartt. One of the Minneapolis real estate men who have made their business a real service in the development of the city and in providing homes for the growing population is George B. Dartt, who is one of the loyal native sons of Minnesota and has spent all his active career in either the mercantile or the real estate business at Minneapolis. Mr. Dartt has his offices in the Phoenix Building, and now handles a general business in first mortgage loans, exchanges, rents and insurance. A work for which he should be given permanent credit was the platting and marketing of the beautiful residence district known as Browndale, an exclusive Minneapolis suburb situated in the lake district west of Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet.

George B. Dartt was born in Mantorville, Minnesota, April 15, 1860, and is a son of Josiah R. and Philomela (Lawrence) Dartt. His parents were pioneers at Mantorville, and on other pages will be found a sketch of Josiah R. Dartt. It was in his native village that George B. Dartt spent his boyhood, with an education in the public schools and with a business training at the old Curtis Business College of Minneapolis.

His first independent venture in the business field was as a grocery merchant, under the firm name of George B. Dartt & Company. For nine years his establishment at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Tenth Street was one of the finest grocery houses in Minneapolis. Since leaving the grocery trade Mr. Dartt has been identified with real estate lands for the past twenty years. Some years ago he platted the Reeves South Shore Addition, also platted the Sunrise Addition, and then took up the work which he considers his best achievement, the platting of Browndale Park of 100 acres. This is a high class residence district with building restrictions such as to preserve a high grade neighborhood and secure the most desirable class of people as residents. Mr. Dartt successfully promoted the sale of this subdivision, and after disposing of many of the lots sold the balance to the firm of Tingdale Brothers, Minneapolis real estate men, who are now the exclusive agents for the property, and have issued a handsome booklet describing the site. Among the various illustrations of homes found in Browndale as published in this booklet is one of the attractive California Mission style residence of Mr. Dartt, a modern home that cost him more than sixteen thousand dollars to build. Mr. Dartt owns considerable Minneapolis real estate and also some farm lands.

Politically he is a republican, and fraternally is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. His church is the Congregational. On June 14, 1902, Mr. Dartt married Miss Alice Bannochie, daughter of Alexander and Alice (Smith) Bannochie, who are now living at Vine Grove Nursery in Minneapolis. Mrs. Dartt was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, from which country the family came to Minnesota many years ago. Mrs. Dartt is a sister of Frank Bannochie, who owns the ideal summer resort at Lake Pulaski near Buffalo in Wright County.

Daniel Colfax Bennett. A resident of Minneapolis since 1901, Daniel C. Bennett has his work as an architect exemplified in both the Twin Cities as well as in various towns of Minnesota. His business and professional experience has brought him a large acquaintance, and his friends have a high appreciation of his sterling qualities.

Daniel Colfax Bennett was born in Sonora Township, Hancock County, Illinois, December 9, 1868, a son of John F. and Agnes L. (Luce) Bennett. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Illinois. The former came to Illinois in 1850 with his parents, who settled in Hancock County, and in that section he has spent his life, largely as a farmer. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, six of whom are still living.

Daniel C. Bennett has had a varied career as farmer, traveling salesman, architect and builder. His work in the latter profession has been done in Minneapolis, St. Paul and other Minnesota cities, and many of the modern homes in the Twin Cities are examples of his creditable skill as an architect.

Mr. Bennett can claim some of the best American stock in his ancestry. One branch of his family traces its descent from Stephen Hopkins, who came to America on board the Mayflower, bringing his family and servants, and on the voyage a son was born to him, and the name Oceanus was given the child. In the same line is found a descendant of the Stephen Hopkins whose name appears in the list of signers of the Declaration of Independence. For several generations the Hopkins family furnished many seafaring men.

Mr. Bennett married Miss Marion H. Robinson, who was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, a daughter of Richard and Abbie (Coon) Robinson, both natives of New York State and of Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Robinson died at her home in Iowa in 1912, and Mr. Robinson is now a member of the Bennett family at Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child, Dorothy Agnes Bennett, born at Minneapolis August 31, 1909.

Jacob Deutsch. A sterling pioneer and honored citizen who left a benignant impress upon civic and business activities in Minneapolis during a residence of more than forty years in this city was the late Jacob Deutsch, who here resided for thirty years in the home, 1209 Second Avenue, South, where his death occurred on the 28th of March, 1914. He was a man of impregnable integrity, of strong character and marked generosity, and it is altogether consistent that in this history of Minnesota be entered a brief tribute to his memory.

Jacob Deutsch was born in the County of Kaschau, Austro-Hungary, on the 28th of March, 1845, and he was reared and educated in his native land, where he continued to reside until 1867, when, shortly after attaining to his majority, he severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, where he felt assured of better opportunities of gaining independence and success through individual endeavor. He first settled at Cleveland, Ohio, but soon removed thence to Davenport, Iowa, where his marriage occurred and where he continued to reside until 1873, when he came to Minneapolis, the arrival of the family in the Minnesota metropolis, which then had a population of only 24,000, having occurred on the 27th of August. He was one of the first to engage in business on lower Nicollet Avenue, and he had much

to do with the development and upbuilding of that section of the city. His first store, devoted to dry goods principally, was at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, where the Lincoln Building now stands, and his next place of business was on the site of the Kaiserhof, 244 Nicollet Avenue. He continued as one of the representative merchants of Minneapolis until his retirement, about ten years prior to his death, and for many years his was one of the largest dry goods establishments of retail order to be found in the city. Mr. Deutsch was insistently liberal and public-spirited as a citizen and his influence and co-operation were ever to be counted upon in support of measures and enterprise projected for the best interests of the community. He ordered his life upon the highest plane of integrity and honor and no shadow rests upon any part of his career. He won success through industry and uprightness and no citizen commanded more secure place in popular confidence and esteem than did this strong and noble man and honored pioneer. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and his religious affiliation was with the Reformed Jewish Church in Minneapolis, of which his widow is a devout member, both having taken zealous part in the upbuilding of this church organization. In a fraternal way Mr. Deutsch was identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of the most worthy and valued pioneers of Minneapolis.

At Davenport, Iowa, on the 12th of June, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deutsch to Miss Malchen A. Valfer, who was born and reared at Karlsruhe, Kingdom of Baden, Germany, and who came to the United States in 1869, about one year later than he arrived in America. Mr. Deutsch is survived also by two children: Henry, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work; and Josephine, who is the wife of Barney Burton, of Little Falls, Minnesota.

Henry Deutsch. It has been given to Mr. Deutsch to gain distinctive prestige as one of the able members of the bar of his native city and state, and he controls a representative practice in Minneapolis, where he has his professional headquarters in suite 805-810, Plymouth Building. Further interest attaches to his career as a citizen and representative lawyer by reason of the fact that he is a scion of a well known and esteemed pioneer family of Minnesota, and in this connection it should be noted that on other pages of this publication is given adequate review of the family history, in the sketch dedicated to his father, Jacob Deutsch.

Henry Deutsch was born in Minneapolis on the 28th of August, 1874, and is a son of Jacob and Malchen A. (Valfer) Deutsch. He gained his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, where he was graduated in the old Central High School, as a member of the class of 1891. The youth had in the meanwhile formulated definite plans for his future career, and in harmony with his predilection he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1894; he received from this institution the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Further technical honors of a similar order were to be his ere the initiation of his professional career, for he completed, in 1895, a post-graduate course in the law department of historic old Yale University, which gave to him the degree of Master of Laws, magna cum laude. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in October, 1895, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, and his professional novitiate of practical order was served in association with Hon. Stephen B. Howard, of Minneapolis, who was at that time a member of the State Senate. Later he formed a partnership with Albert J. Smith, who afterward served as county attorney of Hennepin County. Mr. Deutsch proved himself well fortified in his profession and in power of applying the same, so that he made rapid and substantial advancement and became known as one of the strong practitioners at the Minnesota bar. In 1907 he became associated in practice with Hon. Frank M. Nye, and soon a partnership was formed under the firm name of Nye & Deutsch. In 1908 this alliance was dissolved, owing to the fact that Mr. Nye had been elected a member of the United States Congress, and shortly afterward Mr. Deutsch became allied with Edward P. Allen and Alfred M. Breding in forming the law firm of Deutsch, Allen & Breding. Since 1912 Mr. Deutsch has conducted an individual law business, and the same is one of broad scope and importance, in commercial, probate, corporation and trial departments of legal work.

Mr. Deutsch is actively identified with the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, the Hennepin County Bar Association, and the Minneapolis Bar Association. In 1910 he was president of the Commercial Law League of America, the representative organization of its kind in the United States and Canada, and one that has on its membership rolls the leading commercial legists of the two nations.

A stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, Mr. Deutsch has given effective service in behalf of the cause, though he has not been imbued with ambition for political office. He was formerly a most active factor in the work of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, of whose public entertainment and convention committee he was chairman for two years, besides having served as a member of its board of directors and as its second vice president in 1905. He was chairman of the entertainment committee of this organization at the time when it gave a distinctive ovation to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was then president of the United States. Mr. Deutsch was a member of the Minneapolis Executive Committee in charge of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held in this city in 1906. He is at the present time an active and valued member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commercial Association and is serving as a member of the board of education of Minneapolis, besides which he was formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Minneapolis public library.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Deutsch has received the highest grade of the Scottish Rite, and he has been a most zealous and appreciative worker in the various Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated. He is past master of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, Free & Accepted Masons and also past master of St. Vincent de Paul Chapter, No. 2, Rose Croix, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which body he was elevated to the thirty-third and supreme degree, in the City of Washington, D. C., in 1910.

In his home city he holds membership in the adjunct Masonic organization, Zuhrah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and here also is he affiliated with the lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Deutsch and his wife are members of the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Minneapolis, and he is president of the same at the time of this writing, in 1914. He was first reader of this church for three years and for the past five years he has been Minnesota State Publication Committee of this religious denomination. He and his wife are popular in representative social activities of their home city, and their attractive residence is known for its hospitality.

On the 2d of May, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deutsch to Miss Grace A. Levi, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have three children; Clarence S., Maria N. Hope and Henry Noel.

On other pages of this publication is entered brief memorial tribute to Henry Deutsch, the honored father of the subject of the foregoing sketch, and to the article in question reference may be made for further data concerning the family, Henry Deutsch having been a sterling pioneer and successful merchant of Minneapolis.

Oliver F. Warnes. A scientific and practical experience covering more than forty years has made Mr. Warnes one of the leading representatives of the great flour-milling industry in Minnesota and a recognized authority in the important field of enterprise in which he has brought his energies and fine ability to bear. He is one of the well known and popular citizens of Minneapolis, has maintained his home in Minnesota during the major portion of the time since 1877 and is now the valued incumbent of the responsible office of superintending miller for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, as a representative of which he has the general supervision of the great mills designated as the Anchor, the Palisade, the Lincoln and the "B"—plants that in equipment and capacity are excelled by none in the world. In prefatory way may be briefly given the data of the incumbencies held by Mr. Warnes during his career in the milling business, the names and locations of the various mills with which he has been connected being given, together with the periods of his service in each: Smith & Proctor mills, Neenah, Wisconsin, September 15, 1872, to May 1, 1876; Foote Brothers' Mill, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877; Otto Troost Mill, Minnesota City, Minnesota, May 1, 1877, to the 1st of the following September; Greer & Hunter Mill, Decorah, Iowa, September 1, 1877, to February 1, 1878; Stillwater Mill Company, Stillwater, Minnesota, February 15, 1878, to September 15, 1884; Crown Roller Mill, Minneapolis, thereafter until June 1, 1885; Florence Mill Company, Stillwater, June 1, 1885, to May 1, 1886; "B" Mill of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, May 1, 1886, to November 15, 1889; head miller at the same company's mill at Anoka, Minnesota, from that time forward to August 15, 1909, when he returned to Minneapolis and was placed in charge of the "B," Anchor and Lincoln mills of the company; and since August 1, 1910, he has had continuous charge of the four mills first mentioned, in the capacity of superintending miller. His record has been one of admirable service and continuous advancement, and his various important preferments indicate alike his exceptional technical ability, his executive power and his possession of those personal characteristics that ever beget objective confidence and esteem.

Oliver Franklin Warnes was born in Michigan on the 19th of June, 1856, and is a son of Ishmael and Melissa (House) Warnes, both of whom were born and reared in the State of New York, whence they removed in the early '50s to Michigan, the father having been a miller by trade and having become a pioneer in this line of business in Michigan, where also he was actively identified with agricultural pursuits for a number of years, as the owner of a farm in the county in which his son Oliver F. was born. When the latter was a lad of nine years the family removed to Neenah, Wisconsin, where the father continued in charge of a flour mill about ten years. Removal was then made to Oshkosh, that state, where Ishmael Warnes was in charge of the operation of the old Wakefield mill for one year. He later removed to the southern part of the state, thence went a few years later to Tennessee, and eventually he became a resident of Oregon, though he did not follow the work of his trade after leaving Tennessee. In Oregon he developed a small fruit ranch, and when well advanced in years he returned to Wisconsin and established his home in its capital city, Madison, where he died at the age of seventy-two years. His first wife died when their son Oliver, of this review, was seven years of age, and he later contracted a second marriage. Of the two children of the first union Oliver F. is the elder, and the younger, Amy L., is the wife of Norman Emerson, of Minneapolis. Three children were born of the second marriage—William Wallace, who was drowned when seven years of age; Miss Jessie, who resides in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Miss Sabina, who maintains her home at Madison, that state.

Oliver F. Warnes was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Neenah, Wisconsin, and from the age of sixteen years to the present time he has been actively identified with the milling industry, his initial training having been received under the able and punctilious direction of his father. While employed at his trade in Oshkosh, Mr. Warnes completed an effective course in the night classes of the business college there conducted by William W. Daggett, and thus fortified himself further for the large responsibilities that later were to devolve upon him in his signally active and successful business career.

In May, 1877, about one month prior to attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Warnes came to Minnesota and obtained employment in the mill owned and operated by Otto Troost, at Minnesota City, where he served as stone dresser during the summer of that year. In the autumn he went to Decorah, Iowa, where he was employed as a general miller by the firm of Grier & Hunter until the spring of 1878, when he returned to Minnesota and identified himself with the newly erected mill of the Stillwater Mill Company, in which he held the position of second miller. He remained at Stillwater until September, 1884, and in the meanwhile had been employed in three different mills in that city. From September, 1884, until the following June Mr. Warnes was an attache of the Crown Mill in Minneapolis, the same being now one of the plants operated by the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company. Thereafter he was again a resident of Stillwater about a year, and his subsequent changes have already been noted in the opening paragraph of this

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article. It should be emphasized, however, that for nearly twenty years he retained the position of head miller for the Pillsbury mills at Anoka and that since that time he has had charge of the three Minneapolis mills of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, the while he retains the supervision also of the Lincoln Mill, at Anoka. Mr. Warnes' long association with one of the greatest flour mill corporations in the world bears its own significance, in that it attests his exceptional technical and executive ability and denotes fidelity, integrity of purpose and inviolable place in the confidence of those with whom he is thus associated. Incidentally it may be stated that of the four mills of which he is the superintending miller, the "B" Mill has a daily capacity for the output of 4,000 barrels of flour; the Anchor Mill, 2,100 barrels; the Palisade Mill, 2,300 barrels; and the Lincoln Mill, 1,500 barrels.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Warnes is affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter at Anoka and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he has received the thirty-second degree, besides holding membership in Zurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Minneapolis. While a resident of Anoka he served two terms as a member of the board of education and about six years as a member of the board of trustees of the public library, of which he was secretary and treasurer, besides which he was a director of the State Bank of Anoka about ten years. In politics Mr. Warnes is not constrained by strict partisan lines, but gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. His wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, with which body he likewise is identified, and at Anoka he passed the various chairs in his Masonic lodge and chapter, of which latter he served as high priest.

At Stillwater, Minnesota, on the 11th of April, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Warnes to Miss Laura Weatherbee, who was born and reared at Springfield, Maine, and who came from Bangor, that state, to Minnesota in company with her mother and stepfather, when about fourteen years of age, the family home having been established at Stillwater, where she completed her educational studies in the public schools. She is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, and is active in its work. Mr. and Mrs. Warnes have one daughter, Carrie W., the wife of Russel L. Fairbairn, who is general passenger agent for the Canadian Northern Railroad, with residence in the City of Toronto. Both he and his wife were born at Stillwater, Minnesota, and Mrs. Fairbairn was graduated in the high school at Anoka, after which she completed a thorough course of piano study in the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, under the personal tutorship of Prof. Emil Oberhoffer, and continued to take private lessons for two years thereafter from Prof. Emil Oberhoffer, director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

William H. Leonard, M. D. For more than half a century the late Doctor Leonard was known in his profession, in military circles and as a citizen of Minneapolis. His death occurred on the morning of April 29, 1907, at his home, 2121 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis, at the venerable age of eighty-one. Such were his character and services that his memory shall rest on the Minnesota metropolis as a lasting benediction. Probably the best tribute to his life and work is that found in the memorial prepared and published by the Minnesota Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was a loved and distinguished companion. The following is a quotation from that article:

"Dr. William Huntington Leonard was born December 2, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, and was therefore in his eighty-first year of age. His father was Dexter M. Leonard, a farmer and merchant. His mother was Electa (Owen) Leonard. His mother died when he was an infant and he lived with different ones of his kinsfolk until he was nine years of age, when he was 'bound out' to a distant relative, one Daniel Russ, in whose family he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. His early education was obtained in the district and select schools of the neighborhood in which he was born. His medical education was initiated as a student in the office of Dr. Orrin Witter, of Chaplin, Connecticut, and was continued in the medical department of the University of New York, in New York City, being finally completed in the medical school of Yale College.

"He married Jane Augusta Preston of Eastford, Connecticut, the same year that he finished his studies, and he commenced the practice of his profession at Orangeville, Wyoming County, New York. Here he practiced for two years, having bought out a relative, Dr. Charles Fuller. From Orangeville he came to Minneapolis, and he lived a short time on a claim near what is now known as Robbinsdale. From there he moved into what is now the City of Minneapolis. The date of his original coming to Minneapolis was May 1, 1855, antedating the day of his funeral by just fifty-two years. In Minneapolis he practiced medicine until November 22, 1862, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served as such until May 1, 1865, when he was promoted to surgeon, with rank of major, and he served with that rank until mustered out of service with his regiment, on September 6th of the same year.

"His regiment was in the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He served in the Army of the Tennessee. The Doctor was with his regiment through the entire siege of Vicksburg, as was he also in the Red River expedition, the battle of Nashville, and the siege of Mobile. He was elected a companion of the first class original of this order (Loyal Legion) March 3, 1886, entering through the Commandery of Minnesota, Insignia 4544.

"When he was mustered out of the service of his country Dr. Leonard returned to Minneapolis and resumed the practice of his profession, in addition to which he became associated with Thomas Gardner in establishing the first wholesale and retail drug store in the city. As a physician he was highly esteemed by all of his professional confreres. In his dealing with all men it can be said of him that he was fair-minded, honorable and conscientious. As a citizen he was progressive and public-spirited. He was a charter member of the Athenaeum, of the Hennepin County Medical Society, and of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County. He was the first health officer of Minneapolis after the union of Minneapolis and St. Anthony. For nearly twenty-five years he was a member of the State Board of Health. He was a member of the first State Lunacy Commission, was prominent

in the establishment of the State Board of Charities. He was three times elected president of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, of which he was a charter member. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the only Minneapolis member of the International Hahnemann Association. He was an active member of the Minnesota Academy of National Sciences. He was one of the oldest members of John A. Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the oldest member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M.

"Dr. Leonard was not only a moral man but also a man entitled to be characterized a Christian gentleman. He was one of the charter members of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis. This church he served as a deacon for more than twenty years, and at his death was its oldest member. The Doctor's first wife having died, he was again married in October, 1886, to Josephine Kehoe, who survives him, as do also a son, Dr. William E. Leonard, a member of this commandery, and a daughter, Gertrude J., and two granddaughters.

"Resolved, That this commandery, as well as other societies of which he was a member, has lost in the death of Dr. Leonard a valued and loved member. That the State has lost an honorable and useful citizen. That his family has lost a thoughtful and kind husband and father. Resolved, That we do extend our very warm sympathy to the family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the recorder to the bereaved ones."

In conclusion, a few other statements of facts should supplement the above. Dr. Leonard completed his medical studies at Yale University in 1853. His lineage is traced back to English origin, the first representatives having settled in New England during the colonial days. The grandfather of Dr. Leonard was Dr. Recompense Leonard, a prominent early physician of Connecticut. Dr. Leonard's first wife died in July, 1885, being the mother of the two children now living. The widow of his second marriage and daughter now reside at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles.

On February 27, 1903, Dr. Leonard was tendered a complimentary banquet in Minneapolis in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the practice of medicine. The occasion was a most interesting one, and the Doctor's many friends, including leading members of his profession and other representative citizens, vied in doing him honor. After a well spent life, filled with large and worthy accomplishment, Dr. Leonard passed to his reward, and well may it be said that "his works do follow him."

William E. Leonard, M. D. The most conspicuous name in homeopathic medical circles in the Northwest for over half a century has been Leonard. The position and services of the late Dr. William H. Leonard have been described on other pages, and it is also important that space should be given to his son, Dr. William E., who for upwards of thirty years has practiced at Minneapolis, and has been prominent both as a practitioner and as a teacher and contributor to medical literature.

William Edwin Leonard was born at Minneapolis, July 27, 1855, and is among the older of the native sons of this city, which at that time was known on the maps as St. Anthony. His education came from the public schools and from the old preparatory school of the state university. He was graduated in 1876 Bachelor of Arts from the University of Minnesota. He was salutatorian in the fourth class to be graduated from that institution. At the university Doctor Leonard was a charter member of Alpha Nu Chapter of the Chi Psi fraternity.

Inspired by the counsel and example of his father, Doctor Leonard early determined upon his career and also chose homeopathy, in which school his father had also practiced. Entering the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, he completed a thorough three-year course and was graduated M. D. in March, 1879. Then followed clinical experience of one year as interne in Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital at New York City. This is now the Metropolitan Hospital, and is and has been for many years the largest homeopathic hospital in the world. Doctor Leonard is as much a student today as thirty years ago and has always been eager to accumulate knowledge and perfect himself in the practice of his profession. He has taken a number of post-graduate courses, and spent the fall of 1907 in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and the New York Polyclinic, and in 1912 was abroad in Europe for three months in study and travel. After returning to Minneapolis Doctor Leonard became associated with his father in practice, and they continued together in mutual sympathy and helpfulness until the death of the elder Doctor Leonard in 1907.

Doctor Leonard has been prominent in the educational side of his profession, both as instructor and as an editor and contributor. He was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the establishment of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery at the University of Minnesota in 1888, and from that time until 1908 was a member of the faculty, filling the chair of materia medica and therapeutics. From 1886 to 1889 he was editor of the Minnesota Medical Monthly. For two terms, or twelve years, he was a member of the Minneapolis Health Department, and for four years senior medical inspector. He was for two years on the surgical staff of the Minneapolis City Hospital, is a senior of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and a member and former president of the Minnesota State Institute of Homeopathy. Doctor Leonard is the author of "The Healthy Woman," a book widely circulated and read and bearing high recommendations from the profession. For a quarter of a century he has been a contributor to leading periodicals of the profession, and is the author of many individual articles containing the results of his experience and personal research.

Doctor Leonard is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Royal Arcanum. As a public-spirited citizen he has placed himself in nearly every movement for the welfare and best interests of his native city and state. He is an independent in politics and a member of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, the Minnesota Historical Society, the Native Sons of Minnesota and the Saturday Lunch Club. He and his family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Doctor Leonard's offices are in the Donaldson Building.

In October, 1881, Doctor Leonard married Miss Marian L. Marshall of New York City. Mrs. Leonard died in 1905, being survived by two daughters, Elsie P. and Miriam L. Miss Elsie was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1906 and from Simmons College at Boston in 1907, was director of Sanford Hall at the University of Minnesota up to 1914, and is now a member of the faculty in the

Teachers' College at Columbia University, New York City. She has given special study and attention to institutional management. Miriam, the younger daughter, was graduated at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, in 1910, completed one year's course in the New York State Library School at Albany, and was for three years on the Minneapolis Public Library staff as cataloguer and later as manager of the city's industrial libraries, as established in department stores, in the stations of the fire department, in manufactories and other places where this extension of the library service brings books within ready reach of the readers. Miriam married Robert Silas Fowler, April 28, 1915, and lives at Lake Minnetonka.

Capt. William H. Donahue. It is characteristic of the members of the Minneapolis bar to have varied and important interests outside their profession, and in the case of William H. Donahue, who has practiced since his admission in 1902, his chief distinction aside from success as a lawyer is in military affairs. Captain Donahue has been for many years identified with the Minnesota National Guard, and is one of the most prominent officers in that organization.

William H. Donahue was born in 1879 at Gold Hill, Nevada, then an isolated and frontier mining district, when it required thirteen days to make the journey from there to Bangor, Maine, which was the old home of Captain Donahue's parents. His father and mother were William J. and Honora (Quinn) Donahue. Captain Donahue and his mother both reside in Minneapolis, and he confesses an indebtedness to her gentle influence and motherly ambition for his early instruction and for much of his success since entering his profession. Another son, Frank, died in infancy at Minneapolis. Both parents were natives of Bangor, Maine.

Captain Donahue's home has been in Minneapolis since 1881, though at about the age of fifteen he returned with his mother to Bangor and was in school there for one year. Captain Donahue took preparatory work under a private tutor, and much of his early training was received directly from his mother. Before entering the University of Minnesota he studied law in the office of Louis K. Hull, and was also a night student of law in the university. In 1902 he graduated LL. B. from the university, and in 1903 received the degree LL. M. Admitted to the bar in 1902, his practice began in the same year in partnership with George W. Meyer under the firm name of Meyer & Donahue, and was continued until the death of Mr. Meyer in 1910. Since that time Mr. Donahue has practiced alone, and now has a reputation and clientage which rank him among the most successful lawyers of Minneapolis. For several years Captain Donahue and his partner had offices in the Temple Court Building and for the past three years his office has been in the Palace Building. Besides his regular law practice, Captain Donahue is president and treasurer of the Minneapolis Roofing and Cornice Works.

Captain Donahue first became identified with the National Guard in 1896, and was a member of the local battery at the time of the Spanish-American war, but that organization was not called into active service. After six years he left the National Guard, but joined again in 1908. His enlistment in both instances was with Battery B. At the second enlistment, after three months, he was made a corporal, and in six months became sergeant, and at the end of the first year was promoted to second lieutenant. In 1913 he was made captain of Battery D and appointed captain and commissary on the colonel's staff. His interests in military theory and practice have gone much beyond that of most men who take service in the National Guard, and this is indicated by his attendance for one year in the garrison school at Fort Snelling, where he secured a certificate for efficiency, and for twenty-eight days during July, 1913, he was in the Fort Riley School of Instruction in Kansas. Fort Riley is one of the largest posts of the United States army, and the school is conducted primarily for the officers of the regular forces. In 1913 Captain Donahue was elected secretary of the Officers' Association of the Minnesota National Guard.

Captain Donahue is unmarried and is devoted to the welfare and comfort of his mother, who in earlier years sacrificed herself so uncomplainingly to give him a home and proper instruction. They reside at 1600 West Lake Street. Captain Donahue is affiliated with the Minneapolis Lodge of Elks, with the Hennepin County Bar Association, with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Athletic and Boat clubs of Minneapolis.

William E. Flynn. A Minneapolis lawyer, with offices in the Temple Court Building, William E. Flynn, though one of the younger members of the bar, has already established himself securely in his profession, and gives promise of a large career of usefulness before him.

William Edward Flynn was born in Caledonia, Minnesota, March 6, 1889. His father is Judge Arthur J. Flynn and his mother Mary (Murphy) Flynn. Judge Flynn is one of the prominent citizens of Caledonia, served twelve years as postmaster, and for twelve years was judge of probate in Houston County. He now lives retired at Caledonia. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, June 27, 1843, came to the United States with relatives when about eight years of age, lived a time and attended school in Chicago, and then moved to Minnesota. His wife was also a native of Waterford, Ireland, came to this country with her parents, and they were married at Rushford, Minnesota. Of the eight children in their family all lived to grow up but one, and six are now living: Arthur P., who was an attorney at Colorado Springs, died at Caledonia, Minnesota, about 1900, at the age of thirty; Margaret is now Mrs. Charles M. Leighton of Austin, Minnesota; George F. is a traveling salesman, with headquarters at La Crosse, Wisconsin; Anna, lives at home; Pierce J. is a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Dickinson, North Dakota; Robert E. is a physician and surgeon at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and at the present time county physician. All the children were born in Minnesota and William E. is the youngest of the family.

His early education was acquired by attending the schools of Caledonia, ending with his graduation from the high school in the class of 1908. Mr. Flynn is an alumnus of the University of Minnesota law department, having received his degree LL. B. in 1911. His career as a practicing lawyer began at Minneapolis with the late Fred H. Ayers, under the firm name of Ayers & Flynn. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Ayers on March

27, 1913. Mr. Flynn now looks after a large and growing general practice and is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association. His fraternal orders are the Knights of Columbus, his membership being in the Hennepin Council, the Order of Camels of the World, and his church home is the Catholic Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary's. Mr. Flynn is unmarried and resides at 1775 Hennepin Avenue.

Ferdinand A. Kranz. Through continued effort and the closest application some individuals eventually achieve success along certain lines and in various professions, but theirs is a distinctively different order of success than that which is gained by the men who are born to their work, their natural leanings and marked talents pointing unmistakably to the career in which they subsequently attain distinction. Some obey the call of the theological domain; others find the science of healing their natural field; the business mart or the political arena engage many, while still others early see in their visions of the future achievements in the law as the summit of their ambitions. To respond to this call, to bend every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every possible highway of knowledge and to finally enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while—such has been the happy experience of Ferdinand A. Kranz, numbered among the rising young attorneys of the Minneapolis bar.

Mr. Kranz was born April 6, 1879, and is a son of Nicholas Frederick William and Anna M. (Bohrn) Kranz, natives of Germany, who accompanied their parents to the United States as young people and were early settlers of Dakota County, Minnesota. The grandfather, Nicholas Kranz, was a man of superior educational attainments and in his young manhood was a teacher in the schools of Germany. During the early '40s he emigrated to America and settled in Dakota County, Minnesota, as a pioneer of Hampton Township. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Dakota County, if not the first, and performed the ceremony for the first couple married in that vicinity. Nicholas Frederick William Kranz was the seventh son of his parents, and, according to custom, had he stayed in Germany would have been educated by the crown. He was given a good education here and like his father early adopted educational work, teaching the first school in the Township of Hampton. He and his father named the Town of New Trier, Minnesota, where they had located in the early '40s, and there he was married to Anna M. Bohrn, who had become acquainted with him while on a visit to relatives, although her own parents were early settlers of Kenosha County, Wisconsin, where they had located in the early '40s. During the '70s and '80s N. F. W. Kranz was a prominent man of Dakota County, and served as register of deeds there for a period of about eighteen years, or longer than any other man in the history of the county. During his active career he was engaged successfully in the real estate and insurance business at Hastings but in 1908 retired from business cares and moved to Crookston, Minnesota, where he now makes his home. The mother passed away at Hastings in 1903. There were nine children in their family as follows: Nicholas W. who died in 1908, at the age of forty-one years, was engaged for a number of years in the hardware business in St. Paul; Charles B., who is engaged in the real estate business in St. Paul, Minnesota; John V., who is assistant superintendent of the register department of the Minneapolis Postoffice; Mrs. Frank Bellerman, of Mount Angel, Oregon; Mrs. Graham W. Munch, of Crookston, Minnesota; Daisy M., who is a teacher in the public schools of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Leonard J., a resident of that place; Ferdinand A.; and James P., who is secretary of the Associated Charities of Memphis, Tennessee.

Ferdinand A. Kranz received his primary education in the German parochial schools, following which he entered the high school at Hastings, Minnesota, and was graduated with the class of 1898. As had his father and grandfather before him, he then taught school for a period, but after five years gave up educational work to accept employment in the United States railway mail service. It had always, however, been Mr. Kranz's ambition to enter the legal profession, and through the hardest and closest application he managed to secure a training in the calling while working in the postal service. He entered the University of Minnesota in 1908, and in 1911 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but this could have only been achieved by one who had a natural predilection for a profession which demands the most thorough preparation. Mr. Kranz immediately opened an office at No. 814-16 Metropolitan Life Building, and from that time to the present has been in the enjoyment of a steadily increasing and desirable practice. Hard work has been a constant companion to Mr. Kranz; his office hours are seasons of activity in which not a moment is wasted. He seldom drops the woes of his clients during his waking hours, has never shirked a responsibility, and no effort has been, with him, too great to gain new light. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and his standing among his professional brethren is high. His religious connection is with the Catholic Church. Mr. Kranz is unmarried.

Samuel Hewes Chute, M. D. The many years spent by the late Doctor Chute in Minneapolis, from 1857 until his death on October 12, 1913, were accompanied by the practical service to his fellowmen and the community such as is only possible to one who has positive character, courage of thought and action, and the real welfare of others at heart. Anyone who has followed the growth of the village at St. Anthony to the City of Minneapolis knows in how many different ways the work and influence of Doctor Chute were identified with that growth, and often so intimately as to make him chiefly responsible for reforms and undertakings that mean much to the modern city.

Samuel Hewes Chute was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 6, 1830, and was already a man of wide experience when he arrived at St. Anthony on May 1, 1857. He was a minister's son. His parents were Rev. James and Martha Hewes (Clapp) Chute. Soon after his birth they moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his early youth was spent. His education, begun in the Fort Wayne schools, was continued as a student in that noted old Indiana college, Wabash, at Crawfordsville. His medical studies were pursued under Drs. C. E. Sturgis and J. H. Thompson at Fort Wayne, beginning in November, 1849, followed soon afterward by his matriculation at the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, which gave him the degree of M. D. in February, 1851.

Hardly was the ink on the parchment dry when he found opportunity for professional experience in

S. H. Ohute

a novel and adventurous way. He accepted the nominal post of physician and surgeon to a party of friends who had organized an expedition bound for far-off Oregon. The Oregon trail had all the spice of adventure and hardship such as are now associated with journeys to the few unexplored regions of the earth. In later years the sight of a luxurious overland express, passing through Minneapolis, would recall to the doctor's mind the scenes of that long and often perilous struggle over the wilderness of plains and mountains, suggesting the remarkable contrasts wrought by a few decades in the great West. Reaching Portland, Doctor Chute spent the winter of 1852 in that city employed at his profession, and in the spring of 1853 rode horseback to California. Six months as a miner, and he then exchanged pick and shovel for the implements of his profession. For four years he had charge of the hospital at Yreka besides his general practice, and was the only graduate physician in that locality. His return to the "States" was made by sea from San Francisco to Panama and thence to New York, where he arrived in 1857.

Without delay Doctor Chute set out from New York for the frontier village of St. Anthony in Minnesota Territory. A steamboat carried him from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul. At St. Anthony he became associated with his brother Richard, another pioneer whose sketch is found on other pages, and they entered the real estate business. The firm name of Chute Brothers was assumed in 1865, and after the death of Richard Chute in 1893 the business was incorporated as the Chute Brothers Company, of which Doctor Chute was president until his death.

From 1857 the name of Doctor Chute appears all through the records of the development of Minneapolis. His business interests were extensive. At one time he and his brother owned the St. Anthony Falls Power Company. In 1869 occurred the disaster, the caving in of a tunnel under the falls, which threatened to ruin the power plant. The doctor and his brother labored to repair the damage through their individual resources and were afterwards influential at Washington in obtaining an appropriation for the reconstruction of a dam on a larger scale. During the course of these early improvements, Doctor Chute, as executive officer of the board of construction, was in charge, with J. H. Stevens as engineer, and continued that responsibility until relieved by Colonel Farquhar, sent out by the Government to take charge of the permanent construction. He was agent of the St. Anthony Falls Power Company from 1868 to 1880, at which time the property was sold to James J. Hill and associates. He had also been one of the directors of the company.

In the days when the log cut concentrated at Minneapolis aggregated hundreds of millions of feet annually, Doctor Chute was associated with the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company, first as its vice president and director and from 1879 to 1886 as president. However, his most important interests were in real estate, and numerous subdivisions and additions have been platted and developed by the company of which he was the head.

In political affiliation Doctor Chute was a republican. But his chief concern was the betterment of the city, and during his long residence held many municipal offices, both elective and appointive. In early St. Anthony he was superintendent of the poor, in 1858, and city treasurer, and later a member of the council. His services were especially noteworthy in connection with the founding of a real public school system. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member and for the greater part of the time president of the board of education. He was again a member of the board in 1878, when the separate educational boards of the east and west divisions were consolidated. From March, 1883, to April, 1885, he was a member of the park commission. In all his public positions he displayed the same ability and earnestness which characterized him in his private business. His church was the Presbyterian.

One year after his arrival in St. Anthony, Doctor Chute was married, May 5, 1858, to Miss Helen E. A. Day. Six children were born, four daughters and two sons. The sons, Louis P. and Fred B., are both lawyers and carry on the Chute Realty Company. The surviving daughters are Mary J., Elizabeth and Agnes. Their mother is now seventy-nine years of age and living in Minneapolis.

Louis P. Chute. Senior member of the firm of L. P. & F. B. Chute, lawyers, and also of the Chute Realty Company, Louis P. Chute is the oldest son of the late Dr. Samuel H. Chute, and since leaving college has been instrumental in continuing the large business established by his father and uncle and in forwarding many improvements and public spirited endeavors in the City of Minneapolis.

Louis P. Chute has lived in Minneapolis all his life, was born there October 17, 1868, and while growing up had his first instruction from private tutors. He afterwards took a course in the Archibald Business College, and completed both the classical and legal courses in the Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. He was graduated A. B. in 1890 and LL. B. in 1892, and in 1893 the University of Minnesota awarded him the degree of Master of Laws. Since that time, Mr. Chute has been active in the real estate business, and since 1902 the business has been conducted under the name of the Chute Realty Company. He and his brother Fred B. have been particularly active in the upbuilding and development of the east side business district, and among their more conspicuous improvements was the erection of the Princess Theater, and about three hundred feet of business frontage on Central Avenue between University and Fourth Streets.

Louis P. Chute is identified with the more prominent organizations in the civic and social life of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the St. Anthony Commercial Club, the Minnetonka Yacht Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Lafayette Country Club, the Society of Fine Arts, the University Club and his church is the Catholic. Mr. Chute is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Fred B. Chute. The young son of the late Dr. Samuel H. and Helen E. A. (Day) Chute, Fred B. Chute, has for nearly twenty years been associated with his brother Louis P. Chute in the practice of law and in the management of the extensive interests acquired by his father, whose achievements as a Minneapolis pioneer, and activity in real estate development and city upbuilding, have been recited in preceding paragraphs.

Fred B. Chute was born at Minneapolis December 21, 1872. His early education was received under a private tutor and in the local schools, and at the

age of twelve years he was sent to the sub-preparatory department of the Notre Dame University in Indiana, and continued there as a student until graduating from the academic department with the degree Bachelor of Letters in 1892, and afterwards for one year in the law department. In September, 1893, Mr. Chute entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated LL. B. in June, 1895. The following June he received the degree Master of Laws, and in the fall of 1896 re-entered the university with the intention of continuing his studies with the degree Doctor of Civil Laws as his object. However, owing to the accumulation of responsibilities due to his father's increasing age, it became necessary for him to discontinue his studies and devote himself entirely to business and his profession. Both brothers are officers and directors in the companies conducting the interests of the original Chute Brothers, which was established nearly fifty years ago, and of the Chute Brothers Company and the Chute Realty Company. In recent years they have conducted a number of building operations in the business center of East Minneapolis, and large blocks of valuable and prominent real estate are controlled and managed through the offices of the Chute Realty Company.

Mr. Fred B. Chute has been active in public affairs, and from 1904 to February, 1910, served as a member of the board of education of Minneapolis, until the pressure of private business obliged him to resign. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and belongs to the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the University Club, the Minnikahda Club, the St. Anthony Commercial Club, the Minnetonka Yacht Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Minneapolis Automobile Club, the Society of Fine Arts, and the State Bar Association. Mr. Chute was married May 26, 1909, to Miss Elizabeth McKennan Hawley, daughter of Dr. Augustin B. and Harriet (Blackstock) Hawley.

Louis H. Joss. In well appointed offices in the Minnesota Loan and Trust Building, 311-13 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, are maintained the professional headquarters of the firm of Joss & Ohman, who control a substantial law business and are recognized as representative members of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis. Mr. Joss is a native son of this state and within its borders is finding ample opportunity for the achieving of success in his chosen profession.

Louis Harvey Joss was born at Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota, on the 27th of October, 1880, and is a son of Rev. Augustus Adolphus Joss and Mary (Powell) Joss, the former of whom was born in the City of Antwerp, Belgium, and the latter at Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, their marriage having been solemnized in the City of Buffalo, that state. Rev. Augustus A. Joss was about five years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America, and the family home was established at Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was reared to adult age and acquired his early education. He later received excellent training along higher scholastic lines and finally was graduated in the theological department of Princeton University, New Jersey. He then entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, but about a decade later he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he soon afterward received holy orders, after his graduation at Seabury Seminary, the theological institution of the Episcopal Church at Faribault, Minnesota. Since the time of ordination as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church Rev. Augustus A. Joss has continued his pastoral services in the Northwest, and he is now rector of the church at Redwood Falls, the metropolis and judicial center of Redwood County, Minnesota. He has also held rectorships in the states of Illinois and North Dakota since first coming to Minnesota, in 1880. He is a man of high attainments and of great zeal and earnestness, and both he and his wife have the affectionate regard of all who have come within the sphere of their gracious influence, the subject of this review being their only child.

Louis H. Joss was graduated in the high school at Little Falls, Minnesota, in 1899, and thereafter he attended the academic or literary department of the University of Minnesota for a period of 1½ years, simultaneouly pursuing the night course in the law department, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. For one year after his graduation he was in the employ of the well known law firm of Henderson, Wunderlich & Henderson, of Minneapolis, and having thus gained valuable experience in a preliminary way he then engaged in practice on his own responsibility. After one year he formed a professional alliance with Charles M. Stockton, under the firm name of Joss & Stockton, but this partnership was terminated after the lapse of about eighteen months. In June, 1908, Mr. Joss and John N. Ohman formed a partnership, and the firm of Joss & Ohman. He is a republican in his political allegiance, is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association, and both he and his wife are communicants of Holy Trinity Church, Protestant Episcopal.

On the 21st of September, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Joss to Miss Kate Townsend Bennett, who was born at Sterling, Illinois, and who was a child at the time of the family removal to Minneapolis, where she was reared and educated. She is a daughter of William H. and Kate Brascott (Wright) Bennett, and her father was one of the prominent members of the Minneapolis bar at the time of his death, in 1908; he was a member of the representative law firm of Koon, Whalen & Bennett, and since his death his widow has continued her residence in Minneapolis. Mrs. Joss was graduated in the East High School of Minneapolis and the University of Minnesota, in which she became affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Delta Delta sororities, and she holds membership also in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

William H. Bennett. From 1888 until his death on October 14, 1908, the late William H. Bennett was prominently identified with the Minneapolis bar, and during that time was one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the state. On moving to Minneapolis Mr. Bennett became a partner in the firm of Koon, Wheelan & Bennett, and that relation was continued until 1907, from which time for about a year Mr. Bennett devoted himself extensively to the trial of cases for the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. The firm of Koon, Wheelan & Bennett had also enjoyed a large and important corporation clientele. They were attorneys for the Minneapolis Street

Railway Company, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, the Northwestern National Bank, the Minneapolis General Electric Company, and a number of other leading business houses and corporations of the city. The late Mr. Bennett was a lawyer of eastern ancestry and training, had come west to Illinois, in 1868, and with a broad foundation and thorough experience in general practice had for a number of years confined his attention largely to the law dealing with corporations. For a number of years before his death he had never taken a criminal case.

William H. Bennett was born in Scotland, Windham County, Connecticut, June 28, 1843, the only child of Samuel F. and Harriet (Spaulding) Bennett, both natives of Connecticut. The Bennett family was established in America of English ancestry, the first representative of the name, William Henry Bennett, having settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. In 1740 the family moved to Connecticut, bought a farm in Windham County, and that land was handed down from one generation to the other and its last owner was the late William H. Bennett of Minneapolis. Grandfather William Bennett was a loyal soldier of the American cause during the Revolutionary war, and for a business followed farming, dying at the advanced age of ninety-five years. His wife was Sarah Giddings, of Welsh lineage. Samuel F. Bennett, one of the five children of William Bennett and wife, followed farming as a means of livelihood and remained a resident of Connecticut until his death in 1889, when about eighty-three years of age. His wife, Harriet Spaulding, who died when about thirty-six years of age, was a daughter of Benjamin Spaulding, also a native of Connecticut and a Windham County farmer. His first wife was a Miss Ingalls, who became the mother of Mrs. Samuel F. Bennett. After her death he married Pamelia Carter, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut. The home of the Spaulding family for many years was at Pomfret, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Bennett were members of the Congregational Church.

William H. Bennett spent his boyhood, youth and early manhood in Connecticut, chiefly at Hampton, where after his death he was laid to rest. He acquired a liberal education, pursuing a preparatory course in the Phillips Academy, and was graduated from the Yale College in 1866. After a year of teaching at Easton, Connecticut, he entered the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Albany in 1868. Mr. Bennett was one of a number of Albany Law School graduates who sought a field for practice in Illinois, and in the same year of his graduation located at Sterling in Whiteside County, where his services as a lawyer and a citizen are still gratefully remembered. He then formed a partnership with Frederick Sackett, under the firm name of Sackett & Bennett, which continued until the removal of Mr. Sackett to Chicago. During his relations with the Whiteside County bar Mr. Bennett controlled a large clientage and had a share in much of the important litigation tried in the courts of the district. He was subsequently in practice with Henry Green, and the firm of Bennett & Green was only dissolved in the fall of 1888, when Mr. Bennett removed to Minneapolis. The late Mr. Bennett was an active republican, and during his residence at Sterling was elected mayor of the city, was for several terms an alderman, and also a member of the board of school trustees. He regarded a public office as a public trust, and made his influence felt for good and improvement in both the Illinois city and in Minneapolis.

In January, 1873, at Sterling, Mr. Bennett married Miss Frances Green, daughter of John and Caroline Green. She died in November, 1873, after the birth of her daughter, Frances. In 1876 Mr. Bennett married Miss Kate Prescott Wright of Bridgeport, Connecticut, daughter of George A. and Jane (Prescott) Wright. There were two children of this marriage: Kate Townsend and Jane Prescott Bennett. The late Mr. Bennett was a Unitarian in religious belief, while Mrs. Bennett, who survives with her three daughters, is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bennett is still living at Minneapolis at the family homestead. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her three daughters are: Mrs. H. F. Marston, Miss Frances L. Bennett and Mrs. Louis H. Joss.

William S. Dwinnell. The measure of ability in the legal profession is most effectively defined by the success attained, and by this metewand Senator Dwinnell has held secure prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of Minnesota, though he has now retired from the active practice of law to meet the demands placed upon him by his private interests of business and capitalistic order. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1889 and is at the present time a member of the State Senate—known and honored as a citizen of distinctive loyalty and public spirit and as one of prominence and influence in professional, civic and business circles.

William Stanley Dwinnell was born at Lodi, Columbia County, Wisconsin, on the 25th of December, 1862, and thus became a right welcome Christmas arrival in the home of his parents, John Bliss Dwinnell and Maria C. Dwinnell. His father was one of the early merchants and influential citizens of Columbia County, and later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. The Dwinnell family is of English lineage and the founder of the American branch settled at Topsfield, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1660, the ancestral homestead at that place being still in the possession of his descendants. On the maternal side Senator Dwinnell is a lineal scion of the prominent old Dwight and Day families of Connecticut and New York. The parents of Senator Dwinnell continued to reside in Wisconsin until the close of their lives.

He whose name introduces this review acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he took a two years' undergraduate course in the academic or literary department of the University of Wisconsin. He completed in this great institution thereafter the course prescribed in its law department, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. For two years after his graduation Senator Dwinnell was employed by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the preparing of opinions of that tribunal for publication, and incidentally, during his student days at Madison, the capital of the state and the seat of the University of Wisconsin, and during the period he was in the service of the Supreme Court he enjoyed the close friendship of the late Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk. Upon invitation of the governor he ac-

companied the latter and his staff to the funeral of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, in New York City, and he was with Governor Rusk in a confidential relation during the Milwaukee riots of 1886.

After completing his work for the Supreme Court Senator Dwinnell established his residence at Black River Falls, judicial center of Jackson County, Wisconsin, and after serving as district attorney of that county, in 1888-89, he came to Minneapolis as attorney, under contract, for a large building and loan association. On account of radical objection to certain policies adopted by this corporation the senator soon resigned his position, and he then engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, where he became specially prominent and influential as a corporation lawyer. He built up a very large and important law business, to which he gave punctilious attention for fully a decade, but since 1900, largely to avoid the close confinement of his offices and the exacting demands placed upon him in connection with law practice, he has devoted himself largely to the supervision of his outside interests, his definite retirement from his profession having occurred in 1904.

Senator Dwinnell has been influential and notably successful in the field of real estate operations and through his liberality and progressiveness has done much to further the civic and material advancement of the Minnesota metropolis, as well as the capital city of the state. He is treasurer of the Urban Investment Company, of St. Paul, and he has been most successful in the handling and improving of city realty in both Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as timber lands in California and British Columbia. Senator Dwinnell has exercised large and benignant influence in connection with governmental and general civic affairs in the state of his adoption, notably in his advocacy of the direct primary election law, which was enacted by the Legislature of 1899, and the passage of the effective anti-trust law. He has been vital and insistent as a champion of good government, and has spared himself neither time nor effort in the supporting of men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment having been specially active in his endeavors to aid in the choosing of worthy candidates for municipal, state and federal offices. He is a zealous and valued member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and prior to its dissolution was equally prominent in the affairs of the Minneapolis Commercial Club, both of these organizations standing sponsor for high civic ideals and progressive policies. The senator was for several years a member of the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club, and was its vice chairman in 1906. He was elected to the State Senate in 1910, and in this important body his service has been characteristically earnest, faithful and circumspect, his record being one that will reflect lasting credit upon him and that has been of benefit to the state at large as well as to his specific constituency. He was reelected and his present term will expire in November, 1918.

Senator Dwinnell holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Economic Association, and in a local way he holds membership in the following named and representative organizations: The Minneapolis Club, Minnikahda Club, Six O'Clock Club, Minneapolis Automobile Club and the Lafayette Country Club. He and his wife are zealous communicants of St. Mark's Church, Protestant Episcopal, and he is a member of the vestry of this parish.

On the 24th of April, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Dwinnell to Miss Virginia Ingman, and they have four children—Stanley W., Katherine, James B., and William S., Jr. Stanley W. Dwinnell was graduated in Yale University as a member of the class of 1912, and in the same year his sister Katherine was graduated in the Rosemary School for Girls, at Greenwich, Connecticut, a virtual suburb of the City of New York.

WILLIAM FRYBERGER. A publication of this order exercises one of its most important and consistent prerogatives when it enters due memorial tribute to such honored pioneers and sterling citizens as the late William Fryberger, who contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development and progress of Minnesota and whose life was dominated by the highest principles of integrity as well as by a deep appreciation of the true values of human thought and action. He became one of the substantial agriculturists and influential citizens of Goodhue County, and he continued to reside on his well improved homestead farm until his death, which occurred on the 10th of April, 1890, about one month prior to his sixty-seventh birthday anniversary.

William Fryberger was born in Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1823, and this date indicates with due significance that his parents, Andrew and Katherine (Roudabush) Fryberger, were numbered among the pioneers of that favored section of the old Buckeye State, where the family was one of no little prominence. The lineage of William Fryberger traces back to sturdy German origin on both the paternal and maternal sides, and it is supposed that the early American ancestors of both families settled in Pennsylvania, which state contributed a most numerous and valuable element to the pioneer settlement of Ohio. William Fryberger removed in 1831 to Indiana, where he remained until the year 1855, when he removed with his family to Minnesota where he established himself as one of the early settlers in the southeastern part of the state. He entered claim to 160 acres of Government land in Featherstone Township, Goodhue County, and there he developed one of the model farms of the county, marking the passing years with large and worthy achievement as a man of industry, thrift and civic loyalty. He was one of the first settlers in Featherstone Township, in the organization of which he assisted, and during the long period of years that intervened before he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors he wielded a large and benignant influence in the community that represented his home for nearly two-score years. No resident of Goodhue County had more inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem than did this sterling pioneer, and such a verdict placed upon the man gives the most effective voucher for his true worth as well as for his kindliness and consideration, which in turn beget abiding friendship. Though he never sought prominence and was essentially unassuming, his ability and character made him especially eligible for positions of public trust, and he was not permitted to remain in obscurity along this line. His loyalty prompted him to respond to the wishes of his fellow citizens and for many years he held unmis-

takable leadership in public affairs in his township, which he represented as a member of the county board of supervisors, of which body he was chairman for eighteen years. His record in this responsible office was remarkable, as he was retained as a member of the board for a total of thirty-three years —covering the major part of the entire period of his residence in Goodhue County, where his name and memory are held in lasting honor. He was also elected and served as one of the county commissioners of Goodhue County. Mr. Fryberger was a democrat in his political allegiance and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The home life of Mr. Fryberger was one of ideal associations. At Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana, on the 27th of November, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of William Fryberger to Miss Margaret Burroughs, who was born in Illinois, in which state her parents settled in the pioneer days. Of this union were born seven children, the first of whom died in infancy and five of whom are still living: Clara F. is the wife of Janes A. Johnson, of Minneapolis; Dr. William O., an able physician and surgeon; Margaret died in August, 1913; Herschel B. is a representative lawyer of Duluth, this state; Harrison E., engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Helen also resides in Minneapolis with her mother.

Harrison E. Fryberger. The bar of Minnesota has enlisted the allegiance of many of the native sons of the state, and they are, almost without exception, honoring both their profession and the commonwealth which they claim as their native heath. This is significantly true in connection with the professional career and personal characteristics of Mr. Fryberger, who is a representative of a sterling pioneer family of Minnesota and who is engaged in the successful practice of law in the City of Minneapolis, with a clientage whose scope and prominence vouches for his ability and his command of popular confidence and esteem. Concerning his parents and the family genealogy adequate record is given on other pages of this work, in the memoir dedicated to his father, the late William Fryberger. It may be noted that of the seven children, five are living, and Harrison E. was the sixth in order of birth, all having been born on the old family homestead farm, in Goodhue County, this state.

Harrison Earl Fryberger was born on the homestead farm, in Featherstone Township, Goodhue County, and his early life was compassed by the invigorating and benignant influences of the farm, in connection with the work of which he acquired his initial experience in the practical affairs of life. He made excellent use of the advantages afforded him by the public schools of his native county, and his ambition was quickened to the point of desire for broader education and a determination to prepare himself for the legal profession. He became a student in the University of Minnesota, in the academic department of which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after the completion of the classical course. In the law department of the university he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, which year marked his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws and his admission to the bar of his native state. From the time of his graduation Mr. Fryberger has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, and the passing years have been marked with earnest and effective application on his part, with the result that he has appeared in connection with a large amount of important litigation, has won distinctive contests in the presentation of causes before both court and jury, and has, in short, achieved success worthy of its name. Mr. Fryberger has conducted an individual law business with the exception of a few months during which he was associated in practice with his brother, Herschel B., who is now one of the leading lawyers engaged in practice in the City of Duluth, this state.

While he has subordinated all other interests to the exacting demands of his profession, Mr. Fryberger has shown a lively concern in public affairs, especially in those of his home state, and he served one term, 1903-05, as a representative of the Minneapolis district in the State Legislature, in which his record was one of signal loyalty and zeal, marked by active and influential service in the deliberations of the house and those of the various committees to which he was assigned. He had the distinction of being the author of the bill providing for the increase of railway taxation in the state from 3 to 4 per cent, having introduced this bill, which was presented to the people of the state for approval or rejection through popular election, and which gained a heavy affirmative vote, with the result that the law was enacted and has proved of great benefit in increasing the just revenues of this commonwealth.

Apropos of the precedence of Mr. Fryberger in his profession, it may be noted that he has recently succeeded in winning for his clients a decisive victory in the celebrated litigation concerning the Swedish-American Publishing Company, which is one of the most important pieces of litigation in the history of legal procedure in this state, the litigation having continued for more than six years and numbering eight appeals to the Minnesota Supreme Court, the record finally covering more than ten thousand pages. He has also recently won a number of large cases of almost equal importance in both the state and federal courts. Mr. Fryberger is an appreciative and valued member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, holds membership in the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist) and is a member of the University Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club and the Minneapolis Automobile Club. Mr. Fryberger is a bachelor and resides at the Plaza Hotel.

Adolphus Louis Dornberg, M. D. For over thirty-five years Doctor Dornberg was in active practice as a physician and surgeon at Mankato, Minnesota. He located in that city in 1866, and when in his prime enjoyed the best practice in Mankato, and was always successful as a physician and surgeon. His life was a busy, active one, he enjoyed a wide acquaintance over the country about Mankato, and had hosts of warm friends. In his civic relations he was always public spirited and is kindly remembered by a large portion of the people still living in Mankato. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Adolphus Louis Dornberg was born at Breitenbach, Germany, June 30, 1828, and died at his home in Mankato August 20, 1900, at the age of seventy-two. He came to America when sixteen years of age, having previously been educated in Germany,

and at Cleveland, Ohio, entered the Homeopathic Medical College and was graduated in 1854. He practiced for one year at Erie, Pennsylvania, then for ten years in Indiana, and from 1866 until his death had his home and professional relations with Mankato.

Doctor Dornberg was married in 1857 to Miss Ellen Bryan, a descendant of the same family to which William Jennings Bryan belongs. Since Doctor Dornberg's death Mrs. Dornberg has resided in Minneapolis, she and her widowed sister living together at 2414 Garfield Avenue. Her sister has prepared and has published in a small pamphlet the history of the Bryan family. Mrs. Dornberg was eighty-three years of age in October, 1914, and for one of her years still active with an excellent memory. She became the mother of five children, one of whom resides on a farm in South Bend Township near Mankato, Minnesota, and the other four sons are residents of Minneapolis. The names of the five sons are: Herman, Richard, Bernard and Walter, of Minneapolis; and Elbert, of Mankato.

Herman Bryan Dornberg. A resident of Minneapolis for twenty-nine years, Mr. H. B. Dornberg is the son of a long prominent physician and surgeon at Mankato, Minnesota, and his own business and private career has been one that is distinctive for its accomplishments and influential relations with his home city.

Herman Bryan Dornberg was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, a twin city of South Bend, on July 7, 1864. His father, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this work, was Adolphus Louis Dornberg, for thirty-five years active in the practice of medicine and surgery at Mankato, Minnesota. The mother was Ellen (Bryan) Dornberg, who is living at Minneapolis and was eighty-three years of age in October, 1914. She is a descendant of the same family as William Jennings Bryan. Herman B. Dornberg was one of five children, four of whom are in Minneapolis, and the other is a farmer in South Bend Township, Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

Herman B. Dornberg was educated in the Mankato High School, and from the close of his school days to the present has been an energetic worker and steadily progressing in prosperity and influence. He began employment in the Mankato postoffice as mailing clerk, and then spent three years as a railway mail clerk with a run on the Omaha road between St. Paul and Sioux City. In 1886 Mr. Dornberg came to Minneapolis, was a bookkeeper with several establishments, and subsequently became office manager for the late Col. R. M. Newport, who for many years conducted a real estate, loan and insurance business where Mr. Dornberg is now located in the Phoenix Building. Colonel Newport died at his home in St. Paul in 1911, and after his death Mr. Dornberg bought the Minneapolis branch of the business. Under the name of H. B. Dornberg & Company Mr. Dornberg handles fire insurance, real estate, loans and rentals, has a large clientage in the care and management of property, and also looks after local property for non-residents.

Prior to his removal to Minneapolis Mr. Dornberg was for five years a member of Company F in the Second Regiment of Minnesota National Guards at Mankato, and with his honorable discharge he also received exemption from jury service. During his childhood back in Indiana his father's home was in the locality made famous by the enterprise of the Studebaker Brothers, and Clem Studebaker, one of the most prominent of that firm, often would take the boy Herman and other children of the Dornberg family and trot them on his knees. Another neighbor of the Dornberg family at South Bend was Schuyler Colfax, who served as vice president of the United States with General Grant as president, and was the most distinguished man in public life to live in South Bend. An interesting fact in this connection is that when Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in Mankato, Mr. H. B. Dornberg was detailed as one of the guard who watched over the casket at Doctor Harrington's residence there. Neither Mr. Dornberg nor anyone else knew of the presence of this celebrity in Mankato until it was reported that he had dropped dead at the depot while passing through the city on a lecture tour. In politics Mr. Dornberg is an active republican, and at the age of twenty-one cast his first vote for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. In the fall of 1910 Mr. Dornberg was endorsed for park commissioner at Minneapolis, but on account of the multitude of candidates from the primaries was not elected. His interest in public affairs and improvements has been much greater than that of the ordinary citizen, and he is both a student of local conditions and at every opportunity uses his influence to secure those things which make for a larger and better city. Mr. Dornberg served as president of the Linden Hills Improvement Association, and is now an active member of its successor, the Lake Harriet Commercial Club, and chairman of three of its important committees. He is also a delegate of the Joint Improvement Association from the Lake Harriet Commercial Club, and has been identified with the Joint Improvement Association movement for the past thirteen years. Through these organizations and as a private citizen he has done much active public work for the good of the Thirteenth Ward in particular and the city as a whole. Mr. Dornberg has made a study of parks and boulevards, and it was due to his thorough qualifications for the position that the citizens of the west side of the Thirteenth Ward prevailed upon him to permit his name to go before the primaries for the office of alderman as successor to Doctor Parks in 1914. Mr. Dornberg advocates the immediate improvement of all unimproved parks so that the present generation may have use of them, and particularly favors the extension and establishment of playgrounds for the children, near the public schools wherever possible, and also athletic fields and a larger number of public bathing places and better facilities for winter sports. Another feature of his program for public improvement is the completion of the proposed boulevard for the encircling of the city. He advocates artesian wells in all parks and better lighting in parks and parkways all the year around. Mr. Dornberg, it may be stated, is one of the city's tax payers, and his advocacy of these progressive improvements is entirely disinterested and sincere.

Mr. Dornberg has many prominent associations with the social and civic life of his city, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Lake Harriet Commercial Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Real Estate Board and the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minnesota Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents,

N. B. Doruberg

and the Minneapolis Underwriters Association. His church home is Westminster Presbyterian.

In September, 1895, Mr. Dornberg married Miss Honoria Lennox, in Minneapolis. Mrs. Dornberg was born at Sligo, Ireland, and came to Minneapolis with her parents when about eight years of age. They have three children, all born in Minneapolis: Wallace Lennox, Alice Muriel and Elizabeth Lucile. The son Wallace is now a student in the West High School.

Alexander C. Mengelkoch. As bonded collectors and adjusters, the firm of Mengelkoch & Culhane have the chief business of the kind in Minneapolis. The present partnership has existed five years, but the business was established in 1905. Mr. Mengelkoch, the senior partner, is a young man of college training, and thoroughly experienced in the field where the scope of his present activities is found.

Alexander C. Mengelkoch was born in Minneapolis October 3, 1889, and is a son of the late Hubert and Cecilia (Weidenbach) Mengelkoch. The Mengelkoch family came from Germany, and were among the early settlers of Minnesota, having located west of Minneapolis while the Indians were still there and still hostile. The late Hubert Mengelkoch was born in Medina Township, at Golden Valley, Minnesota, about fifteen miles west of Minneapolis, on the Perkinsville Road. He was born January 14, 1866, and died at Minneapolis April 15, 1909, at the age of forty-three. The old homestead is now owned by his brother William. Hubert Mengelkoch was one of the most prominent of the German citizens of the north side in Minneapolis. He was educated in district schools, was reared on a farm and when about twenty-seven years of age came to Minneapolis and engaged in the grocery business on the north side, and at the time of his death was proprietor of a large store at 329 Plymouth Avenue. In September, 1907, he was a candidate for alderman on the democratic ticket from the Third Ward, his opponent being George V. B. Hill, the present alderman of that ward, and was defeated by only forty-seven votes. He is quite interested in politics and had varied relations with city affairs. He was a stockholder in several manufacturing institutions in Minneapolis. Fraternally he was affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 169, I. O. O. F.; with the Catholic Knights; with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the German Catholic Aid Association; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the North Side Commercial Club. His funeral was held from St. Joseph's Catholic Church, of which he had been a member for many years. He and his wife were married at St. Boniface German Catholic Church on the north side. Hubert Mengelkoch is survived by his widow and two children. The daughter Irma was born in Minneapolis, was educated in St. Joseph's Catholic School and graduated from St. Margaret's Academy at Minneapolis.

Alexander C. Mengelkoch acquired his education in St. Joseph's Catholic School, in the public high school, and was graduated in St. John's University at Collegeville, Minnesota, in 1907. In June, 1909, he took up his present branch of business in partnership with M. C. O'Donnell, an attorney, having charge of the collection business. After six months Mr. E. J. Culhane bought Mr. O'Donnell's business, and since December 15, 1909, the firm has been Mengelkoch & Culhane, with offices in the Andrus Building. They handle a large business as collectors and in adjustments, while Mr. Mengelkoch individually is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Mengelkoch is affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the West Side Commercial Club. He and his family worship in the pro-cathedral at Minneapolis. On October 4, 1911, Mr. Mengelkoch married Miss Jessie June Scott, daughter of Mrs. Anna Scott of Minneapolis. Mrs. Mengelkoch was born and educated in Minneapolis. Their home is at 2420 Garfield Avenue, South.

Eugene J. Culhane. As bonded collectors and adjusters the firm of Mengelkoch & Culhane, of Minneapolis, has built up a substantial and important enterprise of admirable functions, the business having been established in 1905 and the offices of the firm being at 635 Andrus Building. Of this firm the junior member is he whose name initiates this paragraph, and he has gained place as one of the progressive and reliable business men of the younger generation in the Minnesota metropolis.

Eugene Joseph Culhane was born at Kilkenny, LeSueur County, Minnesota, on the 11th of August, 1889, and is a son of Thomas E. and Bridget (Hickey) Culhane, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the City of Buffalo, New York. Thomas E. Culhane was a lad of about nine years at the time when he came with his widowed mother from the Emerald Isle to America, and his mother established a home in the City of Buffalo, New York, and having bravely faced the burden imposed upon her in providing for the support of her two sons and five daughters. Thomas E. Culhane was reared and educated in Buffalo, where he learned the trade of carpenter and where he became a successful contractor and builder. In 1867 he came to the West and established his home in Wisconsin, but shortly afterward he removed to Minnesota, where he has for many years been successfully engaged in contracting and building. He resides at Kilkenny, LeSueur County, and is now one of the oldest pioneer citizens of that section of the state. It may be consistently said that there is not a single square mile of land in the county within the border of which he has not erected at least one house, and he built up a large and prosperous business as a contractor, besides gaining place as one of the liberal, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the community in which he has long resided and in which he commands unqualified esteem. He is now living retired, and both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Catholic Church. The mother of Mrs. Culhane bore the maiden name of Sweeney and was a first cousin of Gen. Philip Sheridan. Mr. Sweeney was a native of Ireland, where he had served as secretary to one of the distinguished lords of Great Britain, and upon coming to America he became one of the first Irish settlers in Buffalo, New York. He was a man of wealth and large influence in Buffalo, made an early and effective survey of the city, as a practical surveyor, and broke the ground for the first Catholic Church in the city,—St. Michael's Church, the parish of which remains the most important of the Catholic denomination in Buffalo, where this sterling pioneer continued to reside until his death.

Prior to his removal to the West Thomas E. Culhane had served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he was a member of a

New York regiment of volunteer infantry. He took part in numerous engagements of important order, was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, and after more than three years of faithful and meritorious service he received his honorable discharge. His continued interest in his old comrades in arms is shown by his active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. Thomas E. and Bridget (Hickey) Culhane became the parents of thirteen children, and of the nine now living Eugene J., of this review, is the youngest.

Eugene J. Culhane is indebted to the public and parochial schools of his native town for his early educational training, which was supplemented by a thorough course in De La Salle Institute, in the City of Minneapolis. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909, and he soon afterward entered the St. Paul College of Law, in which he continued his studies three years, his exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law having proved of inestimable value to him in the business to which he is now devoting his attention. In December, 1909, Mr. Culhane engaged in his present line of enterprise, the enterprise having been established by his associate, Mr. Mengelkoch, about four years previously. Giving attention exclusively to collections and adjustments, the firm has built up a large and representative business, with an appreciative clientele including many of the prominent business men and capitalists of the Minnesota metropolis. On other pages of this work is given a brief sketch of the career of Alexander C. Mengelkoch, the able and honored coadjutor of Mr. Culhane.

Mr. Culhane is affiliated with the Yeomen and is a communicant of the Catholic Church, in which he holds membership in the Church of the Incarnation. He is a bachelor.

Clayton D. Bacon. Of the native sons of Minnesota who have attained to official position and the esteem of their fellow-citizens, none is better known in Cass County than the present incumbent of the office of county auditor, Clayton D. Bacon. A long experience in public life, combined with a practical knowledge of business affairs, commended him to the people as an acceptable candidate for this office in the November elections of 1914, and he entered upon the duties of his position in January, 1915. While he has been in charge of the county's affairs as auditor for only a comparatively short period, he has already demonstrated that the people will have no reason to regret their choice.

Clayton D. Bacon was born on his father's farm in Alberta Township, Benton County, Minnesota, July 23, 1878, and is a son of A. G. and Margaret (Donnell) Bacon, and a member of a family which originated in England and whose first American representative came to this country during colonial times. A. G. Bacon was born at Whitehall, New York, in 1838, and at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in the band of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and with which he served bravely and faithfully for one year. About the year 1871 Mr. Bacon came to the West, locating at Ottawa, LeSueur County, Minnesota, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of a photographer's studio, but subsequently turned his attention to farming and located on a property in Alberta Township, Benton County. Agricultural operations there occupied him until 1884, when he came to Cass County and settled on a farm, and continued to cultivate the soil until his retirement, at which time he located in the Village of Pillager, his present home. Mr. Bacon married Miss Margaret Donnell, who was born at Moriah, New York, and they became the parents of three children, namely: E. P., who is postmaster and a merchant at Pillager; William, whose death occurred when he was two years of age; and Clayton D., of this notice.

Clayton D. Bacon received his education in the country schools of Cass County, and was reared on his father's farm. It was not his intention, however, to devote his life to agricultural pursuits, and at the age of eighteen years he secured a position as clerk in a store at Pillager, being thus employed until 1900. In that year he started a grocery store of his own at that place, which he conducted with a fair measure of success for five years, but in 1905 disposed of his interests therein and became manager of a creamery company and cold storage plant. He also traveled in the interest of several ventures of this kind, from Wadena, Minnesota, and Jamestown and Kulm, North Dakota, and at Jamestown was manager of a branch plant. Returning to Pillager in 1911, he entered a store for a time, and then was appointed clerk of the schools of Cass County, a position to which he was subsequently elected, and which he held until elected county auditor of Cass County, November 3, 1914, for a term of four years, his official duties beginning January 1, 1915. In December, 1914, he removed with his family to the county seat, at Walker, and here his offices are located in the courthouse. Mr. Bacon maintains an independent stand in regard to political matters, and has friends and admirers in all parties. While a resident of Pillager he served as village recorder for two years, and wherever he has resided he has been an active co-operator in beneficial movements. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bacon is well and favorably known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 6171, Pillager, of which he was clerk for four years and venerable consul one term, and to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, No. 848, Pillager, of which he served as treasurer for one year.

Mr. Bacon was united in marriage in 1899, at Pillager, to Miss Edith M. Wright, daughter of Charles H. Wright, who is engaged in agricultural operations in the vicinity of Pillager. To this union there have been born four children, all of whom are attending the public schools of Walker, Vera E. being in the eighth grade; Glen in the seventh grade; Lila in the sixth grade and Warren in the second grade.

Thomas Kneeland. Among the able members contributed to the Minnesota bar by New England, that cradle of much of our national history, is the public-spirited citizen and representative Minneapolis lawyer whose name introduces this review. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the Minnesota metropolis for nearly forty years and has long controlled a substantial and important law business. He was elected representative of the Forty-first District of the State Legislature in the autumn of 1908, was reelected in 1910, 1912 and 1914, his election for a fourth consecutive term offering the most emphatic evidence of the value of his services to his constituency and the state at large and of the popular estimate placed upon his work in the Legislature.

Thomas Kneeland was born at Harrison, Cumberland County, Maine, on the 19th of June, 1851, and is a scion of a sterling colonial family of New England. After due preliminary preparation Mr. Kneeland was matriculated in historic Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874. After due preparation for the work of his chosen profession he was admitted to the bar, at Portland, Maine, in 1879, and in the following year to the Minnesota bar, and has also been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Kneeland has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis since 1880 and has appeared in much important litigation, with high reputation for resourcefulness in the trial of cases and for broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. Mr. Kneeland was special counsel to the attorney general of Minnesota in the celebrated gross-earnings tax case against the Great Northern Railway Company, which was won by the state after a most strenuous litigation. This victory resulted in adding millions of dollars to the revenues of the state.

Mr. Kneeland has been one of the vigorous and influential advocates of the principles of the republican party. His record has been admirable and as a legislator he has done much to conserve and forward the best interests of the state. He has served on important House committees, and in the session of 1911 was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has given earnest efforts in promotion of the improvement of the Mississippi River, particularly for its navigation to the foot of the Washington Avenue bridge in Minneapolis. He assisted in drafting the public-domain bill, which abolished several useless state boards and aimed to conserve for the people of Minnesota the 3,000,000 acres of state land. He was the author of the graduated-inheritance tax measure that was passed by the Legislature of 1911; and he also wielded much influence in securing the legislation that served to take the state fair board out of politics and put its activities on a business basis. He was also prime mover in the attempted legislation to place state employes on a civil-service basis. In the Legislature he has shown broad-minded zeal and determined civic loyalty and progressiveness, and few have entered the governing body of the state with greater eligibility or better equipment for the exercising of large influence and beneficent functions.

In 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kneeland to Miss Josephine Underwood, daughter of Judge William H. Underwood, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Illinois.

Burdett C. Thayer. Associated with Thomas D. Schall, with offices at 552 Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Mr. Thayer is actively engaged in practice as an attorney and counselor at law and is one of the able and representative members of the bar of the metropolis of his native state.

Mr. Thayer was born at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota, on the 2d of September, 1877, and is a son of Burdett and Sarah (Lyman) Thayer, his mother having died when he was a lad of eight years. Burdett Thayer was born in fine old Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of December, 1856, and he has been a resident of Minnesota since November 8, 1864. He was long one of the leading members of the bar of Fillmore County, with a large and important law practice, and was an influential and honored citizen of Spring Valley. He represented the Fifth District of the state in the Minnesota legislative sessions of 1883, 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1911, and his retention of this important official preferment for so long a period vouches for his distinctive ability and for his impregnable hold upon popular confidence and esteem. He served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Fillmore County, was a republican presidential elector from Minnesota in 1896, when the lamented President McKinley was first chosen as the nation's chief executive. Both Burdett Thayer and his wife were children at the time of the settlement of the respective families in Spring Valley, Minnesota, and they were reared and educated in Fillmore County, Mr. Thayer also having availed himself of the advantages of the University of Minnesota. He is a son of Pliny Thayer, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Fillmore County, where he obtained Government land and reclaimed a productive farm, this old homestead continuing to be his place of residence until his death. Mrs. Sarah (Lyman) Thayer was born in the State of Massachusetts and, as already intimated, was a child at the time of the family removal to Fillmore County, Minnesota, in the pioneer days.

Burdett Thayer was for many years one of the influential figures in the councils and maneuvers of the republican party in Minnesota and he continued in the active practice of his profession at Spring Valley until 1912, since which time he has lived virtually retired. As a youth he studied law under the able preceptorship of Judge John Q. Farmer and the latter's brother, James D. Farmer, who were engaged in the practice of law at Spring Valley, under the firm name of Farmer & Farmer. After the elevation of Judge John Q. Farmer to the bench, Mr. Thayer became actively associated in practice with James D. Farmer, under the firm name of J. D. Farmer & Company, but during the major part of his active career at the bar Mr. Thayer conducted an individual practice, in which he appeared in connection with much important litigation in the various courts, but before his retirement he had the satisfaction of gaining as a professional coadjutor his son Burdett C., with whom he was for a time associated under the firm name of Thayer & Thayer. In 1885 Judge Burdett Thayer was elected county attorney of Fillmore County and of this office he continued the incumbent for twelve consecutive years. In 1903-4 he served on the bench of the Municipal Court of Spring Valley. Upon his retirement from active practice, in 1912, he removed to the City of Portland, Oregon, where he has since maintained his home. In 1890-91 he was general agent for the United States land office at Portland, Oregon, and incidental to this service he became so favorably impressed with the attractions and advantages of Oregon and its metropolis that he purchased ten acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Portland and decided to establish his home there at some future date. On this land he erected his present modern residence, in 1912. He finds that in the new home, while every prospects pleases, he is not able to abate his deep appreciation of the older home and many friends in Minnesota, and he finds great satisfaction in his occasional visits to the state which was his place of residence from early youth until recent years. In 1889 Judge Burdett Thayer contracted a second marriage, when Miss Flora Fleming, of Fillmore County, became his wife, she being a daughter of the late

Robert Fleming, who was one of the leading pioneers of that county, having served as county commissioner and as a member of the Legislature in the early days, and having been an ardent supporter of the greenback party during the comparatively brief period of its existence, after which he espoused the cause of the populist party. Of the three children of the first marriage of Judge Thayer, Burdett C. of this review is the eldest; George is engaged in the hardware business at Flemington, Missouri; and James G. is state manager for South Dakota of the International Correspondence School, with headquarters at Watertown.

Burdett C. Thayer attended the public schools of Spring Valley until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated in 1896, and thereafter he virtually completed a course in the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he attended the night sessions, and in which he would have been graduated had he not withdrawn shortly before the completion of his course, to tender his services as a soldier in the Spanish-American war. While attending the law school Mr. Thayer also held a position as a member of the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, publishers of law books, and in 1899 he was one of the clerks of the House in the State Legislature. The year prior to his graduation in the high school he had the distinction of winning the state oratorical contest in which the various high schools of Minnesota are represented, and after his graduation he taught school for one year, 1897, at Carimona, Fillmore County.

After having served three years as a member of the Minnesota National Guard, in which he held the office of corporal of his company, Mr. Thayer joined his regiment in its entering the United States service at the inception of the Spanish-American war. On the 28th of April, 1898, he was mustered in as a member of Company F, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he won promotion to the office of second lieutenant from that of battalion sergeant major. The regiment was sent to the reserve camp at Chickamauga but was not called into action at the stage of active warfare. The members of the regiment were mustered out in November, 1898, and duly received their honorable discharge. Mr. Thayer is not at the present time in active affiliation with the Minnesota National Guard but is an appreciative member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association.

In the spring of 1899, at the age of twenty-one years, Mr. Thayer was admitted to the bar of his native state, and his active professional career was initiated when he associated himself with his father in practice, at Spring Valley. At this juncture in his career he was given his first taste of official service for the public, in that he was elected justice of the peace, a position of which he continued the incumbent for only a short time, since, in 1900, he went to the West as special agent for the United States general land office, an office in which he served four years. At the expiration of this period he was admitted to the bar of South Dakota and engaged in the practice of his profession at Pierre, the capital of the state, where he continued his residence two years and where he held the office of city attorney. He then returned to Minnesota, and established his residence in the City of St. Paul, where he was identified with the legal department of the street-railway company for a time and thereafter engaged in private practice until 1909, in October of which year he removed to Minneapolis. In the metropolis of his native state he has since been engaged in general practice. Mr. Thayer is a staunch and effective advocate of the principles of the republican party and holds membership in the Minneapolis Bar Association.

E. Luther Melin. One of the prominent young professional and business men of Minneapolis, E. Luther Melin, is successful as a lawyer and is likewise president and counsel of Melin Brothers, Incorporated, a firm of extensive operations in the building and real estate field, acting as brokers in insurance, mortgages, rentals and real estate, and also maintaining a service as architects, builders, contractors, engineers and promoters. This company cares for, improves, rents, mortgages, insures and sells properties in all parts of Minneapolis and elsewhere.

Ebin Luther Melin was born September 6, 1883, on a farm near Harcourt in Webster County, Iowa. His parents, August G. and Sarah C. Melin, were both natives of Sweden. Mr. Melin went through the grade schools in Iowa, spent four years in the Minneapolis High School and almost six years in the University of Minnesota, having taken both the literary and the law courses, graduating from the law department and being admitted to the bar in 1911. Since his admission to the bar he has been in active practice and has also been associated with his brothers in extensive real estate operations.

He is unmarried. His successful career is explained by the two words study and work, and he is already one of the leading men in business though only in his early thirties.

Clarence A. Jones. Lawyer, editor and scientific farmer, Clarence A. Jones is one of the young professional men of Minneapolis, and has an interesting record.

He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, June 7, 1885, a son of Solomon and Ann (Williams) Jones. Both parents were natives of Wales. His father came to the United States when about eighteen years of age, after receiving his early education in Wales, lived in Pennsylvania several years, continued his schooling there, and afterwards located in Milwaukee, where he married Ann Williams. She came as a child to the United States, her parents settling in Milwaukee. After his marriage Solomon Jones went to Madison and entered the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated in law with the class of 1886. Following his graduation he practiced at Milwaukee, later in Superior, Wisconsin, until about 1907, and has since been retired from the active work of the law. He now lives at Iron River, Wisconsin, and spends most of his time in looking after his farm property. For many years he has been prominent in York Rite Masonry. There were five children in the family, three sons and two daughters, all living, and Clarence was the youngest son.

His early education came from the public schools of Superior, Wisconsin, and his inclination for scientific agriculture led him to enter the Minnesota School of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park, where he was graduated with the class of 1908. He sebsequently entered the St. Paul College of Law and was graduated LL. B. in 1913. Admitted to practice the same year in Minneapolis, Mr. Jones now occupies an office in the Metropolitan Life Building, and is

E. Luther Mellin

one of the rising young attorneys of the city. For the past four years Mr. Jones has been editor of the Minnesota Farm Review, the official publication of the Alumni Association of the Minnesota School of Agriculture. He served as its editor while a student in law school, and his official relations with the paper were continued until March, 1915. The Farm Review, while devoted primarily to the instruction and the dissemination of interesting news among the alumni, is a standard farm publication, and is now in its nineteenth volume.

Mr. Jones owns a small truck farm of five acres in Plymouth Township of Hennepin County, and for several years has made a specialty in the raising of garden truck for the Minneapolis market. While the increasing demands of his profession may interfere with his business as a farmer and truck grower, Mr. Jones has a deep and sincere interest in practical agriculture, and has done some valuable work in that line both for himself and for others.

Mr. Jones is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., with Northern Light Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., at Minneapolis. On February 21, 1914, at Stillwater occurred his marriage to Miss Gale L. Clarke, daughter of Lewis W. Clarke. Mrs. Jones is a graduate of the University of Minnesota with the class of 1911, and was born and reared in Stillwater and graduated from the high school of that city in 1907. Her father has been for many years city engineer of Stillwater.

John W. Bell, M. D. Among the medical men of Minneapolis Doctor Bell has long enjoyed a position of commanding respect. He has practiced in that city forty years, and for a number of years has been largely engaged in consultation practice and was one of the first members of the faculty of instruction in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He now holds the rank of professor emeritus with that institution.

Dr. John W. Bell was born at London, Ohio, March 18, 1853, a son of Robert J. and Ann Bell. His father was a farmer. Reared on a farm, with an early education in the public schools of Ohio, Mr. Bell followed his inclinations for a professional life, and most of his early efforts and experiences were directed toward the attainment of one aim. After getting the foundation of a literary education, he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated M. D. in 1876. Doctor Bell also took postgraduate work in New York City, and went abroad and studied in the hospitals and clinics of Germany and Austria. With this thorough equipment he came to Minneapolis, and began practice, soon establishing himself securely in his field. From 1886 to 1889 Doctor Bell was professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Minnesota Hospital College and was professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Minnesota from its opening until 1910. At the present he is consulting physician at the Northwestern Hospital. Probably no other physician is more frequently called into consultation than Doctor Bell.

Notwithstanding the demand of his profession, Doctor Bell has been somewhat in public life, and was a member of the State Senate from 1001 to 1905. He is a member of the Charter Commission, and in politics an independent democrat. Doctor Bell has been honored with the office of president in the Minnesota State Medical Association, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association and the American Gastro-Enterological Association. Other civic and social relations connect him with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the University Club.

Doctor Bell was married November 11, 1890, to Kate M. Jones. They have two children: Warren and Robert. Doctor Bell's residence is on Lake Harriet Boulevard and his office is in the Andrus Building.

Bryan W. Place. A young attorney of Minneapolis whose reputation for ability and thoroughness in his work is already well established, Bryan W. Place is a native of this city, son of an old and well known member of the bar, and has been in practice for the past four years.

Born at Minneapolis, January 26, 1888, Bryan W. Place was the only son and child of William H. and Jewell M. (Bryan) Place. His father is a practicing attorney with offices in the Sykes Building. The father was born in Iowa and the mother in Wisconsin.

Bryan W. Place was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and also at Menominee, Wisconsin, and graduated from the Central High School at Minneapolis with the class of 1907. For two years he was a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota, and in the spring of 1911 was admitted to practice after taking the state bar examinations. Mr. Place began practice in the office of C. D. Gould, although he has always practiced alone. His offices are in the Andrus Building. Mr. Gould is now city attorney, and Mr. Place has been one of his leading and most vigorous supporters first in his candidacy for the office of mayor of Minneapolis, and also when Mr. Gould was appointed city attorney in 1912. Mr. Place is a republican and one of the progressive young men in municipal affairs. He is unmarried and resides at 810 East Fourteenth Street. He finds his recreation in all kinds of athletics.

George T. Blandford. One of the largest general agencies in Minnesota in the life insurance business is that at Minneapolis representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. Its volume of business aggregates $2,500,000, and it is one of the chief centers in the activities of the company which has finished sixty-nine years of activity in the life insurance field. The Mutual Benefit of Newark is one of the older and most substantial of American companies. Beginning with something over six hundred policies and total insurance of $2,000,000 in 1845, the company at the end of 1913 had upwards of three hundred thousand policies in force, representing nearly seven hundred million dollars of insurance. Mr. Blandford has been with this one company since doing his first work as an agent, and on his record was promoted from one agency to another in advancing responsibilities until he came to Minneapolis at the beginning of 1914.

George T. Blandford was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, May 17, 1878, a son of T. W. and Alice (Colvin) Blandford. Both parents were natives of Kentucky, and his father was for many years engaged in the life insurance business at Lebanon, and is now living retired in that city. Of the eight children, five sons and two daughters are now living.

George T. Blandford is the only member of his family in Minnesota. His early education was ac-

quired in the public schools of Lebanon, and after graduating from the high school in 1898 he entered merchandising at St. Louis as an employe in the firm of Ferguson & McKiney Dry Goods Company. He was with them about three years, and then chose the work which has brought out his best talents and advanced him to large business responsibilities when still a young man. Representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Mr. Blandford went out to New Mexico, and was local and district manager for New Mexico with headquarters at Albuquerque. In 1907 the company made him general agent for Arizona with headquarters at Phoenix. In 1909 came a distinct promotion when they sent him to the general agency at Lincoln, with jurisdiction over the southern half of Nebraska. He was promoted to the state agency at Omaha in 1910, and in January, 1914, came to take charge of the general agency at Minneapolis and St. Paul, with jurisdiction over all the state except Duluth and a few adjoining counties. Mr. Blandford is business successor to the late Col. Frank M. Joyce, who formerly represented the Mutual Benefit Company in Minneapolis and who died there in 1912.

Mr. Blandford was married December 26, 1901, to Hattie M. Marshall of Lebanon, Kentucky, daughter of the late Dr. Adire Marshall. Mrs. Blandford was born and educated in Lebanon, and also was a student in the University of Kentucky.

Robert J. Seiberlich. Among Minnesota's life insurance men, one of the most successful, judged from his record as a business getter, is Robert J. Seiberlich, state agent for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Seiberlich was born and reared in Minnesota, and until taking up life insurance as a business worked at the trade of boiler maker. Personally he is a man of quiet manners, but with his quietness goes a great efficiency and an inexhaustible reserve of tactful ability, which is undoubtedly the secret of his success. Among the many hundreds of Fidelity representatives in different states of the Union, Mr. Seiberlich stands in the very front ranks. In the year 1914 he was first on the Fidelity honor roll among the fifty leading agents ranked according to first-year cash premium settlements, and his agency was second among the leading ten ranked according to settled premiums. In the annual convention of the Fidelity agents, in the absence of the president, Mr. Seiberlich was chosen to open the convention and was one of the speakers and active men in its proceedings. A special mark of consideration by his fellow associates was paid him in election as president of the Fidelity Leaders Club for 1914-15.

Robert J. Seiberlich was born near Chaska, Minnesota, June 28, 1875, a son of Frank and Margaret (Schlegel) Seiberlich. His father was born near Boston, Massachusetts, while his mother was a native of Switzerland and came alone to the United States when about nineteen years of age, being attracted by the many wonderful stories she had heard about the New World. She settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was married there about 1873. In 1874 the parents came out to Minnesota and located near Chaska in Carver County, which was their home for about twenty-five years. They now live on a farm three miles west of Hopkins. Of the seven children, five daughters and two sons, all are living except one daughter. Robert J. is the oldest; Emma is Mrs. J. E. Coleman of Minneapolis; Edward lives at Hopkins; Lena is Mrs. Vern Lonkey of Minneapolis; Ella is Mrs. Theodore Reiter of Minneapolis; and Lynda lives at home. All the children were born near Chaska and received their education in the public schools there.

When his school days were ended, Robert J. Seiberlich went to Hopkins and found employment in the boiler shops of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, learning the trade of boilermaker and following it with the same company for about eight years. Mr. Seiberlich got his first experience in the life insurance business in 1901 at Minneapolis, representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. After five years with that company as a solicitor, in 1906 he became identified with the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, being appointed state agent for Minnesota. During the past eight years he has kept this agency well to the front in the production of business, and has shown remarkable ability in training and handling men in this business.

Mr. Seiberlich has taken considerable interest in politics in behalf of his friends, but never as a candidate himself. He is a republican, and Governor Eberhart in November, 1914, appointed him to the office of major on his staff. Mr. Seiberlich is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Interlachen Country Club, the Minneapolis Lodge No. 44 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Automobile Club.

On October 1, 1902, Mr. Seiberlich married Miss Alida P. Cheney, daughter of John and Laura M. Cheney. Her mother now lives at Appleton, Minnesota, and her father is deceased. John Cheney was a farmer and the family were among the pioneers of Minnesota, the town of Cheney being named in their honor. Mrs. Seiberlich was born near Dodge Center, Minnesota, was educated at Appleton and in the State University. To their marriage have been born four children: Irene, Zella and Marion, all born at Hopkins and now attending public schools in Minneapolis; and Jane, who died at the age of eight months. Mr. Seiberlich and family reside at 2424 Dupont Avenue, South.

T. Maxwell Thompsen. A resident of Minneapolis for the past five years, T. Maxwell Thompsen is in a well established business as a dealer in securities, with offices in the Plymouth Building, and is also interested in the contracting firm of Anderson Whitson Company of Minneapolis. Aside from his associations as a business man, Mr. Thompsen has some interesting distinctions in birth, residence and accomplishments. He is a native of Japan, a son of Danish parents, and is probably the only white man in Minnesota who possesses a thorough and fluent knowledge of the Japanese language.

T. Maxwell Thompsen was born in Japan, October 29, 1889, a son of William P. and Lovise (Clausen) Thompsen. His mother was born at Rudkjöbing, on Langeland Island, Denmark, and his father at Nyborg, Denmark, where both are now living retired. His father spent fifty years on the sea, and for twenty-six years was captain of a vessel for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan mail steamship company), and for many years his home was in Japan. The parents never resided in the United States, although the father has considerable interests on the Pacific Coast at Seattle, and also has investments in Japan. He retired from the sea about three years ago.

T. Maxwell Thompson

T. Maxwell Thompsen is the only survivor of three sons. He received his early education in a French school at Yokohama and Tokio, and there studied French and English. While still a boy he accompanied his father on a voyage around the world, and during the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 spent about two months in and about Manchuria and witnessed from a safe distance the siege and naval battle at Port Arthur. After leaving school he spent two years in the employment of Taylor, Cooper & Company, Ltd., of Yokohama, Japan, importers and exporters of general merchandise, their business including the handling of everything from a needle to a locomotive. In 1909 Mr. Thompsen came to the United States and has since been employed in different occupations at Minneapolis. For about a year he was with the firm of R. H. Merriam & Company, investment securities and brokers of St. Paul and Chicago, and for a short time represented the eastern banking house of P. W. Brooks & Company, New York and Philadelphia bankers. Since September, 1914, he has had an office for himself as a dealer in securities. In Minneapolis he attends the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

A reporter of the Minneapolis Journal recently interviewed Mr. Thompsen with regard to his accomplishments in the Japanese language. He was reported as saying that by diligence, perseverance and pluck, a fairly good and workable knowledge of that language might be acquired in a dozen or fifteen years. On this theme he said in part: "Japanese is peculiar and is essentially a language of courtesy. To acquire it the student would have to study first the peculiar construction of the tongue, and couple that with a thorough understanding of the social conditions of the country before he could commence anything like a study of the intricacies of Japanese speech. A close study of class distinctions is necessary, for a different style and type of speech is used with each social division, and of the latter there are many. The difference amounts almost to a separate language for each class and grade of the Japanese people. I have known missionaries in Japan who, after a residence of a dozen years or more, and living among Japanese people, acquired a fairly good speaking knowledge of the tongue, but never have I known one who mastered the accent, excepting such as were born, like myself, in the islands and learned its twists and turns as a child. Japanese is really a score of languages, for each subdivision of it amounts to something different than a mere dialect. Each has its distinct courtesy, and each must be carefully observed. To address a naval officer in the same courtesy employed in speaking to a jinrickshawman would be utterly unheard of, and do not understand this to mean that there are not certain courtesies to which the humble transportation man of Japan is properly entitled. The instant a Japanese speaks, you know from his accent and courtesy the station in life he occupies, and I never heard of one attempting to assume that he was of a higher degree of society by imitating the speech of the better classes. If humble he is born, humble he will remain to the end of the chapter."

Concerning the type or class of Japanese found most numerously in America, Mr. Thompsen had this to say: "The Japanese in this country are not from the lower classes. The reverse is true, with a possible exception here and there. The Japanese who come here make the visit either to get money to accomplish a purpose or to get an education. Possessed of a wonderful energy, they can work harder, study more intensely and get along on less sleep than any other race in the world. I know several Japanese young men employed in local hotels who come from not only wealthy but very excellent families, and for the most part all speak the better Japanese, although not that employed by the army, navy, university teachers and dignitaries generally."

On April 3, 1915, Mr. Thompsen married Miss Alma A. Goranson, of Kiester, Minnesota. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, and his club membership is with the Minnesota Athletic Club.

Fred Elmer Wheaton. One of the pioneer men in the printing business in the Northwest, Fred Elmer Wheaton is the founder and has for thirty-two years published and edited the Pythian Advocate at Minneapolis, and during this period has also taken an active part in democratic politics and has filled several positions of public responsibility with distinction and credit.

A native of Maine, Fred Elmer Wheaton was born in Machias, Washington County, September 24, 1862, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Lovina H. (Clark) Wheaton. Educated in the common schools and high school at Machias, his early opportunities and inclinations led him into the newspaper business and the printing art, and he served an apprenticeship and learned his trade on the Machias Union. About the time he reached his majority he left Machias and came to the Northwest, locating in Minneapolis and found plenty of work to do in his special line as a job printer. He was associated for a time with the Minneapolis Tribune, and also with the St. Paul Pioneer Press. It may be recalled with special interest that in St. Paul Mr. Wheaton had charge of railroad and theatrical printing and printed the first time card or railroad time folder for the Northern Pacific Railway. For a number of years he has also been engaged in the business of law blank publishing at Minneapolis. It was in 1883 that he founded and established the Pythian Advocate. Along with his special business from time to time he has invested and acquired holdings in valuable boulevard residence property in Minneapolis and also in iron and agricultural lands in Northern Minnesota.

Outside of his regular business Mr. Wheaton served a full term of five years in the Minnesota National Guard in Company I of the First Regiment. Under appointment and commission from the late Governor John Albert Johnson he was for five years, 1905-1910, surveyor general of logs and lumber in the Second Minnesota District. He has long been one of the active leaders in the democratic party. He was at different times nominated for city comptroller of Minneapolis, for clerk of the District Court in the Fifth Judicial District of Minneapolis, and clerk of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. For two years, 1912-13, Mr. Wheaton was treasurer of the State Central Committee, and at this writing is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic State Central Committee.

He is well known in fraternal circles, having membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His chief work has been with the Knights of Pythias, having served as grand chancellor of Minnesota three terms, as grand keeper of records and seal sixteen years, and for the past

five years has been supreme keeper of records and seal. He was founder of the National Association of Grand Keepers of Records and Seal and of the National Pythian Press Association. Mr. Wheaton is also a member of the Athletic Club and of the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis, and while not a member, is an attendant of the Methodist Church.

September 24, 1890, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mr. Wheaton married Grace Merrill, daughter of Carlos A. and Sarah Anne Merrill. Her father formerly was in the lumber business in Michigan and was for many years a hotel proprietor in both Minnesota and Iowa. Mrs. Wheaton has taken much interest in music, being an active member of the Ladies' Thursday Musical of Minneapolis. To their marriage have been born a quartette of boys, young men of much promise and all of them still calling the home of their parents their own home. The names of these boys are: Elmer Merrill Wheaton, Grier Franklin Wheaton, Carlos Frederick Wheaton and Frederick Warde Wheaton.

Benjamin Seth Bull. The following sketch of the late Benjamin Seth Bull appeared in the "History of Minneapolis and Hennepin County" (1914) and is reproduced here without change:

"Among the early settlers of Minneapolis was Benjamin S. Bull, born October 19, 1832, in Essex county, New York. His ancestors were of English Quaker origin, settling in Vermont. His father, Henry Bull, was a man of moderate means, so the son's education was necessarily confined to the district schools of his neighborhood.

"At the age of twelve years it was necessary that Benjamin Bull support himself and as he grew towards manhood he developed such energy and capacity that he was soon operating for himself in various enterprises.

"At the age of twenty-one years he married Miss Mary Stickney of his native village and, following the example of others in the neighborhood, journeyed West to Illinois. Before very long, the glowing accounts of Minnesota became alluring and yielding to the pioneer instinct he made the trip with his wife and infant daughter by team, as there were no railroads running to Minneapolis at that time. He arrived at Minneapolis in 1855 and soon identified himself with the active life of the town.

"Three years after arriving in Minneapolis Mrs. Bull died and two years later Mr. Bull married Miss Beulah Newell, who was also a native of Essex county, New York.

"He now entered the grocery business with a store near Bridge Square. The project prospered, business increased rapidly and soon a partnership was formed with Mr. Hugh G. Harrison, a capitalist who had recently arrived in Minneapolis. This partnership resulted in the Harrison Block at the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues, which building was in those days one of the prides of Minneapolis. After several years of success, the company sold out to Stevens & Morse, Mr. Bull and Mr. Harrison continuing their partnership in the lumber business with sawmills at the Falls of St. Anthony.

"About this time there was great excitement over Montana mining and several leading citizens of Minneapolis, Mr. Bull being among them, made a journey of investigation. This trip resulted in a mining partnership being formed with Mr. Isaac I. Lewis, the enterprise centering in the 'Legal Tender' mine of the 'Silver Bow' district. This was before the days of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, and it was necessary to make the trip via the Union Pacific to Salt Lake City, thence north by stage to Montana.

"The 'Legal Tender' was a mine of remarkably rich ore, but capricious, as is often the case, and finally, the flour milling business at Minneapolis attracting his attention, Mr. Bull disposed of the Montana mine and erected the 'Humboldt Mill,' the business being conducted under the name of Bull, Newton & Co. The original Humboldt Mill went down in the great mill explosion of 1878 but was immediately replaced by the present structure now operated by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Flour from the Humboldt Mill received gold medal and first prize at the World's Paris Exposition in 1878.

"Discontinuing the milling business, Mr. Bull took up what was then known as bonanza farming. His farms were located in various parts of western Minnesota and North Dakota, the principal, however, being the 'Hancock Farm,' comprising some 14,000 acres in Stevens and Pope counties, Minnesota.

"In the year 1860 Messrs. Bull, Gilson and others introduced the first street railway into Minneapolis, the concern being incorporated as the Minneapolis Horse Railway Co. Cars were run on a track laid along Second street, connecting the Milwaukee and Manitoba depots. The project was a little premature as a street railway and the tracks were used mainly for the purpose of transferring cars between the two systems of roads. Soon Mr. Gilson died and it was decided to abandon the enterprise, thus ending the first street railway of Minneapolis.

"Mr. Bull was a quiet man, keeping much with his family and working with unceasing energy and interest on the various business ventures of his life. He was a member of the First Baptist Church when that church occupied a location at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street.

"Benjamin S. Bull died November 21, 1889, and there survives him, his widow, two daughters and a son—Mrs. Louis F. Menage, Mrs. William G. Crocker and Benjamin S. Bull, a sketch of whom is embraced in this book."

Benjamin S. Bull has the administration of the advertising department of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and directing the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for printing and advertising. He is particularly well known in periodical circles. In this field he has earned a reputation for being a sagacious and discerning judge of publicity.

Born in Minneapolis on June 21, 1869, Mr. Bull received his education in the public schools of the city. His first business experience was with his father in the real estate business in 1887 and 1888. From 1889 to 1895 he was associated with the First National and other Minneapolis banks.

It was in the latter year that he took employment with the Washburn-Crosby Company, expending large sums of money for advertising, the company found it necessary to create a department for its systematic and judicious handling and Mr. Bull was made manager of it. His success in this position is attested by the fact of his being made one of the eight new directors elected by the company at its annual meeting on September 19, 1910, and also his being elected secretary of the company.

Aside from the publicity department, Mr. Bull is in charge of the auditing and clerical forces of the company.

CHRISTIAN MAAS. One of the fine old pioneer characters of Minnesota was Christian Maas, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Ebel, in Faribault, Minnesota, November 29, 1914. His was a life of quiet effectiveness, marked by a record of many duties well done and many responsibilities faithfully performed. He was one of the men who helped to develop the wilderness of Minnesota and deserves the honor that can be shown by placing his name and record in the history of the state. Though never in the conspicuous activities of abnormal events of the world, he was faithful and intelligent in the performance of every task allotted to him during his long life, and his career may well be an inspiration to generations that follow him.

Christian Maas was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, November 13, 1833, and was a few days past his eighty-first birthday when death came to him. He was the youngest son in a family of three boys and four girls, and the only one now living is Mrs. Carlton Hawkes of Elmira, New York. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Maas. The father was a farmer in Germany, and after coming to the United States was employed by the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern. Henry Maas died in Galena, Illinois, at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Schulz, about 1884, at the age of seventy-seven.

Christian Maas was educated in Germany, and was the first of the family to leave the fatherland and seek a home in the New World. He came to the United States when about seventeen years of age, lived for about three years in New York, and while there sent for his parents and brothers and sisters. From New York he went south to Georgia, lived in that state about six months, and then went to the Far West to the new country of California. At Grass Valley in that state he did mining and also conducted a sawmill. On returning east he followed the route that led him around the Isthmus of Panama, having gone out the same way. He returned to New York after an absence of about three years, and in 1857 joined the pioneers of the Northwest in Minnesota. He located at St. Peter, and for a time was employed in driving an ox team for the Government between St. Peter and St. Paul, hauling Government supplies, and later was also in the transportation business, hauling supplies for individual merchants between the then small villages of St. Peter and St. Paul. In his reminiscences of this experience he often spoke of the speed of his ox team, which he said could trot so that he did not have to take the dust from any horse team. During the Indian outbreak of 1862 he was a member of the Home Guard and helped to defend St. Peter from the hostile red men. From St. Peter he removed to the vicinity of Cleveland in the midst of the big woods of Minnesota, and there took up farming. In 1878 he located in Sibley County, near Le Sueur, and there his later years were spent in retirement. He had acquired considerable farm land and was prosperous not only on the score of his material accumulations but also as the father of a fine family of children. For many years he had an active part in the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Le Sueur, and served as steward or trustee most of the time while a resident there and was also one of the class leaders. In January, 1911, he and his wife went to Orange, California, but his old home state was more attractive as a place of residence and he returned in April, 1913, to Le Sueur, where his wife died August 7, 1913. After the death of his wife he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ebel, in Faribault until his death.

Christian Maas was married at St. Peter, Minnesota, to Miss Henrietta Eggers, who was born in Germany and came to the United States alone when about nineteen years of age. The old sailing vessel on which she made the journey across the ocean was three months en route, and she often told many interesting reminiscences of the trip. She was one of the real pioneers of the Minnesota Valley, and was a few months over seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death. Her body was laid to rest in the family lot at Le Sueur. She and Mr. Maas were married October 24, 1857, and in 1907 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Le Sueur, surrounded by their six sons and two daughters, and the grandchildren, nine in number. Mrs. Maas was always a faithful assistant to her husband in all his undertakings. Their industry and good management gave them in time a fine country place, and some years before Mrs. Maas died they sold the farm and built a fine new home in Le Sueur. Mr. and Mrs. Maas were the parents of a large family of children. Had all the sons lived they would have numbered an even dozen. They reared six sons and one daughter, and these children are briefly mentioned as follows: Christian, Jr., of Springville, California; Charles, of Lindsay, California; Henry, of Alberta, Canada; William, of Glen-Ullin, North Dakota; Andrew H., of Minneapolis, a sketch of whom is found on other pages of this work; Mrs. Frank Ebel of Faribault; and Theodore, of Lowell, Wisconsin. All the children were born and received their education in Minnesota.

ANDREW H. MAAS. The A. H. Maas Company, of Minneapolis, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, has become one of the important Minnesota corporations engaged in the real-estate business, of which line of enterprise Mr. Maas, the founder of the business, is now one of the most successful and influential representatives in the metropolis of the state. He is president of this company, with office in the Andrus Building and is also affiliated with other corporations. Mr. Maas, through his own efforts, defrayed the expenses of his professional education and is an able member of the bar of his native state, but he has found it expedient to withdraw from the active practice of law and devote his attention to the business enterprises in connection with which he has shown exceptional initiative and executive ability and achieved large success.

Andrew H. Maas claims as his native heath the "big woods" district of Minnesota, as he was born at Cleveland, LeSueur County, this state, on the 20th of April, 1874, his parents, Christian and Henrietta (Eggers) Maas, having become pioneer settlers of that county and individual mention of them being made on other pages of this publication. He whose name initiates this article is the fifth in order of birth of the seven surviving children,—six sons and one daughter, six sons having died in infancy and all of the children having been born in Minnesota.

Mr. Maas acquired his rudimentary education in a little pioneer district school near the homestead farm, but located across the line in Sibley County, west of Le Sueur, and this discipline was supplemented by a course of study in the high school at Le Sueur and by attendance in the German Methodist Episcopal College at St. Paul Park, Minnesota. After leaving this institution he put his scholastic

attainments to practical test and utilization by numbering himself among the successful teachers in the district schools of his native state. He devoted virtually six years to the work of the pedagogic profession, principally in the district schools of Nicollet and Sibley counties, in which latter he taught for a time in the Village of Rushriver, whence he was called to a similar position in his home Village of Cleveland, LeSueur County, his final term of service having been in the village schools of Dresselville.

Mr. Maas finally determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and his ambition was one of self-reliance and action, as he was dependent upon his own resources in the acquiring of the requisite technical training. With his cash capital represented in the sum of $90 he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, and while diligently and effectively prosecuting his studies he so employed himself outside of study and class hours that he not only was able to defray all incidental expenses but also to come forth with a capital of $450 at the time of his graduation, as a member of the class of 1900. Simultaneously with his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Laws he was admitted to the Minnesota bar. While a student in the university Mr. Maas served as president of Law Literary Society and was a member of the Federal Debating Society, in which latter relation he early manifested special facility in dialectics.

On the 2d of August, 1900, Mr. Maas opened an office at Hutchinson, McLeod County, Minnesota, where he confidently displayed his "shingle" and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is the type of man to whom success comes as a natural prerogative and he built up a substantial practice at Hutchinson, where he continued his professional services until the spring of 1907. On the 1st of April of that year, impressed with the splendid opportunities offered in the domain of real-estate operations in Minnesota, Mr. Maas established his residence in Minneapolis and turned his attention to this important line of enterprise, in which his success has been pronounced and unequivocal, the two companies with which he is identified as an executive maintaining a spacious and well appointed suite of offices in the Andrus Building. He became the organizer of the Maas Land Company, of which he was president, as was he also of its successor, the Maas-Tifft-Haskins Company. Later another reorganization occurred and the business was incorporated under the present title of The A. H. Maas Company, Mr. Maas having been president of the company from the time of its incorporation. He became also, in 1911, one of the organizers of the Sulflow & Maas Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer and with which he had the special supervision of the mortgage, land and exchange departments, besides which he has become an interested principal in other well ordered business corporations in Minneapolis. The two companies which owe their organization and advancement largely to his energy and progressive policies are now among the foremost concerns of the kind in the Minnesota metropolis and control a real-estate business that ramifies through all sections of the state, as well as into other states of the Northwest. Their various departments of business are thoroughly systematized and both have exercised much influence in the furtherance of civic and industrial progress in the Gopher State. Though he has been eligible for practice in the Supreme Court of Minnesota since June 8, 1900, Mr. Maas has been retired from the practice of his profession during the period of his residence in Minneapolis, save when his professional interposition is demanded in connection with his business affairs. The two companies with which he is identified hold membership in the Minneapolis Real Estate Board.

Mr. Maas and his wife are most zealous members of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church of Minneapolis, and both are specially active in various departments of church work. Mr. Maas was primarily instrumental in effecting the organization of the Groveland Institute at Groveland, Lake Minnetonka, same being a training school in religious work for the young people of the organization of the Minnesota State Epworth League, of which he served as president three years, 1907-9. He is most earnest and zealous in the promotion of high ideals and general uplift work. Masonically Mr. Maas is a member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., a Knights Templar York Rite Mason, and a member of Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Maas is actively identified with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the Minneapolis Art Society, besides which he is a popular member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, his political allegiance being given to the republican party. At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Maas enlisted in a company of volunteers that was organized at LeSueur and that was there drilled effectively in military tactics, but the services of the company were not required on the stage of the conflict and it was never mustered into the United States service.

On the 27th of December, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Maas to Miss Emma Achterkirch, who was born near Faribault, Rice County, this state, where her parents settled in the pioneer days and where her father became a prosperous farmer, both he and his wife being now deceased. Mrs. Maas is a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Lindeman) Achterkirch and her father was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war. In addition to being accorded the advantages of the public schools of Faribault Mrs. Maas attended also the German Methodist Episcopal College at St. Paul Park, where she was a student at the same time as was her husband.

First State Bank of Ely. This institution merits specific mention since it is one of those that give ability and prestige to the financial activities of the Vermillion Iron Range in St. Louis County, which is the oldest iron range in the state. The bank was incorporated September 30, 1912, and opened its doors for business on the 12th of the following March, in a fine modern building erected for the purpose. Operations are based on a paid in capital of $25,000, most of the stock being held by citizens of Ely and vicinity, and that the bank has been exceptionally successful is shown by the fact that its deposits are now in excess of $350,000.

The board of directors comprises the following well known citizens: M. J. Murphy, George L. Brozich, James Moonan, A. S. James, A. D. Ellefsen, G. H. Good and Theodore Albrecht. The executive officers are: M. J. Murphy, president; Theodore Albrecht and A. S. James, vice presidents; George L. Brozich, cashier; and Arthur Toms and Andrew Harri, assistant cashiers. The bank conducts a general commercial banking business and its savings department pays 3 per cent interest on time deposits. The correspondents of the bank include the following well known institutions: Union

Geo. L. Brozicek "

Investment Company and the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, First National Bank of Duluth, National Park Bank of New York City, and Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

George L. Brozich. The cashier of the First State Bank of Ely, regarded now as one of the most substantial financial institutions of St. Louis County, is George L. Brozich, who is also one of the directors. In large measure his progressive qualities and able executive methods have brought about the advancement of the bank to its present high standard and marked prosperity.

George Louis Brozich was born in Austria, March 12, 1878, a son of George and Katherine Brozich. His father emigrated to the United States in 1882, followed by his family in 1888. They established their home in Upper Michigan, where the father became a successful carpenter and builder, his trade having been learned in his native land. From that state they moved to Minnesota in 1892, and the parents are now living on their homestead at Rauch, Minnesota.

George L. Brozich acquired his early education in public and private schools in Michigan and Minnesota. At the age of fifteen he entered the services of the First National Bank of Virginia, Minnesota, and later attended the St. John's University, where he graduated in 1898. Upon graduating he was employed as chief bookkeeper in a large department store at Joliet, Illinois, for three years, from where he moved to Ely, Minnesota, in 1902, to be identified with the Bank of Ely as assistant cashier, which position he held for five years, resigning to establish himself in real estate and insurance business which he conducted until he organized the First State Bank of Ely, in 1912, of which he is now cashier.

Mr. Brozich has exemplified broad-minded and progressive citizenship, has been active and liberal in support of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, and served two years as city treasurer of Ely, and for a similar period was in the office of special municipal judge. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Anthony Catholic Church, and since 1902 he has held the office of supreme secretary of the Slavonic Catholic Union, a fraternal organization numbering about ten thousand members and operating in twenty-seven different states. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and several other clubs and societies. In addition to his interests at Ely, Mr. Brozich is president of Slovenian Printing and Publishing Co., in the City of Duluth, Minnesota.

On June 9, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brozich to Miss Anna M. Horwat, at the time a resident of Joliet, Illinois. The one child of their union is Robert Julius, who was born on November 4, 1911.

Norman A. Emerson. Civic and industrial development and progress in the Northwest continue to be hastened and solidified through the well directed efforts and enterprise of reliable and far-sighted real-estate men, and Norman A. Emerson, who maintains his offices at 703-5 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, has made splendid achievement in the exploiting and sale of realty in both Minnesota and Wisconsin, especially in the disposition of new land well adapted to varied agriculture. Through his interposition many desirable citizens have become settlers of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as well as certain other states of the Northwest, and he is consistently to be designated as one of the progressive and representative real-estate men of the City of Minneapolis. He handles city property, farm and timber lands; is special agent also for the land and industrial department of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Sainte Marie Railway Company, which, through control of valuable land grants of the Wisconsin Central Railway, now a part of the "Soo" system, offers to settlers most excellent investments in Wisconsin lands. In the handling of Wisconsin lands Mr. Emerson represents also the American Immigration Company, of Chippewa Falls, that state, and his independent or individual operations have grown to be of wide scope and importance, he being one of the early members of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board.

Norman Asa Emerson claims the Badger State as the place of his nativity and is a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, Wisconsin, on the 26th of April, 1863, and is a son of Norman and Nancy (Chapman) Emerson, members of families that were founded in America in the colonial era. Norman Emerson was born near Rochester, Windsor County, Vermont, where the family home was maintained for four generations, and his wife was born near Lake Champlain, in Clinton County, New York, a representative of one of the pioneer families of that section of the Empire State, where she was reared and educated and where her marriage was solemnized. In the '50s Norman and Nancy (Chapman) Emerson came to the West and established their home in Wisconsin, where they were early settlers in the Village of Iron Ridge, Dodge County. There the father followed his trade, that of cooper, but in 1866 he entered claim to a tract of Government land in Clark County, that state, where he developed a fine farm of 160 acres, the property being valued today at $100 an acre.

When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation Norman Emerson promptly tendered his aid in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served about two years and took part in numerous engagements, including a number of the important battles marking the progress of the war. In later years he never consented to apply for a pension, though he was justly entitled to one. He was a man of large mind and large heart, tolerant and generous, and he ever held the high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, both he and his wife having enjoyed unequivocal popularity in the state that was long their home and Mrs. Emerson having been a devoted member of the Baptist Church. She died on the old homestead farm, near Loyal, Clark County, in 1887, and her husband passed the closing period of his life near Tomahawk, Lincoln County, Wisconsin, where he died in the spring of 1891. They became the parents of three sons and four daughters, and of the number three are living. Mary Isabelle, who died in 1902, was the wife of Joseph C. Dunn, of Loyal, Wisconsin; Martha E., who died May 15, 1914, in Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, was the wife of Daniel J. Kinne; Amanda is the widow of Albert E. Wheelock, of Algona, Iowa; Nettie died on the old home farm, about twenty

years ago; John W. was killed by lightning, in 1907, in Vilas County, Wisconsin; David W. is a resident of Ashland, that state; and the subject of this review is the youngest of the number.

Norman A. Emerson acquired his early education in the public schools in the Town of Loyal, Wisconsin, and in addition to gaining experience in connection with the work of the home farm he was actively identified with the lumbering operations which were carried forward on an extensive scale in Wisconsin during the period of his youth and early manhood. He worked in lumber camps and in the driving of logs down the rivers, and the sturdy discipline did much to develop the physical powers which have made his a strong and vigorous constitution. For a score of years Mr. Emerson has been identified with the real-estate business, in which his operations have been of broad scope and of varied order. For five years prior to becoming associated with this important line of enterprise he had been engaged in the lumber business in his native state.

In 1899 he came from Wisconsin to Minnesota and established his residence in Minneapolis, where he has since continued to be successfully engaged in the real-estate business. He has been a member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board since 1902 and is identified also with the National Real Estate Exchange. He takes loyal interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his home city, and is an active member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

Mr. Emerson finds special satisfaction in being a life member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, which has recently completed a clubhouse that is conceded to be one of the finest in the West, the same having been erected at a cost of $735,000. The club has an enrollment of fully 2,600 members and all of the life memberships, 300 in number, are now taken. In the Masonic fraternity the ancient-craft affiliation of Mr. Emerson is with Cataract Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his maximum York Rite affiliation is with Zion Commandery, Knights Templars, besides which he is a member of Zurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Madison, Wisconsin, on the 16th of February, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Emerson to Miss Amy L. Warnes, of Neenah, Winnebago County, that state, and they became the parents of four children: Elsie M. is now the wife of Arthur S. Swenson, of Minneapolis; Helen E. is (1915) a student of domestic science, in a representative educational institution in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Norman F., who remains at the parental home, is a graduate of a well ordered military academy; Paul W. was with his uncle, John W. Emerson, in Vilas County, Wisconsin, at the time both were killed by lightning, on the 27th of July, 1908, and the tragic termination of this fine youth and devoted son was a source of irreparable grief to his parents. The eldest of the children was born at Loyal, Clark County, Wisconsin, and the others at Tomahawk, Lincoln County, that state. Both of the daughters were graduated in the Central High School of Minneapolis, and Norman F. was graduated in St. John's Military Academy, at Delafield, Wisconsin.

Melvin Bailey Stone. As a designing and construction engineer, M. B. Stone, whose offices are in the Andrus Building at Minneapolis, has a record of substantial accomplishment that places him among the leaders in his profession in the Northwest. Mr. Stone's specialty is the designing and construction of bridges, and while in the course of his career his work has included hundreds of the smaller and ordinary examples of bridge fabrication, there are several large and conspicuous structures which serve to validate his skill in both the technical and practical branches of his profession.

Melvin Bailey Stone was born at Darien, Walworth County, Wisconsin, January 10, 1874. His father was Avery H. Stone, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother Amelia (Bailey) Stone, who was born in Wisconsin, in which state they were married. The father came with his parents to Wisconsin during the '50s, and afterwards served two years in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil war. He was a miller and engaged in the grain business at Darien, his father having followed the same line before him. Later the family removed to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1878, and the mother died there in 1879. Avery H. Stone spent the last year of his life in New York City, and died at the home of his daughter there March 18, 1914. There were three children in the family: Jessie G., who married Edgar D. Stone of New York City, of the same name but not related; Maurice H., of Minneapolis; and Melvin B. All the children were born in Wisconsin, and the older sons were educated there.

M. B. Stone attended the schools at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and on leaving school learned the printer's trade, and was employed in that line at Sioux Falls and in Chicago. While in Chicago he abandoned the printing business and in 1896 entered the University of Wisconsin, taking the civil engineering course and graduating in the class of 1900 Bachelor of Science. Returning to Minnesota, he located at St. Paul, and for one year was in the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railway, and since 1901 has been a resident of Minneapolis. Here he was with the American Bridge Company in the civil engineering department, and then spent nine years with A. Y. Bayne, contractor.

Since January 1, 1913, Mr. Stone has been in business for himself, with offices in Minneapolis, though his professional work has been done all over the Northwest. Mr. Stone designed the Thirty-second Avenue, North, bridge at Minneapolis, a structure that reflects credit upon his engineering and artistic skill, and another piece of work performed by him is the Soldiers' Home bridge at Minnehaha. A number of years ago he drew the plans for the large bridge across the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa. Hundreds of small bridges designed by him are to be found all the way from Toronto, Canada, to the coast, notably at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Yellowstone Park.

Mr. Stone has a large acquaintance with business and professional men in Minneapolis, is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. He is also a member of the Engineers' Club of Minneapolis, the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis and the Lake Harriet Commercial Club.

June 22, 1896, Mr. Stone married Miss Fanny M. Way, daughter of Merritt M. Way of Vermillion, South Dakota. Mrs. Stone was born at Murphysboro, Illinois, but received most of her education in Vermillion, South Dakota, being a graduate of the high school there in 1896. Both her parents are now

deceased. Mrs. Stone takes an active part in social affairs, and is a member of the Thursday Musical Club of Minneapolis. Three children have come into their home circle: Doris G. and Ellen L., both now attending the West High School at Minneapolis; and Margaret W., still in the grade school.

Francis Stillman Pollard. A native son of Minnesota, where his family were among the pioneers, Francis Stillman Pollard in early life learned the printer's trade, was connected with several journals in this state, but for the past ten years has given most of his time and attention to the duties of the office of postmaster at Morgan.

Francis Stillman Pollard was born in Penn Township, McLeod County, Minnesota, March 13, 1874. His father, Stillman Pollard, was born in East Troy, Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1846, and at the age of twenty years settled at New Auburn in Sibley County, Minnesota. War had only recently closed, and that part of Minnesota was still in almost a pioneer condition. From 1866 to 1876 he was employed as a teacher in country schools of Sibley County, much of his work being done in Penn Township. From 1876 to 1879 he followed farming, and in the latter year removed to Brownton, and was manager of a lumber yard there, and later went to Redwood Falls, where his death occurred. Stillman Pollard married Sophia Lewis, who was born in 1854 in Prussia, Germany, and is now living at Hutchinson, Minnesota. When she was six months old her parents came across the ocean and settled in Illinois, and soon afterwards removed to Sibley County, Minnesota, and were living there during the Indian troubles of 1862-63.

The only child of his parents, Francis Stillman Pollard acquired a public school education and lived at Brownton until the age of eighteen. His first work in earning his own way was on a farm, until he entered the office of the Redwood Gazette at Redwood Falls and learned the printer's trade. The Gazette at that time was owned by the firm of Aiken and Small. Mr. Pollard was connected with the Gazette altogether for eight years. In 1902 he came to Morgan and bought the Morgan Messenger, editing that substantial old journal until 1906. In that year he sold out to C. C. Eaton, who is now publisher of the Winthrop News.

Mr. Pollard in October, 1904, was commissioned postmaster of Morgan, and has been the efficient incumbent of that office down to the present writing. Politically he is a republican, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has affiliations with Antiquity Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M., and with Morgan Camp No. 2226, Modern Woodmen of America.

In October, 1902, at Redwood Falls, Mr. Pollard married Miss Catherine I. Stewart. Her father was the late Donald Stewart, a farmer near Redwood Falls, and of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard are the parents of three children: Willis and Evelyn Leona, both of whom are in the public schools in Morgan; and Eugene Chafin, who was named in honor of Eugene Chafin, a second cousin to Mr. Pollard, and who several years ago was a candidate on the prohibition ticket for the presidency of the United States. As a matter of ancestral history it is also interesting to note that Stillman Pollard was a descendant through his mother of General Prescott, the gallant leader of the Revolutionary forces in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Erik Waldeland. One of the largest publishing houses in the Northwest is the Augsburg Publishing House, which furnishes a business and mechanical facilities for the publication of all the periodicals and literature of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and the house also acts as general publishers, importers, printers and bookbinders. Erik Waldeland is manager and treasurer of the Augsburg Publishing House, is treasurer of the corporation known as the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and one of the most conspicuous laymen in this denomination in the Northwest. Mr. Waldeland is a practical printer, a business man of wide experience, and has been an active resident of Minnesota for more than a quarter of a century.

Erik Waldeland was born in Christiansand, Norway, January 15, 1861, a son of Erik and Karen W. Waldeland. His father was an educator, and for many years taught in the town where his son was born. The latter grew up in his native country, attended school until the age of fifteen, and with this preparation gained employment which furnished him a thorough training and qualifications for his present position. He remained in Norway until the age of twenty-one, and in 1882 on coming to the United States engaged in business at Decorah, Iowa, was there until 1887 and in that year accepted the position of manager of the Northfield Publishing Company of Northfield, Minnesota. This business kept him at Northfield three years, and he devoted all his time and energies to the establishment of a progressive and successive publishing concern.

In 1890 the business at Northfield was sold to the Augsburg Publishing House at Minneapolis, and on the consolidation Mr. Waldeland was appointed assistant general manager of the Minneapolis house. In 1904 came his promotion to the office of general manager, and he now has entire charge of the business, which is one of the most important of its class in Minneapolis.

In 1904 Mr. Waldeland was also appointed treasurer of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, an office he still holds, and handles most of the business administration of this corporation. In 1908 the corporation erected a large and handsome business building at 425-429 South Fourth Street, on the corner of Fifth Avenue, known as the United Church Building, which has been occupied since the fall of 1908 by the general offices of the church and the editorial offices of the Augsburg Publishing House. The Augsburg Publishing House through its offices and plant in this large building issues all the official papers of the Lutheran denomination. They are four in number, two published in the English and two in the Norwegian language. They are the Lutheraneren, the Luthersk Borneblad, the United Lutheran and the Children's Companion.

During his many years of residence in Minnesota Mr. Waldeland has in many ways shown his public spirit, and while never active in politics has interested himself in the various measures tending toward civic improvement. Among several agencies which promote such end, he is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the South Side Commercial Club. He also belongs to the Saturday Lunch Club. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the Bethlehem Norwegian Lutheran Congregation of Minneapolis. In July, 1886, Mr. Waldeland married Miss Edvine Osmundsen, who died in 1887, leaving a son Karl,

who is now living in Norway. In October, 1891, Mr. Waldeland married Miss Ida G. Ness. By this marriage there are six children: Leonora, Dorothy, Edmund, Marie, Henry and Valborg, all except the first at home. The daughter Leonora is now Mrs. August Nelson, of Sanborn, North Dakota; and by the birth of a daughter named Constance, in March, 1915, Mr. Waldeland gains the happy title of grandfather. All the children by the second marriage were born in Minneapolis and all have received their education so far in the schools of that city. The son Karl was born in Decorah, Iowa.

Hon. Thomas D. Schall. In 1914 Minnesota was startled by the announcement that Thomas D. Schall had been elected upon the progressive ticket from the Tenth Congressional District, which was normally republican by over ten thousand. Dr. Richard Burton of the University of Minnesota says, "Schall will be for Minnesota what the blind Senator Gore is for Oklahoma. He is a self-made man, of sterling character. His remarkable success as a practicing lawyer demonstrates his business and professional qualities. He is a man of exceptional ability and an able and brilliant speaker. As a congressman he will be a credit to our state." Dr. Cyrus Northup, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, says, "He is one of the best, if not the best speaker we have ever graduated from the University of Minnesota."

Judge M. D. Purdy says of Mr. Schall, "Thirty-seven years old, the orphan of a Civil war veteran, from the age of nine, he has earned every dollar of his way through all the public schools of our state, with no kith or kin to contribute one dollar to his education, or to lend their influence to his success. He is a Minnesota product; educated in the common school, Wheaton, Minnesota, Ortonville High School; Hamline University; University of Minnesota, and completing his law studies at the St. Paul College of Law. He began the practice of law in Minneapolis, where without influence and pull it is truly a survival of the fittest. He was successful and had acquired a fair practice which enabled him and his life-mate to live comfortably. The goal of success as a practicing lawyer was almost within his grasp. His self-sacrifices, his years of privation, his hard days of work and long nights of toil for his education had not been in vain. He would soon have the wherewithal that he might take time from his strenuous life for some relaxation. Just when the object for which he was contending was within his grasp, seven years ago, like a bolt from a clear sky, he received, while lighting a cigar at an electric cigar lighter, an electric shock that seared out his sight.

"For a year Mr. Schall sought all over the country medical aid for his blindness and, having spent in this search what money he had accumulated in the three years of his law practice, and all he could borrow, and finally realizing there was no hope to recover his sight, he returned to Minneapolis broke, worse than broke, in debt and blind, but the indomitable courage of the man was undaunted and by the use of his wife's eyes he again began to practice law. He is successfully coping today with the best legal minds of this and other states. He is not the ordinary blind man. He has had thirty years of sight and his success during those thirty years in the conduct of his own affairs was unusual. His success in the conduct of his own affairs during the seven years of darkness is phenomenal."

Charles W. Drew, Ph. B., M. D. During a residence in Minneapolis of more than thirty years Doctor Drew has been, in earlier years, actively identified with the practice of medicine and surgery, has been a member of the faculty of the Minnesota Hospital College and of the medical department of Hamline University, was the original investigator on the subject of food adulteration in the state, served for several years as state chemist, and has in many ways been prominent in the educational and scientific phases of his profession. He is the director of the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, which is now in the twenty-ninth year of its existence. Doctor Drew also has offices as an analytical and consulting chemist and assayer and is extensively employed in expert chemical work.

Charles Wayland Drew was born at Burlington, Vermont, January 18, 1858. His father, Homer C. Drew, was a successful contractor and builder in Vermont. The family name has been identified with that state for several generations, and the first representative, of English descent, moved from Connecticut to Vermont about the time of the War of the Revolution. Doctor Drew attended the public schools in Burlington, and at the age of fifteen was qualified for admission to the University of Vermont. Even at that age he showed a marked fondness for the sciences, and in the university gave special attention to chemistry and related sciences. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1877 as a bachelor of philosophy, Ph. B., and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. After graduation he continued the study and practical work of chemistry in various laboratories, and finally returned to the University of Vermont in the medical department, where he was graduated as a doctor of medicine, M. D., with the highest honors of his class, in 1880. During the following year he practiced at Brattleboro, Vermont, in association with one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state.

Doctor Drew came to Minnesota and located in Minneapolis in 1881. He was soon in the enjoyment of a good practice, and in 1882 his scientific attainments were recognized in his appointment as professor of chemistry in the Minnesota Hospital College. He held that position seven years, and in various ways helped advance the interests of the college. In 1884 he was appointed city physician of Minneapolis, an office he held two years.

Mention has already been made of the fact that Doctor Drew was a pioneer in the investigations of food adulteration in Minnesota. He began his work in 1886, and the report of his investigations, which was published and distributed, did much to awaken public interest at a time when little thought was given by most people to such matters and long before public opinion had expressed itself in the numerous laws relating to the purity of food products which are now found on the statute books of the various states and the nation. This report led to the appointment of Doctor Drew as state chemist to the Dairy and Food Department of Minnesota, and during the six years he held that office he did much effective work in continuing his investigations and in educating public opinion and bringing about the enactment of laws which with modifications are still on the statute books of Minnesota.

Doctor Drew established the Minnesota Institute

Wesley S. Fosler

of Pharmacy in 1886, and for twenty-nine years has been its director and executive head. The general purpose of this school is indicated in the following sentences taken from its public announcement for 1914: "A school of pharmacy giving short courses of instruction for the benefit of pharmacists who desire to prepare themselves for registration by examination, and for beginners without experience who wish to study the principles of the science of pharmacy." The Institute of Pharmacy has accomplished a valuable work over a large field. Its graduates are now numbered by the hundreds, and it is a matter of statistical record that more than a half of all the legally qualified and registered pharmacists of Minnesota were graduated from Doctor Drew's institute. He has maintained its standards at the highest plane, and his personal enthusiasm and high individual attainments as a scientist have had much to do with the success of the institute. Its graduates are now found not only in Minnesota but in many other states of the Northwest.

Doctor Drew was appointed city chemist of Minneapolis in 1895, and filled that office seven years. In 1898 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of Hamline University. Thus for practically thirty years Doctor Drew has been one of the leading educators in the Northwest in those sciences which constitute the basis of the professions of medicine and pharmacy, and hundreds of their practitioners have drawn inspiration as well as solid instruction from associations with Doctor Drew. He resigned his chair in Hamline University in 1902, and has since given practically his entire time to the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy and to his profession as an expert chemist and assayer. He has not been in the regular practice of medicine and surgery for a number of years.

Doctor Drew is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and the American Chemical Society. In politics he is aligned with the republican party, but has never entered politics for the sake of office, and his only services in public office have been in direct line with his profession. He is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars of the State of Minnesota and of the Sons of the American Revolution, also of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity.

Doctor Drew is one of the leading Masons of Minneapolis. He was raised to the sublime degree of master mason in 1879 at Burlington, Vermont, and on coming to Minneapolis became affiliated with Khurum Lodge, from which he withdrew to become a charter member of Minnehaha Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. His present affiliations are with Ark Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ark Chapter, R. A. M.; Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander; Zuhrah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and for six years was treasurer of the Minnesota Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. He is a member of Minneapolis Lodge, B. P. O. E., and of the Minneapolis Athletic Club. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On September 18, 1884, Doctor Drew married Miss Annah Reed Kellogg, daughter of the late Henry Kellogg of Boston, Massachusetts. Their two children are Julia Kellogg Drew and Charles Wayland Drew, Jr.

Andreas Hans Southerland. For twenty years a prominent attorney at Cambridge, A. H. Southerland came to this state from a foreign land, an untrained American, in early manhood, worked on railroads, sawmills, and in other lines which required physical strength and endurance, and with growing adaptibility to circumstances and with some increase in material prosperity he was finally able to realize his ambition to become a lawyer. Mr. Southerland has for a number of years been one of the leading men of Cambridge.

Andreas Hans Southerland was born in Sweden, September 14, 1862. His father was a farmer. Educated in Sweden, Mr. A. H. Southerland arrived at Cambridge, Minnesota, May 18, 1882, when not yet twenty years of age. The first year was spent as a small contractor for the grading of railroads. He was then in sawmills, worked both in the woods and in the mills, followed that with clerking in a general store, and after a course at a business college in Minneapolis became bookkeeper. Mr. Southerland completed his course in the law in Minneapolis in 1895, and at once took up active practice in Cambridge, where he has since enjoyed a good business in the general branches of the law.

Mr. Southerland was honored by election to the office of probate judge in 1904, and his retention in that office by re-election is high proof of his efficiency and the confidence felt by the people in his management of the interests entrusted to his charge. He also served one term as county attorney, and for four years was president of the village council. Judge Southerland is a republican, has served on the central committee, and in addition to his general law business also handles fire insurance and farm loans. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Helios Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., of Cambridge, being a past master of this lodge. He is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor of the latter order. Judge Southerland is married and has one daughter, Mae.

Wesley Sherman Foster. Representing some of the oldest and most rugged of New England stock, the Foster family, exemplifying the same qualities which in early generations sent them as colonists to a new world and prompted them to fight for its freedom, had its share in developing the northwestern frontier in Minnesota during the decade before the Civil war. A son of the Minnesota pioneer, and himself a native of the state, Wesley Sherman Foster has wrought a career that may well be considered to have advanced the dignity of the name and the achievements associated with his forbears. About fifteen years ago, fresh from university studies, he took up the practice of law in Mille Lacs County. To a large degree the law has been superseded by his voluminous interests in real estate and finance, and he now directs his operations from Minneapolis. In each line of endeavor, his ability, resourcefulness, good judgment and energy have allowed him to be a leader where others have followed. In succession the law, finance and the real estate business have responded to his efforts, and in all his relations he has displayed the same marked characteristics of absolute integrity and honorable dealing which have placed his reputation above the suggestion of stain or blemish.

Mr. Foster was born in the Town of Elmira, Olmsted County, Minnesota, March 3, 1872, a son

of Alonzo and Sophia (West) Foster. The family was founded in America by Reginald Forster, who came to this country from England with his five sons and two daughters and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636. Daniel Forster, a descendant of that emigrant, fought bravely as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and his grandson, Captain Asa Foster, served as an officer in the War of 1812. The family has always been noted for its military valor. The family coat of arms, adopted at the time of the Crusades, bears the inscription "Sequor Agnum," together with powder horns and broken spear. The name as originally spelled was "Forster," but with Daniel, the son of the Revolutionary patriot, was changed to its present style.

Alonzo Foster was born at Canterbury, New Hampshire, January 30, 1838, and died at the old home farm in Olmsted County, Minnesota, March 7, 1895. His wife, a native of Minerva, New York, was born November 15, 1847, and still survives, making her home with her son Wesley S. Alonzo Foster became one of Olmsted County's best known citizens, and held numerous offices of minor importance in his township. He was frequently urged to make the race for higher offices, but always refused. Although he saw much active service in the Union army during the Civil war he would never apply for a pension, always considering that he had but done his duty by his country and his family, and declining any reward for a service which he regarded as one of the responsibilities of citizenship. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Second Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and his subsequent service covered a period of four years lacking two months. His record was that of a brave and valiant soldier, cheerful and faithful, winning the regard of his officers and the esteem of his comrades. His bravery and faithfulness won his promotion to corporal and later to orderly sergeant, and with the latter rank he received his honorable discharge when the struggle had ceased. Mr. Foster saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, participating in such sanguinary engagements as Mill Springs, Kenesaw Mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He escaped capture by the enemy and was never wounded. When the war closed, like a good soldier turned citizen, he returned to the peaceful pursuits of the farm, and through industry and hard work succeeded in acquiring and developing a handsome farm of 400 acres in Elmira Township, Olmsted County. This farm is still in the family, and is now owned by Wesley S. Foster and his mother, being used as a stock farm on which general farming is conducted and high grade cattle, hogs and sheep are raised. Alonzo Foster was a Unitarian in his religious belief and lived an honest and God-fearing life. Mrs. Foster, his widow, traces her ancestry also back to Revolutionary days, being a descendant of Samuel West, who with three brothers enlisted in the Continental army and fought through the war for American independence. Of the children born to Alonzo and Sophia (West) Foster, Wesley Sherman is the eldest; May, who died in 1899, was a teacher in Olmsted and Winona counties for nearly ten years; and Milton, who carried on operations on the old homestead in Olmsted County for many years, passed away in 1907.

After completing the curriculum of the district schools of Olmsted County, Wesley Sherman Foster entered St. Charles High School and was graduated in 1892. At that time he came to Minneapolis and entered the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the academic department in 1896 with the degree Bachelor of Literature and from the law department of that institution in 1899 with the degree Bachelor of Law. Thus fully equipped, he entered the practice of his profession at Milaca, Mille Lacs County, being attracted to this beautiful country by promising resources. In Olmsted County, where he spent his boyhood days, there were no lakes where boating, fishing and swimming might be enjoyed, and he had always determined that when he was ready to settle down to the serious business of life it would be in some spot adjacent to a large body of water. He has never regretted his choice of locality, for in this lovely Mille Lacs Region he has achieved his greatest success. Mr. Foster was first in partnership in law with Albert F. Pratt, under the firm style of Foster & Pratt, a combination which continued for about five years. Mr. Pratt is now county attorney of Anoka County, Minnesota. Subsequently Mr. Foster was associated with his brother-in-law, L. G. Sperry, as Foster & Sperry.

During the period of his successful legal practice Mr. Foster had become interested in the development of the realty interests of his locality, and his holdings in this line became so large and the duties of the management of his business so heavy that he finally decided to give up the active practice of law in order to devote a greater part of his time to the real estate business. His favorite work has been the preservation of natural beauty and the development of lake shore properties for summer resort purposes on the shores of Lake Mille Lacs, located in Central Minnesota, in the northern part of Mille Lacs County, his headquarters being at Milaca, where he remained until 1911. The following description of this delightful section will give the reader some idea of its many charms: "Lake Mille Lacs, as its name implies, is associated with the earliest French and Indian history of the Northwest. It marks the end of the trail of such explorers as Father Hennepin and Radisson, and its shores form a setting for much interesting tradition. No lake with a greater variety of charm lies within the boundaries of Minnesota. Limpid bays, long stretches of inviting sandy beach, shimmering harbors, rugged rock-bound shores, and surging surf all combine to form a grand panorama of nature in her happiest mood. Magnificent groves of oak, maple, elm, and linden supply an abundance of restful greenery throughout the long summer; and a kaleidoscopic riot of color in the autumn. Many of these giant trees were saplings at the time the Pilgrim Fathers began the conquest of the forests on the far eastern coast of the continent. While Minnesota is rich in charming lakes of varying size and beauty, there is but one Mille Lacs. This great lake in all its varied charms lies within one hundred miles of Minneapolis and is of easy access to city dwellers. Here the bracing atmosphere of the north woods invites to rest and recreation; and it is no longer difficult for anyone to avail himself of this invitation. The obstacles which heretofore prevented the occupancy of these shores have all been removed, and it is now of easy access both by rail and automobile."

Mr. Foster's summer home is on the shores of Lake Mille Lacs, and he makes the trip twice a week from Minneapolis by automobile or over the

Halesia S. Foster.

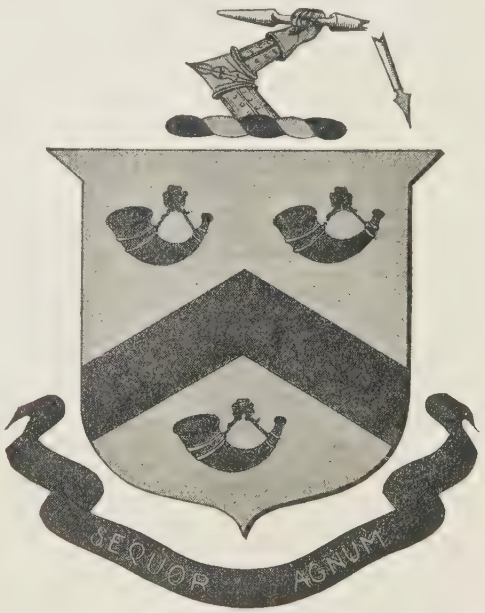
Soo Line. The time is not far distant when an electric line will afford direct and convenient transportation from the Twin Cities to this attractive lake. Mr. Foster has already platted two extensive properties, embracing about 3¾ miles of water front, known as "Izatys" and "Waldemere," the last named being just developed. Waldemere, lying about one mile westerly from Wahkon, embraces nearly two miles of most entrancing shore line. Mr. Foster is also interested in Crescent Point, one of the choicest and most beautiful spots on the lake, which will be developed about the year 1916. He is also handling farm land extensively in the Mille Lacs locality and perhaps no one has been so actively identified with the settlement and development of this rich region. Wonderful results are being obtained there by the industrious farmer. Mr. Foster was largely instrumental in starting the Milaca Creamery, now one of the largest in the state. Through his efforts drainage ditches have been constructed which have reclaimed 6,000 acres of fertile muck land in the counties of Kanabec and Isanti.

He came to Minneapolis in 1911, from which city he has since continued to direct his operations. He is president and owns a full half interest in the Mille Lacs Investment & Improvement Company, the office of which is at 517 Marquette Avenue, South. Mr. Foster's own office is in this same building, the State Institution for Savings, of which he is a director and stockholder. He was also one of the incorporators of the First State Bank of Onamia, Minnesota, and a director several years, in addition to which he was vice president and a director of the Milaca State Bank for five years. The State Institution for Savings of Minneapolis is one of the strong financial concerns of the city, is capitalized at $400,000, and has paid 4 per cent interest on savings accounts continuously since 1888. Its statement issued June 30, 1914, shows the following figures: Assets: Bonds and mortgages, $804,497.63; real estate and office building, $184,362.05; insurance and taxes advanced, $187.10; bill receivable, $6,855.75; furniture and fixtures, $8,842.24; accrued interest, $10,100; cash on hand, $80,263.45. Liabilities: Capital stock, $400,000; reserve and undivided profits, $39,571.01; deposits, $627,937.41; bills payable, $27,500.00. Total, $1,095,008.22.

Mr. Foster has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of education, and while a resident of Milaca was president of the village board of education for ten years, during which time, principally through his efforts, there was erected the $60,000 high school building. Fraternally he is connected with Lincoln Lodge No. 221, A. F. & A. M., at Milaca, and is past master of the Blue Lodge and past high priest of the Chapter. He is a noble of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution.

On October 21, 1899, at Wasioja, Dodge County, Minnesota, Mr. Foster married Miss Halesia Sperry, who was born at Washington, D. C., a daughter of A. M. and Thyrza (Garrison) Sperry. Her mother was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and a descendant of the noted Garrison family of which the great abolition leader and editor, William Lloyd Garrison, was a member. A. M. Sperry was treasurer of the Freedmen's Bureau, during the Civil war, at Washington, D. C., and came to Minnesota in the '70s, subsequently serving as superintendent of schools of Dodge County, Minnesota, for sixteen years. He is now retired from active life and is living quietly at his home at Indianapolis, Indiana. Mrs. Sperry died in Dodge County, Minnesota, in 1908.

Mrs. Foster was a child when brought by her parents to this state and her education was secured in the schools of Wasioja Seminary and the University of Minnesota. She is a talented writer along historical lines, and her literary work is largely an expression of her sympathetic studies of local history and of her enthusiasm for the wonderful beauties of Minnesota scenery. Probably the best example of her literary style will be found in an article, valuable for its historical contents, published on other pages of this work, entitled "Izatys, where Nature reigns," descriptive of the historical associations and the natural beauties found on the south shore of Lake Mille Lacs. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, of whom one, Imogen, survives. She was born at Milaca, Minnesota, and is being given excellent educational advantages. The other child, Eleanor Emily, born at Milaca, died in September, 1913, aged six years, and a beautiful cemetery has been platted at Mille Lacs Lake, which bears her name and is known as Eleanor Foster Cemetery.



Foster Coat-of-Arms

Izatys. The American is gradually becoming accustomed and disciplined to an appreciation of Nature's beauty as a national asset of life and living, along with the wealth of mines and fields, factories and business exchanges. While the generations of practical men who have developed Minnesota from a wilderness have been primarily concerned with lumber and minerals, grain and live stock, there has also been manifest a quiet pride in the wonderful excellence of climate and the unlimited variety of landscape with which Nature has endowed the state.

In the course of this history the narrative of the historian has not failed to take account of these among the proper resources of the state. While in this survey references have been made to the attractive Mille Lacs region of Central Minnesota, it is a matter of good fortune that a special contribution has been secured for this publication of a piece of descriptive writing, characterized by a rare felicity of expression in keeping with the subject. Under the title of "Izatys, where Nature reigns," Halesia Sperry Foster has written an account of the lake and surroundings of "Mille Lacs" which, though quoted elsewhere, deserves publication in its entirety. The article of Mrs. Foster, who for a number of years has had her home at Mille Lacs, is as follows:

"Of all the lakes of Minnesota, by far the finest and most impressive is the large body of water to which, two hundred years ago, the French explorers gave the name of 'Mille Lacs' it being then, as now, chief in size of the 'Thousand Lakes' of the region.

"I well recall my first impression of this lake. Unaccustomed, as are most westerners, to large bodies of water, it was with a feeling almost of amazement that I stood at the top of the high tree-clad embankment overhanging the beach, and saw before me the wide-spread waters flashing back the smile of the blue sky above. Gazing for the first time upon such a scene, imagination could readily give one at least a partial realization of what Balboa's feeling might have been, as he broke through the last obstacle that shut from his view the broad Pacific; for truly it is a new sea of promise that spreads itself before the vision, and though less gigantic, none the less certain are the possibilities it represents.

"I have since watched the effect of the first sight of Mille Lacs upon other amateur discoverers, and it is interesting to see that the impression is always the same. The question often arises, 'How is it that the spell of seclusion has so long kept this enchanted spot from the knowledge of the world? These waters spread their beautiful expanses within a few hours' journey from the busy cities that centralize our western commerce; why have they not been long since appropriated by the railroads, the excursionists and all the crowding life of the cities?'

"The answer of course is the familiar statement, 'This is a big country.' We are only now at the dawning of the day when the ever-increasing stream of population and industrial development shall demand the complete opening of its vast treasure houses. It has been the expansion of a single generation that has revealed the West to the East. By the growth of great railway systems there have been opened up to the uses of commerce and agriculture vast territories hitherto practically unknown. The result has been an increase in national wealth and power that is the marvel of the world.

"And what the swift expansion of railway enterprise has done for the prairies of the West, it is now doing for these fertile and promising regions surrounding Mille Lacs, which needed only to be made accessible in order to prove their great possibilities. This is already an accomplished fact; thrift and industry have here brought about a development that marks sure advancement toward a great prosperity. Coincidently there has been made accessible a place of refreshment and delight for the Nature-lover, the sportsman and the pleasure seeker, to which the state can show no equal.

"To the mind given to philosophizing on the various aspects of life, the wide and sparkling waters of Mille Lacs with their forest-fringed shores and shining beaches inevitably call to mind the familiar truth that 'God made the country and man made the town.' The contrast suggested is not only physical; it is more. A touch of Nature lingers in the mental constitution of even the most sophisticated, and there are few persons, however absorbed in the stimulating activities of our modern life, to whom there does not come at times a longing for transition from the uproar of Man's world to the peace of the good green world of Nature. This universal craving for relief from the life of the town finds one expression in the general rush to 'the country' as a place for Sunday relaxation. It is becoming the custom among people of all classes and habits to turn more and more from our conventional Sabbaths to 'God's first temples.'

"And here the divine Architect has surely built in splendor. As I trod the rustling gold and crimson carpet spread by September, or watched the mellow autumn light sift through the interlacing tops of majestic pillars, or looked down long aisles whose broad and shadowy peace might well hush into rest the discontent of even the most world-weary, I thought, surely here is something better than the traditional golden streets and gates of pearl—a type in miniature of the earthly paradise, where abides not only peace, but the active and conscious joy of life in its freest and most natural form.

"It would be hard to guess just how much of this philosophy of the 'outdoor' life was breathed into the stolid minds of the original dwellers of these shores, but certainly the love of outdoor freedom is so ingrained in the Indian character as to make his obstinate resistance to the advance of 'civilization' at least comprehensible.

"Since the day when Groseilliers and Radisson, leading the van of this civilization with fearless zeal, first penetrated this remote and unknown wilderness, the attitude of the primitive holders of the land has been of stubborn though silent opposition to all the claims and exactions of the new world that then began to thrust itself upon them. When the two adventurous Frenchmen, bent upon opening up to Europe these spacious and mysterious expanses of forest and plain, first came within their hitherto unsought confines, the tribes of the new found territory sent to the explorers, it is true, gifts and tribute, and listened at least passively to their counsel of peace and commerce. Evidently, however, their toleration of the invaders was based only on self-interest and perhaps the perception of the irresistible forces behind them.

"When, a few years later, the brave and high-minded soldier and patriot, DuLuth, saw the tremendous opportunities for his country in this same wilderness, and gathered his little handful of young Frenchmen to make the long journey to the western extremity of Superior, the tribes thereabouts soon found in him not only a friend and counsellor, but undoubtedly recognized the invincibility of the power he represented, for he obtained a mastery of their stubborn and unapproachable nature that extended even to the breaking down of their inter-tribal hostilities. Even this, however, was temporary policy rather than any change in their impenetrable opposition to the new civilization for which he was to pave the way.

"It was in 1678 that the little band of eight men

found and claimed the region now centralized in the city called by DuLuth's name. A year later, standing on the spot where Mille Lacs finds its outlet, in the great village called Izatys, capital town of the Sioux, the explorer claimed the entire territory, including the beautiful lake, sparkling like a great jewel in its dark setting of primitive forest, in the name of France. In his report made later to the French Minister of the Marine, he announces the achievement in these words: 'On the 2nd of July, 1679, I had the honor to plant his Majesty's arms in the great village of the Nadouesioux, called Izatys, where never had a Frenchman been.'

"It is easy, here by the same waters, in the midst of the new Izatys, to imagine the scene of two and a quarter centuries ago; the sparkling lake and shadowy forest, the picturesque and squalid village stretching far back from the shore, the eight daring Frenchmen, unafraid in the midst of the host of savages, the dark and sullen warriors, undoubtedly comprehending the meaning of this first act of interference with their ancient sovereignty, yet showing no open hostility. For DuLuth was allowed to go back in safety to the headwaters of the Great Lakes, where he demonstrated his remarkable influence by convening and controlling a great assembly of these Sioux with the nations of the north—a peace congress as truly as those of today.

"A year later, in 1680, he and his companions found themselves again on the shore of Mille Lacs, on another patriotic and dramatic mission. He had learned, while on one of his numerous exploring trips along the Mississippi Valley, of the capture of his fellow-explorer, Father Hennepin, by the Sioux of the Mille Lacs territory. He found the missionary held in captivity, of a semi-kindly nature, by the 'people of Issatti,' as he called them. The priest's experiences, as described by himself, strip the romance from our ideas of the early red man, who certainly, as a 'child of nature,' found in her none of the beauty and little of the beneficence that she shows to the more enlightened vision of the race that has supplanted him.

"Whether or not the legend, long established, of the imprisonment of Hennepin on the rocky island that lies far out toward the eastern shore, be true, there is the direct report from both his own and DuLuth's hands, of the finding of the priest and his two companions here on this shore, and of the stern rebuke which DuLuth administered to the savages for this affront to France. His words were apparently accepted as from one in authority, and in the autumn the Frenchmen, rescuers and rescued, journeyed down the Rum River to the Mississippi, and thence back to Green Bay and Mackinaw.

"It was nearly a century later, at about the time that the French and their Indian allies were contending with the English for the mastery of the eastern part of the continent, that the long struggle between the Sioux and the Ojibways for the possession of these great hunting and fishing grounds culminated in a terrific battle at the outlet of the lake. All about the great village the Sioux furiously but vainly resisted in a three-days' fight, the bloodiest Indian battle of the west, the advance of the Ojibways, who then drove them out to the south and west and dispossessed them forever. The conquered Sioux, in accordance with a treaty made after they were driven across the Mississippi near where now the village of Anoka stands, never again set foot in this territory, moving on toward the western plains. The victorious Ojibways, or Chippewas, to use the modernized name, here found the final limit of their western advance. 'The great village called 'Izatys' gradually disappeared even in name, for the first translator of DuLuth's letter mis-read it as 'Kathio,' transcribing the 'Iz' as 'K' and the 'ys' as 'hio.'

"Fortunately the original and characteristic Indian name is not to be lost, being preserved as the name of the park-like shore that lies at the base of the promontory long known as 'Mozomonne Point' in the remembrance of old Chief Mozomonne. So strong did his followers and descendants find the chain of ancient association that for thirty years after their claims to the lands about the lake had been, by their own consent, abandoned to the government, a remnant of the tribe, under the leadership of Mozomonne's son and grandson, lingered in their old haunts, obstinately clinging to the home of their ancestors in the face of the encroachments of white settlers and promoters of civilization. I understand that only very recently did Aindhu-so-ge-shig, the last of Mozomonne's race of chiefs, submit to the inevitable and depart from his native shores forever. In fact, there is among the last handful of loiterers on the shore the belief that one part at least of the lake is theirs forever by supernatural authority. The shining white rock island, far out in midlake, represents to them the last stronghold of Indian tradition. They tell the story of the maiden who long ago met a tragic death on this island and point with superstitious awe to the bloodstains still visible on the rocks, firmly convinced that the sounds that issue by night from the depths of the island are the lamentations of the spirit that lingers forever on the spot. To the eye of the skeptical, however, it appears merely a white and shining island, animated only by the flight of gulls, making a pleasing break in the expanse of the blue water rolling far toward the horizon, and giving the additional charm of romantic legend to the beauty of the world that opens before the shores of Izatys.

"The promontory thus left to the uses of civilization stretches its bold arm far out, embracing a bay of great size and quiet beauty, whose waters lie in peace and security, even when storms are lashing the white-capped waves in noisy tumult against the farther side of the protecting arm of land. It is an experience worth while to row across the gently undulating surface of the harbor, lying almost landlocked between its enclosing shores, to the wooded point, there to beach the boat and follow one of the broad and beautiful ways, each with its musical Indian name, the future thoroughfares of Izatys, to the opposite side of the promontory. The contrast is so sudden as to be thrilling; the heaving, white-crested waters hurl themselves in oceanic fury up the beach and against the rocky point; yet in the quiet enclosed harbor behind us, no trace of the tumult is to be discerned, save for the distant noise of the waves and the gleam of the whitecaps far out beyond the enclosure. Nowhere in the entire hundred miles of shore line can a condition of such complete contrast be found as here on the shore of Izatys, where on one hand is the wide and open sea, and on the other a perfect refuge from all its turbulence in time of storm.

"Here, too, Nature's spontaneous charms have already received added grace at the hands of Man, the lover of beauty. Artists have here expended

their skill, intensifying without altering the natural graces of grove and shore. Here one looks down gently curving avenues under noble elms, oaks and maples, the successors of the ancient pine forest that long since disappeared before the axe of the lumberman. These winding avenues furnish to the discerning eye the certain promise of the future. Fine boulevards will soon make of the driveway that now encircles the lake a pleasure-course of over a hundred miles through beautiful groves and smiling meadows always with the great waters sparkling close by. Even now to follow this driveway, as I did for thirty miles along the southern side of the lake, is to fly on the wings of delight through the bright freedom of a fresh new region full of charm for the present and cheerful anticipation for the future. No one can fail to foresee the time, already near at hand, when this delightful spot shall be eagerly sought from every side, situated as it is, centrally for the entire state.

"And just as life and beauty here abound in all possible variety so here also waits pleasure in every guise, adaptable to humanity in all its moods and phases. Truly nature here speaks a various language and calls to her human children in numberless ways. Here the Nimrod, regardless of the degree of his skill, forgets the chill of the late autumn days in the keen fascination of the great duck passes or the leaf stripped haunts of the wild deer. The follower of that more quiet sport celebrated by 'good Ike Walton' can bask in the mellow philosophies as well as the active excitement of the fisherman's life; the dreamer of dreams floats on a fairy sea as his boat drifts over mirrored cloud and grove; the artist's or poet's eye sees miracles of beauty in the sunset colors that turn the glassy bay into an immense opal; the student of the life of the wild finds new worlds both infinite and infinitesimal in the ever changing sky, in the shifting beauty of forest-reaches, in the busy life of the tiny dwellers of tree, meadow and shore, in the Sabbath-like quiet of sun-flecked grove or the uproar of stormy waves breaking on the rock-bound beach.

"The happy voices of children playing on the wide sand beaches or answering the frolicsome call of the little waves, the lovers strolling through shady walks, the merry shouts of bathers, the launch skimming like a sea bird between blue water and blue sky, the graceful canoe with its dark occupants—a picture of the strange and alien past still lingering in the midst of the bright present—all these activities fill earth and sky and the soul of the onlooker with the sense of universal, joyous life in the midst of a quiet so deep and peaceful as to be suggestive of our notions of eternity.

"This in a general way is the impression produced on the mind given to meditative enjoyment of the outdoor world. Not every visitor to Izatys would feel the inclination to rhapsody or metaphor, but even to the mind most prosaic and least inclined to enthusiastic expression, the place makes its appeal along the lines of freedom and out-of-door pleasure.

"Most people plan or at least dream vacation journeys to some place that shall furnish complete contrast to the routine of every day life. To me it came as a surprise and relief to learn that I need not have sighed for Alpine lakes or Italian bays so long, and to find in this great native lake and the charming nook with the quaint Indian name, nestling on its shore, possibilities for all the forms of outdoor happiness that our town life makes us desire.

"What the future may bring to Izatys and its environment rests alone with the future to show, but the promise is as certain as it is attractive; meantime the place offers pleasure and peace to all who have the good fortune to find it."

Rev. John W. Powell, Sr. One of the earliest clergymen and circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minnesota was the late Rev. John W. Powell, Sr. A full half century of his lifetime was devoted to evangelical and missionary labors. Forty years were spent in Minnesota, where he arrived during the territorial period, and gave himself with admirable fortitude and consecrated zeal to the task of extending Christianity and upbuilding churches, a work which called for an even greater degree of industry, self-sacrifice and endurance than the enterprise of developing individual homesteads. To his work he brought no inferior powers of intellect or heart, but the strength of a great mind and an untiring devotion. Much of his best work was accomplished amid adverse conditions and in obscure places, but through it all he fought the good fight, kept the faith and brought light to those that sat in darkness. Among the many tributes paid to him at the time of his death one may be quoted: "In the passing away of Mr. Powell the community and state in which he lived have lost one of their most devoted benefactors, one of those early preacher-pioneers whose zeal for the cause of Christianity and civilization yielded to no obstacles."

It will be appropriate to mention briefly the ancestral stock from which he inherited some of his individual powers and virtues. For many generations the Powell family was identified with the history of Northern Wales, and the old Powell estate is still owned by members of the family in Chester County, England. Thomas Powell, a member of the Society of Friends and one of the sturdy Welsh followers of William Penn, came from Chester, England, to America in 1685, as one of the colonists under the leadership of the great Penn. He was accompanied by two sons, and from one of these, Joseph, the descent is traced in direct line to the late John W. Powell. The family settled in what was known as the Welsh tract in Chester County, Pennsylvania, a county named in honor of the old home in Cheshire, England. Joseph Powell acquired land at East Fallowfield, Chester County, purchasing from John, Thomas and Richard Penn, kinsmen of William Penn. The property was deeded to Joseph Powell, February 22, 1734. Joseph Powell had two sons, John and David, the only descendant of John being a daughter. David, to whom his father deeded the land in East Fallowfield, was married in 1748, and had a family of seven sons and three daughters. One of these was Nathan, who became a pioneer settler in Southern Indiana. Next in line from Nathan was his son Erasmus Powell, father of John W. Powell.

Rev. John Walker Powell was born in Dearborn County near Shelbyville, Indiana, August 15, 1822. In the fullness of years and honors his death occurred at his homestead near Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, July 29, 1904. His early life was spent in Southern Indiana at a time and under conditions which have been frequently told in fiction and history. He attended common schools when they were supported by subscription for only a few

months each year, and had a brief experience as a student in the Shelby County Academy. While his knowledge of books was largely the result of extensive study and reading in later life, he possessed from early youth the qualifications of a leader among men, and came to know the heights and depths of human character with a rare insight. His deep Christian faith finally prompted him to consecrate his life to the work of the ministry. In February, 1845, he was made a member of the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church, and thus began the half century of his service. He was ordained a deacon in 1847 and was made an elder in 1849. As a young minister he was well trained for the duties which he afterwards assumed in Minnesota by circuit riding in Indiana. There were few railroads in Indiana at that time, and practically all travel about his circuit was performed on horseback. He ministered to the needs of widely scattered settlers, making his way in summer's heat and winter's snow, often fording or swimming rivers, plunging through virgin forest and crossing pathless prairies. It was a lonely and arduous life, and for months at a time his only possessions and conveniences were such as could be carried in the saddlebags.

While at work as a circuit rider in Indiana Mr. Powell was married September 27, 1847, to Miss Rhoda B. Gray. Before they left Indiana two children were born to them. Mr. Powell felt that his true work as a minister was on the frontier, and his church recognizing his fitness for this difficult and responsible task, gave its encouragement to his purpose to become a missionary on the Northwest frontier. He and his little family arrived at Mankato, Minnesota, October 10, 1855. He was made the first regular pastor of the Methodist Church at Mankato, and thereafter for forty years was diligent and faithful in the performance of his duties both as a regular pastor and as a circuit rider. Not long after coming to Minnesota he obtained a tract of land in Fillmore County, erected a primitive log cabin, worked whenever opportunity afforded in cultivating his fields, and thus combined two of the most arduous occupations of pioneer days. That early farm was not far distant from the homestead in South Bend Township, where he spent the closing years of his life.

In later years Reverend Mr. Powell frequently described his circuit as having been bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the south by the Conference of Iowa, on the east by the Conference of Wisconsin, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. As the country settled up and developed his circuit became more circumscribed and his labors less onerous, though even in later years he traversed a large area of country. The requirements of the church caused a frequent change of place of residence, and at different times the family lived at Eagle Lake, Mantorville, Pine Island, Blue Earth City and other points.

In 1856 Mr. Powell assisted in laying out the townsite of Shelbyville. That became a thriving village, but declined after railroads were built and left the site to one side. The Village of Amboy took its place, being a railroad station, and prospered at the expense of its early rival. For a number of years Reverend Mr. Powell lived at Shelbyville and took an active part in its affairs. He was busily engaged in preaching and in organizing of churches in the vicinity of Shelbyville and Blue Earth City, and at the latter place was the regular pastor in charge for a considerale time. In 1877 he built the first chapel in Blue Earth City, and was pastor of the Methodist Church there in 1887 when the present fine church was erected, at that time one of the best in that part of the state. In the latter half of his service as a minister, Mr. Powell in addition to performing the duties of a regular pastorate also preached in adjacent towns and villages that had no regular ministers. During this time one of his charges was at Delano in Wright County, and from that location he also served the church needs at Montrose and Watertown. He was pastor of the church at Delano when his wife died in 1894. That was the greatest bereavement of his entire career.

Mr. Powell continued in the active work of the ministry until 1895, just fifty years after he had joined the Indiana Conference. He then retired and shifted the heavy burdens he had long carried to younger shoulders. Even after retirement he continued to travel about aiding other clergymen in their work, and his services were in demand on the lecture platform both in Minnesota and Indiana. The subject of his favorite address was "The Pioneer Preacher's Early Experience." For a number of years prior to his death he spent the summer seasons on his farm at Spring Island, where he gave his time to cultivating berries, making a specialty of black raspberries. During the winters he was a welcome member of the family circle of one or another of his sons.

Reverend Mr. Powell is survived by four sons and one daughter: Erasmus W., a ranchman and contractor at Hulett, Crook County, Wyoming; Mrs. Alice Councilman, a teacher in the Minneapolis public schools; Ransom J., a member of the Minneapolis bar; Rev. John W., Jr., pastor of the Lowry Hill Congregational Church, Minneapolis; and Arthur E., a resident of Medford, Oregon.

Rev. John W. Powell. A son of the pioneer circuit rider and Methodist minister of Minnesota whose full name he bears, and whose services and career are enumerated in other paragraphs, Rev. John W. Powell has for practically twenty years been identified with pastoral and other religious work in Minnesota. Until recently he was director of religious work at the University of Minnesota, and has also done much to vitalize the activities of the Christian associations. At this writing he is in active charge of one of Minneapolis' leading churches.

John Walker Powell, Jr., was born at Blue Earth City, Minnesota, March 22, 1872, the tenth in a family of eleven children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. He is the only one of the children who followed in the footsteps of the father and entered the ministry. After completing the high school course at Mankato he was for two years a student in Hamline University at St. Paul, then entered the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated A. B. in 1893. During the next year he was in active religious work principally in rural districts, and then completed his divinity course in Boston University, where he received the degree Bachelor of Sacred Theology. His practical services and intellectual attainments were recognized by Syracuse University in 1911, when it conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Divinity. Since leaving Boston University Reverend Mr. Powell has been active in his ministerial duties. For about eighteen months after his ordination he was

pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Norwood, Massachusetts, and subsequently for one year was associate pastor of the Methodist Church at Malden, a Boston suburb. Returning to his native state, Doctor Powell was pastor of the Western Avenue and Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal churches at Minneapolis, and for thirteen years was a resident minister in Duluth. In 1912 he returned to Minneapolis from Duluth to become director of religious work at the University of Minnesota under the direction of the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations. He resigned from this office in September, 1914. In the meantime he had supplied the pulpit of the Lowry Hill Congregational Church, and in September, 1914, became the regular pastor of that organization.

He has done much to promote the service of the University Extension Bureau, and is generally recognized as one of the most high-minded churchmen in the Northwest. While most of his career has been devoted to the so-called practical affairs of life, he has also given expression to his literary tastes and talent, and is the author of two small volumes. One is "The Poets' Vision of Man," published in 1901 by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York; the other is "The Silence of the Master," published by Jennings & Graham, the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati. He is also well known on the lecture platform, particularly in the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin, most of his addresses being on literary subjects.

While a resident of Duluth, Doctor Powell served three years as a member of the city board of education. As pastor he had the satisfaction of bringing about the erection of the fine edifice of the Endion Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. When he became pastor of that society there were only eight members. At the end of ten years he had gathered under his supervision a fine and flourishing church, with a membership of 150, church property valued at $50,000, and with the pastor's salary at more than four thousand dollars a year. If the wish of the members had been granted he would still have been pastor of the church, but he felt that a decade was sufficient and that the best interests of the society would be advanced by his retirement. In Duluth Doctor Powell is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the University Club of Minneapolis, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity of the University of Minnesota. He is also active in the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and in the national organization known as the Religious Educational Association.

At Malden, Massachusetts, May 6, 1897, Doctor Powell married Miss Louise Pettay, daughter of Francis A. Pettay of Sarahsville, Noble County, Ohio, in which state Mrs. Powell was born and reared. She graduated Bachelor of Arts from Scio College in Ohio, later studied music and dramatic reading under private instruction in the City of Boston, where she became acquainted with her future husband. Doctor and Mrs. Powell have three children: Raeburn Pettay, who was born at Malden, Massachusetts; Margaret, who was born at Minneapolis; and John Walker III, who was born at Duluth. Doctor Powell and family reside at 819 University Avenue, Southeast.

Jesse Van Valkenburg. The sturdy characteristics of the fine old Holland Dutch stock that played so important a part in the early history of New York have been carried into the Northwest and have been exemplified in the profession of law by Jesse Van Valkenburg, one of the prominent and honored members of the Minnesota bar. Mr. Van Valkenburg has practiced at Minnesota for the past twenty years, and his position in the profession has been estimated in the following words: "He has a general practice, but his success in realty problems has been so marked that he has gained the reputation of being a specialist in those lines."

Though a resident of Minnesota since childhood, Mr. Van Valkenburg takes some pride in the fact that he was born in the State of New York, and is a representative of the Holland Dutch stock that was founded there during the colonial epoch of our nation. The old homestead farm on which he was born lies in the beautiful Mohawk Valley of New York, and has been in the possession of the Van Valkenburg family for six generations, and is now owned and occupied by an uncle of the Minneapolis lawyer. The first Van Valkenburgs in America were colonists at New Amsterdam, the old Dutch town that was the nucleus of the present City of New York.

Jesse Van Valkenburg was born at the ancestral home in Sharon Township, Scoharie County, New York, December 31, 1868. His birthplace was not far distant from the City of Albany and in that section of the Mohawk Valley early settled by the Dutch. The parents, Joseph and Hattie (Seeley) Van Valkenburg, were natives of the same township. The mother's ancestry was of New England stock, and its first representatives were early settlers in Connecticut. In earlier generations the Van Valkenburg family furnished patriot soldiers during the War of the Revolution, and loyalty to country and duty has been a characteristic of all succeeding generations. Joseph Van Valkenburg was a farmer, devoted practically all his active career to that vocation, and was one of the family that broke away from the long established associations in New York and found a pioneer home in the Northwest. He came out to Minnesota with his family in 1869, when the son Jesse was three months of age. Locating as a pioneer in Dakota County, he acquired virgin land, and employed his energy and time in its development. With the Van Valkenburg family also came Nathan Seeley and wife, parents of Mrs. Van Valkenburg. Nathan Seeley entered a tract of Government land in Dakota County, developed a valuable farm, and lived upon it until his death in 1910 at an advanced age, while his widow, who celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday in 1914, still resides at Farmington in that county. Joseph Van Valkenburg had five brothers who were soldiers of the Union during the Civil war, and was himself only fourteen years of age at the beginning of the war and hence ineligible for service. Joseph and wife are still living, with their residence in the attractive Village of Canby, Yellow Medicine County. The father has now retired from the active management of his farm, and is enjoying the fruits of many years industriously and honestly spent in Minnesota. There were five children, and of these a daughter died in infancy, and a son, Wynne, died at Farmington, Minnesota, in 1912. Jesse Van Valkenburg is the oldest of the surviving children, while Harry J. is the cashier of the First National Bank of Brown Valley, Traverse County, Minnesota, and Walter is a student of law in the office of his brother.

Jesse Van Valkenburg spent his boyhood on a Minnesota farm, and his early education was

afforded by the public schools. His activities and experiences prior to taking up the law gave him a liberal education and a broad knowledge of men and affairs. Mr. Van Valkenburg completed the classical course and was graduated in 1887 from the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato, then entered the literary department of the University of Minnesota, was graduated in 1894 Bachelor of Arts, and at the same time had taken his law course in the university and was given the degree LL. B. in 1895. In the meantime four years had been spent as a teacher, as principal of the public schools at Granite Falls, county seat of Yellow Medicine County, and later he was a reporter with one of the leading newspapers of Minneapolis.

Since graduating from the law department of the university Mr. Van Valkenburg has been in active practice at Minneapolis, and has won a secure reputation as a resourceful and able member of the bar in that city. He has become especially prominent in the field of real estate and banking law, and among his associates and clients his thoroughness and his devotion to the interests intrusted to his management are now accepted as a matter of course and are doubtless among the chief reasons for his success. Mr. Van Valkenburg has been intrusted with a large amount of legal business, including work as administrator of the large estate of the late John T. Lund. He has been attorney and counsel for this estate for twelve years, and practically all his attention was required in its management for three years.

While he has never sought the honors of politics to any extent, Mr. Van Valkenburg has been for many years closely identified with those movements which indicate the real progress of any community. Politically his allegiance has been with the republican party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with the Minneapolis Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and by reason of his old American ancestry is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He and his wife belong to the Lowery Hill Congregational Church, which he has served as trustee.

Mr. Van Valkenburg has his offices in the Northwestern Bank Building at Minneapolis. While usually found there, busied with the numerous engagements of his profession, he finds both pleasure and profit in the supervision of a splendid stock farm of 400 acres, situated partly in Scott County and partly in Dakota County. His land joins the beautiful Orchard Lake, is reached by an electric interurban line, and besides these advantages its value is enhanced by its location only twenty miles away from Minneapolis. Mr. Van Valkenburg has recently completed a fine modern farm home costing $3,500, with equipment including a hot water heating system and other features which make it as comfortable as many city homes. He has taken pride in improving his farm until it is a modern stock farm, and is known far and wide as headquarters for the raising of high-grade live stock.

At St. Paul, on January 14, 1900, Mr. Van Valkenburg married Miss Grace Jerrems, who was born at Joliet, Illinois, finished her education at Chicago, where her father, Thomas W. Jerrems, lived for a number of years, and later the family came to St. Paul. Her father is still living in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg have three children: Horace Joseph, Grace Jerrems and Luella May.

E. A. Meyerding, M. D. Success in public and private practice has been the good fortune of Dr. E. A. Meyerding of St. Paul not only with the routine work of the aurist and oculist, but also as a factor in the modern and progressive movement for public health. Doctor Meyerding has been especially useful through his office as director of hygiene of the St. Paul public schools in supervising the medical inspection of the schools, and is regarded as an authority on the subject of public sanitation and health.

Dr. E. A. Meyerding was born at St. Paul, December 25, 1879. His grandfather, Henry Meyerding, was a German by birth, and was a member of the early German community at New Ulm, where he located during the early '50s. At the time of the Indian outbreak he removed to St. Paul and lived there until his death. He was a physician by profession, served St. Paul for a number of years as health commissioner, and was also honored by election to the Legislature. Though a busy professional man, he found opportunity to take an active and intelligent interest in the cause of public education, and served several terms on the school board. The work of this honored ancestor has proved an inspiration to his grandson, who has filled in his generation a place somewhat similar to that of this pioneer physician. Henry Meyerding, Jr., father of Dr. E. A. Meydering, was for many years a member of the St. Paul police force. He married Miss Rosenkranz. Another of their sons, Dr. Henry W. Meyerding, is of the Mayo staff at Rochester.

Dr. E. A. Meyerding graduated from the Mechanic Arts High School in 1898, and at once entered the University of Minnesota and in 1902 was graduated M. D. Since that year he has been active in the practice of his profession at St. Paul. Doctor Meyerding is a studious follower of his profession, and specializes in the disease of eye, ear, nose and throat. He has pursued post-graduate studies in Chicago, Boston and New York, and is affiliated with all the various medical organizations represented in his home, city and state. For several years he has had charge of the division of hygiene of St. Paul public schools, and in that capacity has introduced a number of changes which are directly related to the better health and comfort and the efficiency of the pupils. Acting on his advice the seating arrangement in the school buildings have been changed, better lighting and ventilation systems have been introduced, and he was the pioneer in introducing the penny or recess lunch into the public schools. He was author of the North bill, providing for state aid for the deaf, blind, defective speech and mentally subnormal children in day classes and was active in its passage by the Minnesota Legislature of 1915. This is perhaps the most progressive legislation of a social and educational character in the United States today. Doctor Meyerding has made a close study of various public health problems, has contributed different articles to professional and general literature, and has frequently lectured on specific problems. For several years he has been a member of the free dispensary staff of St. Paul.

For twelve years Doctor Meyerding served as cap-

tain and surgeon in the medical department of the Minnesota National Guard and also as captain of Battery A, First Field Artillery. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is one of the vigorous and effective factors in the modern life of his home city, popular both in professional and social circles.

JOHN H. DEVENNEY. It would be difficult to name an essential element in the progress and development of Morris and West Central Minnesota, that does not bear the impress of the strong individuality of John H. Devenney, president of the Morris National Bank.

He has been a very important factor in the commercial, industrial and financial activity of this community, has advanced its moral and educational interest, has been one of its prominent representatives in the field of politics and has contributed to its importance and prestige as a financial broker, and extensive operations in improving his many farms with substantial buildings, fences, etc., in a way that inspires confidence in future values.

Mr. Devenney was born in the City of Brooklyn, New York, August 24, 1860, and is the son of H. J. and Catherine Cahill Devenney. H. J. Devenney was born near the River Rhine in Germany of French and Irish parentage, while Mr. Devenney's mother was born of Irish parentage, in the County Longford in the Parish of Karre Kedmund, Ireland. Early in life, Catherine Cahill Devenney, with her two sisters, Margaret and Mary, emigrated to America and took up their residence in Brooklyn, New York. At Brooklyn, New York, she first met and married H. J. Devenney, then employed on the staff of the Journal of Commerce, a leading newspaper then and now. H. J. and Catherine Cahill Devenney were the parents of four children, viz.: Charles J., Thomas H., Mary S., and John H. of this notice.

John H. Devenney began his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Jackson, Minnesota, where he graduated from high school in 1876. In the following year he took up a homestead in Grant County, Minnesota, taking a declaratory statement as he was not then of age, this being 160 acres of land. At the age of twenty-one years, he filed upon a homestead, occupied and cultivated same until making final proof several years later. Mr. Devenney's home farm in Grant County is considered among the best improved and is now owned and occupied by Tom Haley and family, who resides thereon.

In 1884 Mr. Devenney formed a partnership with E. J. Hodgson of St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered in the land business, loan business, stock raising and operating farms. This combination continued until the time of Mr. Hodgson's death in 1905. In the meantime, Mr. Devenney resided at Kandiyohi, Minnesota, until 1889, and then moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he resided until 1897. Following this, for one year, he made his home in Denver, Colorado, and in the spring of 1898, took up his residence at Morris, Minnesota, where he has since lived, although for ten years prior to 1898, he had maintained an office at Morris, Minnesota, while he was engaged in traveling for the land and loan companies.

In 1891 Mr. Devenney assisted in establishing the Security Trust Company now known as the Capital Trust Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and was actively associated with this concern until 1900, when he took lands in exchange for the company's stock, although he is still considered one of the confidential agents and looks after the investments for the company in West Central Minnesota.

Mr. Devenney is doing a large and successful business in the handling of lands, negotiating first mortgages on improved farms in Stevens and neighboring counties, and maintains offices in the Morris National Bank Building.

He became associated with this institution at the close of the year of 1913, and since that time, has continued as its president; the other officers being Julius R. Kreuger, vice president, and F. R. Putnam, cashier. Under the new management and Mr. Devenney's able directions, the institution has enjoyed marked prosperity, daily becoming more firmly established in the confidence of the people, and is now considered the People's Bank of Morris, Minnesota. As evidence of its popularity, we name a few of the prominent shareholders in this popular bank, Dr. Charles E. Caine, leading physician; Hon. George E. Beise, municipal judge; J. W. Wheeler, president of the Capital Trust Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota; John R. Mitchell, president of the Capital National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota; Paul L. Spooner, a young lawyer of prominence; Dr. George W. Geenty, Frank A. Hancock, Sidney J. Stebbins, Herman Kerl and Manly B. Lord, with J. R. Krueger, its vice president, and F. R. Putnam, cashier, all of whom are leading business men and investors through this popular institution.

In addition to Mr. Devenney's other land interests, he is now operating farms of 1,680 acres and is a director in the Delaware Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Grant, Traverse and Stevens counties; an enterprise with $6,000,000 of insurance in force, and doing the largest business of its kind in this part of the state, and this company has paid all losses promptly during the thirty years of its existence. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the Alberta State Bank of Alberta, Minnesota, in the Hogan Decorating Company of Morris, Minnesota, and the Farmers Elevator Company of Alberta, Minnesota.

Politically a republican, Mr. Devenney served as county commissioner of Stevens County for eight years and for the last six years of that time was chairman of the county board, his office expiring January 1, 1915. He has also served as councilman of the City of Morris and in his official capacities, has displayed marked ability as an executive and his faithfulness to duty as a conscientious public servant, is recognized and referred to in his business administration, marked a new era in road building and in the construction of drainage in the several parts of Stevens County. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and his fraternal connections has included membership in the Knights of Columbus at Morris and Lodge No. 108, Knights of Pythias, Morris, Minnesota.

Mr. Devenney was united in marriage with Miss Bridget McCarthy of Hamilton, Minnesota, a daughter of the late John McCarthy, who, for years, was an old settler in Credit River Township, Scott County, Minnesota.

Mr. Devenney has often been the subject of criticism from various sources on account of his activity in what he believes to be for the best interests of the community and no one is put to the trouble of guessing where he stands on every public

question as his position is well defined and his undertaking for the advancement and betterment of Morris and Stevens County has been ratified and supported by the people.

W. A. Clement. In sketching the lives of men of strong and vigorous character, who have taken important and prominent parts in the affairs of life, the biographist is not expected to deal alone with martial heroes and great statesmen, for in the world of arts and sciences, in the professions and in politics, in the marts of commerce and manufactures of the present day, are found men of action, capable and earnest, whose talents, enterprise and energy command the respect of their fellow men. That the lives of such men should have their public record is peculiarly proper for a knowledge of men whose substantial reputation rests upon their personal attainments, character and success must necessarily exert a wholesome influence, and in this connection it is appropriate to review the incidents which have marked the career and rise of W. A. Clement, proprietor of the Journal-Radical, and one of Waseca's most progressive and energetic citizens.

Mr. Clement was born in Waseca County, Minnesota, February 13, 1870, and is a son of H. S. Clement, a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, born March 19, 1835. The father came west to Iowa in 1853, and in July, 1856, moved to what is now Meriden, Steele County, Minnesota, where he was the first assessor of his township. Mr. Clement continued to reside on his farm there until 1868, at that time moving to and purchasing another property, at Woodville, Waseca County, on which he carried on successful agricultural operations until his removal, in 1883, to Waseca. Here he established himself in business as the proprietor of a farm implement store, and continued successfully in business until his retirement in 1900. Mr. Clement was married December 22, 1868, to Miss Nellie M. Wilcox, who was born in the State of New York, in 1841, and died June 12, 1883, and they became the parents of four sons and two daughters, as follows: W. A., of this review; Mary, who is now deceased; Arthur R.; Dr. Lucien O.; Benjamin; and Mrs. Frank Hagerty.

The early education of W. A. Clement was secured in the graded schools of Waseca, following which he attended the Waseca High School, and at the age of eighteen years laid aside his school books to embark upon his business career. Going to Waterville, Minnesota, he entered a printing establishment, in which he learned the trade, thoroughly applying himself thereto for a period of three years. Succeeding this, Mr. Clement filled various positions at Albert Lea, Austin, and other cities of Minnesota, and in 1902 came back to Waseca and purchased an interest in the Journal-Radical, of which he became sole owner two years later. This newspaper is the lineal descendant of the Home Views, which first made its appearance at Wilton, Minnesota, as far back as March 13, 1860, being then edited by J. W. Crawford. About March 1, 1861, Alex Johnston and S. J. Willis took the paper in hand and called it the Waseca Home Views. The Wilton Weekly News made its first appearance December 8, 1863, and Mr. Child bought the outfit and assumed control of its destinies, March 8, 1866, in the following year removing the plant to Waseca and renaming the paper the Waseca News. On January 6, 1875, the name was changed to the Minnesota Radical, being edited by Mr. Child until July, 1880, when he sold out to Mr. Ward, and the latter, in 1881, transferred it to C. E. Graham, who continued the paper until the last of December, 1901. At that time Dr. F. A. Swartwood, P. C. Bailey, E. B. Collister, L. Bliss, R. P. Ward, C. A. Smith and W. A. Clement bought the paper, at the same time becoming owners of the Waseca Journal, and in 1904 the last-named gentleman purchased the interests of the other owners, and since that time has conducted the publication under the name of the Journal-Radical. The paper now has an excellent circulation, and exerts a wide influence in molding public opinion here, being a republican organ. Mr. Clement supports republican candidates and policies, He has taken an interest in progress and advancement along various lines, particularly in education, and has served four years as a member of the school board. He belongs to the Congregational Church, of which he is a trustee, and is fraternally connected with Tuscan Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., being also a member of the Waseca Commercial Club.

Mr. Clement was married at Waterville, Minnesota, in 1899, to Miss Helda C. Ranke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ranke, both now deceased, who were farming people of South Dakota. Three children have been born to this union: Marvin O. and Esther B., who are attending the Waseca public schools; and Helen May, the baby. Mr. Clement's offices and plant are situated on Second Street, while his comfortable residence is located at No. 707 Lake Avenue.

J. W. Aughenbaugh. It is one of the most encouraging facts that can anywhere exist that, in this country, a large proportion of those individuals, who by business acquirements and talents have attained a greater or less degree of prosperity, have risen by their own unaided exertions. In the lives of such men as J. W. Aughenbaugh, of Waseca, there is always to be found something to encourage the exertions of those youths who, without capital or influential friends, are struggling to overcome obstacles and difficulties in seeking the acquirement of prosperity and position. Mr. Aughenbaugh, who is a member of the firm of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Company, millers, is a thoroughgoing and practical man of business, is shrewd, yet strictly honorable in his methods, and the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded by the many with whom he has had business transactions are sufficient proof of his worth and merit.

Mr. Aughenbaugh was born in Meigs County, Ohio, December 25, 1847, and is a son of Andrew and Cynthia (Jackson) Aughenbaugh. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1816, came west to Freeborn County, Minnesota, in 1856, here becoming a pioneer farmer, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, passing away in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Mr. Aughenbaugh married Cynthia Jackson, who was born in the South, members of her family participating in the Civil war as officers in the Confederate army, and she died in Freeborn County, when but thirty-seven years of age.

J. W. Aughenbaugh was a lad of but nine years when he accompanied his parents to Minnesota, and the schools of Freeborn County furnished him with his educational training. He did not receive many

advantages in his youth, as he was expected to devote the greater part of his time to the work of the homestead, and was only sixteen years of age when he began his service as a soldier. In later years, however, he has spent much time in reading and studying, and is a much better educated man than many who had far greater advantages. He enlisted in the United States navy in 1863, and was with his commodore on the Mississippi, and when his service in the navy expired, in 1865, he enlisted in the army. In January, 1865, Mr. Aughenbaugh entered the Minnesota Volunteer Infantry for service during the Civil war, and participated in the engagements at Petersburg, Green Station, Deep Bottom and the surrender at Appomattox Court House, being honorably discharged August 25, 1865. Mr. Aughenbaugh saw much active service, and at one time was slightly wounded in the cheek, but was not incapacitated for service.

On his return from the war the young soldier applied himself to the milling business at the Polar Star Mills, Faribault, Minnesota, and about four years later went to Red Wing Mills, where he continued two years, then returning to Faribault. In 1875 he came to Waseca, which has since been his home and the scene of his success, and here he has for a number of years been connected with the flour milling firm of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Company, in which he owns a one-third interest, and in which he is superintending the manufacture of the product. In addition to the mills at Waseca, the company has others at New Richland and Lakeville. As will be seen, Mr. Aughenbaugh is a typical, self-made man, one who by his own ability, perseverance and acumen has risen from a comparatively obscure and poor boyhood to his present high position of independence, being now, apart from his business, the owner of a handsome home at No. 915 Lake Avenue. For years he has been looked upon as one of his city's most reliable men, and enjoys to an enviable degree the respect and esteem of the community. Formerly a republican, since the campaign of 1912 Mr. Aughenbaugh has supported democratic principles and candidates. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is connected with the official board. His fraternal connections are with Tuscan Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.; Waseca Chapter, R. A. M.; Cyrene Commandery No. 9, K. T., of Owatonna; and Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Minneapolis. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club of Waseca.

Mr. Aughenbaugh was married in 1867, at Faribault, Minnesota, to Miss Carrie Kocher, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union there have been born three children, as follows: Daisy, who is unmarried and resides with her parents; Jennie, who is the wife of William Strong, of Waseca, who is superintendent at the mills of the firm of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Company; and Dana W., who is unmarried and residing at home, a graduate of the Waseca High School and of Culver Military Academy, and now a student in the University of Colorado.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Aughenbaugh, as well as their children, are widely and favorably known in Waseca, where they have numerous acquaintances and a wide circle of warm and appreciative friends.

Hon. Eugene B. Collester. Among the men of Minnesota there is none who furnishes a better example of diversified talents applied capably to the affairs of life than does the Hon. Eugene B. Collester. He began at the bottom at Waseca in 1880 and has reached the top as one of his community's most able practitioners and a leading financier, with credit and honor all along the ascent. At various times the incumbent of high office, in his public as in his private life, he has a record free of taint or scandal. In his political career he has secured the esteem and confidence of men of all parties, and is regarded as high minded, public spirited and patriotic, and as never stooping to the tricks of the demagogue. In the business world, varied and important as his interests have been, he has escaped the criticism which has been so freely passed upon other business and professional men.

Mr. Collester was born at Gardner, Massachusetts, December 20, 1847, and is a son of Thorley and Abbie M. (Whitney) Collester. The Collester family is of Scotch origin, the name having been formerly spelled McCollester, and probably was originally McAllister. On his mother's side Mr. Collester is a great-grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. Thorley Collester was born at Marlboro, New Hampshire, in 1814, and died at Gardner, Massachusetts, in 1864. He was a chair manufacturer in Gardner, became successful in his operations, and eventually entered public life, in which he took a most prominent part, being a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for one term, chairman of the Gardner board of selectmen for a number of years and a leading figure in civic affairs. He married Abbie M. Whitney, who was born at Gardner, Massachusetts, in January, 1825, of Colonial and Revolutionary descent, and she died at Winchendon, Massachusetts, May 1, 1907.

Eugene B. Collester was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools of Gardner, later graduating from Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, class of 1869, and in 1873 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College, which in 1876 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. While in college he was a prominent fraternity man, belonging to the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and was also prominent in athletics, playing on the 'varsity baseball team.

On leaving Amherst, Mr. Collester adopted the vocation of educator, and for seven years was principal of the Bulkeley School, New London, Connecticut. While thus engaged, he turned his attention to the study of law, which he read under the preceptorship of T. M. Waller, who afterward became governor of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Collester came as an early resident to Waseca in 1880, and in October of that year was admitted to practice. He soon attracted to himself a generous business of a general character, and as the years steadily advanced in public favor and professional prominence, receiving the rewards that go with such a position, until today he is accounted one of the leading practitioners of this part of the state. He belongs to the county, state and national organizations of his calling, and is held in the highest regard by lawyers everywhere, who recognize in him one who has the highest reverence for his calling and who adheres strictly to its unwritten ethics. Mr. Collester maintains offices in the First National Bank Building. A conservative republican in his political views, at various times he has been called upon to serve in offices of public trust, hav-

Albert David Day

ing served as mayor of Waseca for one term, judge of probate for three terms and state senator from Waseca County two terms (1894-1898 and 1902-1906), and at the present time is the senator from Waseca and Steele counties. In that body he served on the Judiciary Committee during four sessions, the Tax Committee two sessions and other prominent committees, on each of which he was able to serve the interests of his constituents and the people at large in a most efficient and conscientious manner. Mr. Collester is well known in business circles as an able financier, having been the president of the First National Bank during the past four years. He is also a director of the Waseca Telephone Company and has various other interests. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his community, and particularly in its educational advancement, and for several terms has been a member of the board of education. His fraternal connections are with Tuscan Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and Comee Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., both of Waseca.

In April, 1875, Judge Collester was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Hollande, of New London, Connecticut, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Alice M., who became the wife of the late James W. Meacham, formerly a newspaper man of Freeport, Illinois, but who is now deceased. Mrs. Meacham now lives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Collester, located on Lake Avenue, Waseca.

Hon. Albert David Day. Of the men whose labors and talents have contributed to the growth and development of various communities in Minnesota and Michigan, both in a business and civic way, few are more widely known than Albert David Day, mayor of Long Prairie and a man whose lumber and kindred interests extend over a wide area of the state. He was born at St. Anthony Falls (now Minneapolis), Minnesota, May 20, 1859, and is a son of David and Emily (Russel) Day. The family originated in England and came to America during Colonial times, several members of the family fighting in the War of the Revolution, among them being William Day, the grandfather of Albert D., who also participated in the Mexican war, and Ishmael Day, mention of whom occurs on the pages of American history.

David Day, father of Albert D., was born in Washington County, Maine, in 1795, and came out to the West in 1848, settling on the site of what is now the City of Minneapolis. It was the great lumber industry which later helped to make Minneapolis the metropolis it became, and David Day was one of the city's pioneer lumbermen. He early became prominent in the industry as senior member of the prominent firm of Leonard, Day & Co. In 1858 he moved to Royalton, Minnesota, but soon returned to Minneapolis, where he died December 25, 1861. Both parents passed away in that city.

Albert David Day attended the public schools of Minneapolis until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he began farming in Hennepin and Dakota counties, continuing until he reached his majority. He then removed to Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota, where he took up land near what is now Bellingham. In those early days that was the Minnesota frontier and in growing up with the then virgin country, he endured the hardships and privations which first settlers in every community must endure if those who come after are to have and enjoy the comforts and conveniences that follow development. For a time Mr. Day's nearest neighbor was twenty-two miles distant. He was the first settler of the now thickly settled and prosperous Township of Garfield, assisted in organizing it and became its first justice of the peace.

In 1880 he moved to Hinckley, Minnesota, where he established himself in the lumber business. He "cruised" over the vast pine areas in Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and became known as one of the most reliable and skillful timber estimators in the country. About this time the Soo Railroad Company was building its main line through from Minneapolis to the Soo and had contracted with the Coolidge Fuel & Supply Co. to furnish it with all its ties, bridge timber and car material. It was an immense contract and a herculean undertaking. The Coolidge Company picked Mr. Day to manage the work. Millions of feet of timber in the upper sections of the three states had to be bought and sawed and then distributed along the right of way. On Mr. Day's appraisal and estimates the vast area of required stumpage was selected and bought; mills were built, ties, piling and timber manufactured and the work carried through without a hitch or a delay. He remained in charge of this work for seven years, supplying the entire construction material for the Soo road and in addition fulfilling immense contracts for the same kind of material for the Great Northern and other railroad companies.

In 1892 he resigned his position with the Coolidge Company in order to go into the lumber business for himself. He had acquired a considerable area of timber lands in Northern Michigan and he began active logging operations for himself immediately upon leaving the Coolidge Company. He built the town of Engadine, Michigan, established a large general store and conducted it in connection with his lumbering operations. As was to be supposed, he took an active part in the upbuilding of Engadine, serving as its first treasurer and was postmaster for four terms, and was supervisor of his township for two years. He was also active in school affairs, serving on the school board and otherwise assisting in their development. In 1903 he transferred his operations to Naubinway, Michigan, where he also conducted a general store in connection with his lumber business.

In 1905 he sold his store and lumber business in Michigan, retaining only his timber lands, and entered the employ of the Deer River Lumber Company at Deer River, Minnesota, as superintendent of logging. For six years Mr. Day was in charge of this important branch of the company's business, personally making the estimates and appraisals upon which the company made its important investments in standing timber, and he also superintended the work of the company's logging operations for their big mills at Deer River.

In 1907 he moved his family to Long Prairie, Minnesota, and upon resigning from the Deer River Company in 1911, decided to make that village his permanent home. His aggressive influence for good government had already impressed his neighbors in Long Prairie and that spring when he returned from Deer River he was induced to head the "law and order" ticket in a strenuous municipal campaign then in progress. He was elected and has retained the position at succeeding elections, the last of which occurred March 9, 1915. As a result of his administrative methods and executive ability Long Prairie has prospered in unusual degree and enjoys a repu-

tation far and wide as a village where business management is accomplishing wonders and where law enforcement prevails. A life long republican, he at all times has made his influence felt, and has been prominent in the councils of his party.

Mr. Day is widely known in fraternal circles, belonging to Long Prairie Lodge No. 159, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been master two terms; Keystone Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., Duluth; Duluth Commandery No. 18, K. T.; Aad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Duluth Consistory No. 3, S. R. M., being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs also to Camp No. 632, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Manistique, Michigan; Lodge No. 94, Long Prairie, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment No. 7; and Engadine Commandery No. 122, Knights of the Maccabees, of which he was commander for nine consecutive years. He became an Odd Fellow at Hinckley in 1889 and a Mason at Long Prairie in 1907. Mr. Day is also a stockholder and director in the Todd County Agricultural Society, and with his family is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1891 at Durand, Wisconsin, Mr. Day was married to Miss Minnie Hubbard, daughter of the late H. W. Hubbard, who was a Wisconsin farmer. Six children have been born to this union: Orville Roy, who died in infancy; Margaret Elmira, who died at the age of one year; Albert David, who died when six years old; Leonard Hubbard, who died at the age of four; Theodore R., who is a student in the fifth grade of the Long Prairie public schools and Lloyd Raymond, a student in the fourth grade.

John A. Anderegg. Though he has achieved success and prestige as one of the able members of the bar of his native state and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Sauk City, judicial center of Benton County, Mr. Anderegg has had a career marked by varied and benignant activities, not the least of which were those of his effective identification with the pedagogic profession and his service as a member of the Minnesota Legislature. He has been specially earnest and zealous in the furtherance of the educational interests of the state, is known as a man of broad and well-fortified convictions and distinctive civic loyalty, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Minnesota.

On the homestead farm of his father, near Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, John Albert Anderegg was born on the 9th of July, 1861. He is a son of Andrew and Mary (Born) Anderegg, both of whom were born and reared in Switzerland, as members of sterling old families of that fair little European republic, where their marriage was solemnized. In 1856 the parents immigrated to America and in the following year they numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where the father reclaimed a productive farm from the virgin wilds and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, secure in the high esteem of all who knew them.

He whose name initiates this article was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after making good use of the advantages afforded him in the public schools of his native county he there entered the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Thereafter he devoted eight years to successful service as a teacher in the public schools. Within this period he was for one year instructor in English in the high school at New Ulm, and later he served as superintendent of the public schools of Jackson, county seat of the Minnesota county of the same name. While thus finding insistent demands upon his time and attention, Mr. Anderegg had the energy and ambition to carry forward also the careful study of law, and he made substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the principles of jurisprudence, though circumstances have at times deflected him from the work of the profession for which he carefully prepared himself. From 1890 to 1893 he was engaged in the general merchandise business at Kasota, Lesueur County, and in the meanwhile he continued the study of law, with the result that in 1896 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. His professional novitiate was served at St. Peter, Nicollet County, and he finally removed from that place to Lesueur, where he was engaged in active and successful practice for a period of fifteen years and where he served as justice of the Municipal Court. From Lesueur County he was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, in which he served during the general assemblies of 1903 and 1905, and in which he made an admirable record. He was active in the deliberations on the floor of the House and in those of the various committees to which he was assigned. Among the important bills introduced by him and ably championed was that presented in the session of 1905, and making provision for the permitting of rural school districts in the state to centralize or consolidate their schools, reducing the number and thereby making possible the raising of the standard of the work. It is under the provisions of this law, in the enactment of which Mr. Anderegg was most influential, that the efficiency of the rural schools in the various sections of the state has been notably advanced and that the high school in his present home district was established. In the Legislature he served as chairman of the Committee on Education and also as a member of other important committees that profited greatly from his counsel and loyal service.

After his retirement as a member of the Legislature Mr. Anderegg held for two years the position of executive manager of the State Bank of Long Lake, Hennepin County, and in July, 1914, he established his residence at Sauk Rapids, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of law and where his clientele has become one of important and representative order. Mr. Anderegg is a republican in his political proclivities and allegiance and has been active in the furtherance of the party cause. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

On the 22d of November, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Anderegg to Miss Lillie May Turrittin, of Kasota, this state, and they have six children: Rupert A., a student in the Co-operative University of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the course of civil engineering; Wayne L., clerk in a drug store at Sauk Rapids; Lillian May and Albert J., students in the high schools of their home city; and the younger children are George F. and Frederick H., the former of whom is a grade student in the public schools.

Godfrey G. Goodwin. As a lawyer the work and attainments of Godfrey G. Goodwin have long since

given him rank as one of the leaders of the Isanti County bar, with which he has been identified nearly twenty years, and like many successful lawyers his interests have also reached out into business affairs, and he has been and is connected with several important enterprises at Cambridge and has made himself a useful factor in civic matters.

Godfrey G. Goodwin was born at Scandian Grove, Minnesota, January 11, 1873, a son of Gustavus and Cecilia (Carlson) Goodwin. His father was a substantial farmer of Minnesota, and the Goodwins came to this state about 1860, direct from Sweden.

Mr. Goodwin was educated in the public schools, attended a high school at St. Paul, graduated in the regular collegiate course from the University of Minnesota in 1895, and continuing his law studies in the law department was graduated LL. B. in 1896. In June of the latter year he located for practice at Cambridge, and has since handled a growing general business as a lawyer. Mr. Goodwin is president of the Cambridge Milling Company and secretary and treasurer of the Gouldberg & Anderson Company, general merchants.

As to his relations with community affairs, it should be stated that Mr. Goodwin served one year as president of the city council, and in 1898 was elected county attorney, to which office he gave eight years of consecutive service, and in 1912 was again elected, and by re-election in 1914 still holds that important responsibility. For many years he has also been connected with the local school board, and has been president and secretary of the board.

Mr. Goodwin is a republican and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Cambridge in June, 1905, to Geneva Gouldberg. Their two children are Alden N. and Margery Ann.

William Howard Lamson. A lawyer whose maturing ability and experience have brought him a successful and influential position in the Pine County bar is William Howard Lamson, who is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and was in practice for several years at Duluth before locating at Hinckley.

Representing some of the substantial pioneer stock of Minnesota, William Howard Lamson was born in Winona County, June 19, 1878. His parents were Watson I. and Lucy O. (Hammond) Lamson, both of New England descent, and they settled in the pioneer country at Homer, Winona County, Minnesota, in 1856. His father was a fine type of the Minnesota territorial pioneers, and in addition to his regular vocation served as chairman of his town for sixteen years and town treasurer four years.

William H. Lamson acquired his early education in the public schools of his home village, was graduated from the Winona High School in 1898, and his first experience was in the newspaper business, acting as reporter for one year with the Morning Independent at Winona. He then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated LL. B. in 1902. The following six years were spent in practice at Duluth, and in 1908 Mr. Lamson located at Hinckley and has since cared for an increasing general practice. In 1910 the people of Pine County elected him county attorney, and he was chosen as his own successor in 1912. He has also served four years as village attorney, and in 1914 was president of the Hinckley School Board and has been a member of that board four years.

Mr. Lamson is president of the Pine County Farm Land and Investment Company. His fraternities are the Masonic order, Ionic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Knights of Pythias. At St. Paul, on April 7, 1909, Mr. Lamson married Charlotte L. Moore. Their two children are named Elizabeth and Harriet Lucy. Mr. Lamson is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, where his family worship, and he is a republican in politics.

George William Empey. It is as a factor in banking affairs in several Northern Minnesota counties that George W. Empey has been chiefly known during his active career, and at the present time in addition to the executive connection with the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at Hinckley is also an officer and has financial interests in a number of business concerns in that section of the state.

A native of Minnesota, George William Empey was born at Hastings, July 30, 1867, a son of Almond and Augusta (Lyon) Empey. His father was a farmer, was a native of Canada and was a pioneer settler in Minnesota, coming about 1862.

George W. Empey grew up in Hastings, was educated in the public schools there and in 1891 finished a course in the Hamline University at St. Paul. For more than twenty years his time has been chiefly devoted to banking. In 1892 he became assistant cashier in the Bank of Park Rapids, Minnesota, and when that institution was reorganized as the First National Bank he was made cashier. He also served one year as deputy county auditor in Hubbard County. In 1896 Mr. Empey went to Verndale, Minnesota, as cashier of the Wadena County Bank, and when that was reorganized as the First National Bank he continued as cashier, his total service with the institution aggregating twelve years.

In 1908 Mr. Empey came to Hinckley and effected on October 1 of that year the organization of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank. It was started with a capital of $10,000 and the first officers were: Isaac Hazlett, president; James C. Hazlett, vice president; George W. Empey, cashier; and J. J. Folsom, assistant cashier. The bank owns a substantial building, constructed of brick and hollow tile, 24x40 feet. In 1915, besides the capital stock of $10,000, the bank was well fortified with surplus and undivided profits of $13,000. The deposits at the present time aggregate about ninety thousand dollars. Mr. Empey has been cashier since the organization of this bank, and is also vice president and one of the organizers of the Brook Park State Bank.

He is secretary and treasurer of the Hinckley Lumber Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the Clover Leaf Land and Cattle Company, a close corporation in which he owns half the stock. Mr. Empey is a past master of the Blue Lodge of Masons, also being affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

He has had much to do with public affairs and is a former president of the village council at Hinckley and for the past five years has been clerk of the school board. He has been and is now actively identified with the Hinckley Commercial Club, and is at present chairman of its executive committee. He is president of the Pine County Development Association, which is affiliated in its work with the

Northern Minnesota Development Association. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is treasurer of the local church and is on the bishop's committee. On July 19, 1893, Mr. Empey married Elizabeth H. Pearce of St. Peter, Minnesota. They have one daughter, Edith.

Jacob John Folsom. Representing one of the early pioneer families at Taylors Falls, Jacob J. Folsom has a generally acknowledged position of leadership and power in business affairs in Pine County, his home town being Hinckley. In the course of a career of over thirty years Mr. Folsom has been identified at different times with public office, with banking, with the lumber trade, with the newspaper business and has accumulated a number of interests which well justify his position in business and civic affairs at Hinckley.

Jacob John Folsom was born at Taylors Falls, Minnesota, February 5, 1860, a son of Levi Woodbury and Abbie (Shaw) Folsom. His father was one of the pioneers at Taylors Falls, having located there in 1852. By profession he was an attorney, and continued to reside at Taylors Falls from the time of his settlement until his death, at the age of ninety-two years, in 1911. The family still preserve the old homestead in that town.

Jacob J. Folsom received an education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen was given the practical management of a store in Taylors Falls and conducted it from 1876 until 1888. In 1890 he became a stenographer in a real estate office at Long Prairie, Minnesota, acquiring thereby a valuable experience, and in 1895 located at Hinckley. There he bought the Hinckley Enterprise, and was a newspaper publisher until he sold out in 1903. In the meantime he had organized the Bank of Hinckley, and was its owner until 1903. He was also for three years associated with his brother, Howard Folsom, in the lumber business at Sandstone. In 1903 Mr. Folsom bought the Pine Poker at Pine City, Minnesota, but soon removed to the Northwest and for two years, together with his brother Howard, was connected with the Farmer Publishing Company at Spokane, Washington. Returning to Hinckley in 1908, Mr. Folsom has since that time vigorously pushed his business affairs. He helped to organize the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, with which he was connected as assistant cashier for three years, and is still a director. He next organized the Folsom Bros. & Fuchs Company, dealers in hardware, and is president of that corporation.

Mr. Folsom aside from his business interests has had much to do with community affairs. For two years he served as president of the village board of Hinckley, and in November, 1914, was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson as postmaster at Hinckley, an office to which he now devotes much of his time. At several different times he was honored with election as village recorder and clerk of Hinckley. He was for three years secretary of the Hinckley Commercial Club. His first public service may be said to have been that of librarian in the public library at Taylors Falls, to which responsibility he was appointed at the age of twelve years, and performed its duties five years. Mr. Folsom is affiliated with Lodge No. 59 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at St. Paul, and is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Joseph Bell Cotton. Born on a farm near Albion, Indiana, January 6, 1865, Mr. Cotton is a son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Riddle) Cotton, his father passing his entire career as a practicing physician in Indiana. He belongs to the seventh direct generation from Rev. John Cotton, who was born in Derby, England, December 4, 1585, and who upon his arrival in America became "teacher" of the first church of Boston, to which city he gave its name in 1633.

Joseph Bell Cotton was educated in the Albion, Indiana High School and in the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating from the latter in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1888, beginning his practice in September of that year at Duluth, which city has since been his residence.

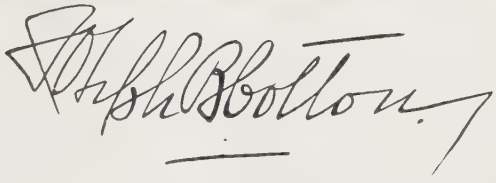
From 1893 to 1909, inclusive, Mr. Cotton was general solicitor for the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company, and for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, the Oliver Iron Mining Company and the Minnesota Iron Company, subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, from 1901 to 1909. Since 1909 he has been and is now special counsel for all five and their allied companies.

For more than twenty years, Mr. Cotton has made a specialty of corporation, railroad and mining law, and he also represents professionally a number of important business and corporate interests in various parts of the United States, Mexico and Cuba. He has been retained almost constantly for the period named as special or general counsel of some of the larger corporations and has been connected with numerous mining, railroad and other cases of importance throughout the country. Mr. Cotton's experience, work and abilities undoubtedly place him among the leading corporation lawyers of the Northwest.

His business interests are also important and extensive, he being president of the Glass Block Department Store, of Duluth, formerly Panton & White Company; director and counsel of F. A. Patrick & Co., wholesale dry goods, of Duluth; president and general counsel of the Sierra Consolidated Mines Company, operating in Mexico; general counsel of the Greene Cananea Copper Company, operating in Mexico; general counsel of the Consolidated Coppermines Company, operating in Nevada; vice president and general counsel of the Giroux Consolidated Mines Company, operating in Nevada; vice president and general counsel of the North Butte Mining Company, operating in Montana; and president of the Virginia Mining Company; and secretary and treasurer of the Buena Vista Iron Company, operating in Cuba. Mr. Cotton is also now engaged in general practice, and is the head of the law firm of Cotton, Neukom & Colton with offices at No. 1500 Alworth Building.

Always an active republican, Mr. Cotton has been quite prominent in the ranks of his party, serving as a member of the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1893, and being a delegate to the republican national conventions of 1904 and 1908.

Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason; a member of the Knights Templar; Past Potentate and member of Aad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; past sovereign and member of the Red Cross of Constantine; past exalted ruler and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 133, of Duluth, and a member of the Phi Delta Theta



fraternity. He is also widely known in club circles, belonging to The Kitchi Gammi, Northland Country, Commercial, Curling, and Duluth Boat clubs of Duluth; the Washington Club of Isle Royal; the Minnesota Club of St. Paul; the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis; the Indiana Society and Chicago Athletic Association of Chicago; and the Minnesota Society and Lawyers Club of New York City.

On January 4, 1900, Mr. Cotton was married to Miss Louise Hubbell, daughter of Albert C. and Mary (Lyon) Hubbell, of Duluth, and three children have been born to this union: Josephine Bell, Mary Louise and John Mather. The family home is located at No. 2309 East First Street, Duluth.

Solomon Flagg Alderman. Now serving as county attorney of Crow Wing County, Solomon E. Alderman has been a resident of Brainerd more than thirty years, has filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility, is a former state senator, and whether as a lawyer or public official has always justified the trust and confidence of those who have sought his counsel in legal affairs or who have imposed upon him the duties of public office.

Solomon Flagg Alderman is a native of Connecticut, born at East Granby, July 1, 1861, a son of James H. and Sarah Jane (Snow) Alderman. His parents were thrifty and substantial New England farmers. His early education was acquired in local schools and the Library Institute at Suffield, where he was graduated in 1881. Mr. Alderman began the study of law in Connecticut, spending one year at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, but in 1883 came out to Minnesota and identified himself with the little City of Brainerd. Here he got into public affairs soon after his arrival, and his active career as a lawyer was deferred for a dozen years. He first served as deputy county treasurer, then a year as deputy county auditor, and also as deputy clerk of the District Court. By election Mr. Alderman was clerk of the District Court of Brainerd from 1885 to 1894. In January, 1895, he was admitted to practice law, and so far as official duties have permitted has looked after the interests of a large general practice for nearly twenty years. For four years he held the office of municipal judge, and was county attorney three years prior to his recent election to that office in 1914. From 1906 to 1910 Mr. Alderman represented his district in the State Senate, and has always taken an active part in republican politics and served in 1912 as delegate to the Chicago national convention. He is a member of the Crow Wing County Bar Association and the State Bar Association, is affiliated with the Masonic order and Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Good Samaritans and the Maccabees. He is also identified with the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce.

September 4, 1884, Mr. Alderman married Mattie E. Smith, who was born in Connecticut. Their daughter, Nell Fie, is now the wife of W. F. Wieland, a Brainerd attorney; while the son, James H., is connected with the hardware firm of D. M. Clark & Co. of Brainerd, Minnesota.

James Harvey Warner. For a quarter of a century Judge Warner has been an active member of the bar at Brainerd, and experience of long years in the profession has brought him the recognition paid to ability and high professional attainments. Mr. Warner possesses the quality of a fine mind, and his steady and persevering industry have landed him well to the top of his profession.

His birthplace was a farm in Warren County, Iowa, where he was born February 22, 1860. His parents were Valentine and Mary (Robertson) Warner, the father a blacksmith and farmer. Valentine Warner was one of the early settlers in the State of Iowa, having left Pennsylvania and floated down the Ohio River, and thence coming up the Mississippi and locating a farm in what was still a wilderness. During the Civil war in September, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, and saw active service in the Union cause until mustered out in 1865, after three years.

James Harvey Warner acquired his early education in the country schools and worked for his higher training by teaching and in other occupations. In 1881 he graduated from the Ackworth Academy. From 1879 to 1887 Mr. Warner was actively employed during the greater part of each year as a teacher in South Dakota, and in the meantime carried on his law studies in private offices. He was admitted to practice in South Dakota in 1887, and in 1890 was admitted to the Minnesota bar and at that time located in Brainerd. His practice has been of a general nature, and he has a large and representative clientage.

Much of his term since beginning practice at Brainerd in 1890 has been taken up with official duties. For two terms he served as special city judge, and in 1902 was elected municipal judge and filled the office with his characteristic ability until 1906. After one term as county attorney, Judge Warner was again chosen judge of the Municipal Court, and his three terms in that office cover a period from 1908 to 1915. He is a member of the Crow Wing County Bar Association, and has membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and with other social organizations.

In Hutchinson County, South Dakota, October 30, 1882, Judge Warner married Elizabeth Baker. They are the parents of four children. Roland B. is an engineer with the Northern Pacific Railway; the second is Fred W.; Irma S. is the wife of R. W. Crust, deputy state factory inspector with home at Crookston; and Edith Mae is the youngest of the family.

Fred Andrew Farrar. A resident of Brainerd since 1879, Mr. Farrar has worked out a career of self-advancement, and his present relations with the community are as a banker, real estate man and actively and officially connected with a number of local concerns and public organizations.

Fred Andrew Farrar was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 6, 1861. His parents were Andrew Pierce and Sarah Jane (Titus) Farrar. His father, who died July 4, 1900, was appointed superintendent of machinery and motive power for the Northern Pacific railway shops in 1877.

The son was educated in the public schools at Michigan City, Indiana, and in a business college at Jackson, Michigan, and his first regular work was clerk in railway shops and clerk and bookkeeper in several mercantile houses. For eight years he served as city clerk of Brainerd, and subsequently was a member of the city council for a period of six years. In 1900 Mr. Farrar began his active career as a banker in the capacity of teller in the

First National Bank, and was promoted to assistant cashier, then cashier and is now vice president of that bank. His financial interests extend to the mining and farm development of Northern Minnesota, and he is president of the Brainerd-Cuyuna Mining Company, is treasurer of the Minnesota Park Region Land Company, treasurer of the Rabbit Lake Land Company, and treasurer of the Brainerd Improvement Company. He also holds the office of treasurer in the chamber of commerce, and a similar office with the Evergreen Cemetery Association. He has always shown a readiness to do anything in his power to promote the welfare of his home city. Mr. Farrar is active in Masonic circles, is a member of the lodge, is a past eminent commander of the Knight Templar Commandery, has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

At Brainerd on February 20, 1895, Mr. Farrar married Ethel M. Small. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he is a vestryman.

Asa D. Polk. With the prestige and experience of forty years of practice behind him, Asa D. Polk has spent the greater part of his active career in Minnesota, and for the past fifteen years has had a large practice and a prominent position as a citizen at Brainerd.

Asa D. Polk was born in Henry County, Indiana, December 17, 1850, the son of a substantial farmer, James W. Polk, and wife, Sarah H. (Davis) Polk. His early life was spent partly in Indiana and partly in Iowa, with an education acquired by attendance at the country schools, and in the Iowa State College. Mr. Polk studied law in private offices, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1875, and at once began practice. His home and professional interests were centered at Cedar Falls, Iowa, from 1876 to 1881, and in the latter year he removed to Minneapolis, was in practice in that city nearly twenty years, and since 1900 has lived at Brainerd.

Mr. Polk in addition to a large general practice is now examiner of titles for the State of Minnesota. He served two years as city attorney and as county atttorney for a like period.

Mr. Polk is a member of the Crow Wing, the State Bar and the American Bar associations, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order of Brainerd. In 1876 he married Minnie E. Hayes. They have two children, Frank H. and Grace E., both of whom have taken up careers in journalism, and are successful workers in that field.

Levi M. DePue. A prominent banker and business man of Brainerd, president of the Brainerd State Bank, L. M. DePue is a native son of Minnesota, and has had an active business career extending over more than thirty years. In early life he was connected with railway construction and lumbering, and has possessed in a striking degree the faculty and enterprise of attracting to himself large and important interests in the management of which he has proved himself a past master.

The Brainerd State Bank, of which he is now the chief executive, was organized in July, 1908, and has always retained its original capital stock of $25,000. A reorganization occurred in November, 1909, and some important changes were made in the personnel and disposition of capital on February 27, 1914. Few Minnesota banks have had a better record of growth than this. In September, 1910, the deposits of the bank amounted to about $22,000. In a little more than a year this feature of the bank statement showed December, 1911, an aggregate of about $118,000. With this splendid record at the beginning, the bank has continued to grow, and according to the last available statement issued October 26, 1914, the deposits aggregated approximately $218,000. At that time the total resources were $243,012.28. While the law required a reserve of about $18,000, the actual reserve at that statement was more than $40,000. The present officers and directors of the Brainerd State Bank are: L. M. DePue, president; Carl Zapffe and F. M. Koop, vice presidents; H. E. Kundert, cashier; and O. H. Scott, a director, besides the officials named.

Levi Melville DePue was born at Shakopee, Minnesota, June 23, 1863, a son of James M. and Phoebe (St. Clare) DePue. The father was a blacksmith and wagonmaker at Shakopee. The son had only the training given by the public schools of Minnesota during his boyhood, and in 1881, at the age of eighteen, he began work during the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. That was his first regular experience in making his own way, and he continued with that company until 1883. From 1884 to 1888 Mr. DePue was engaged in logging and lumbering, and after that in the retail lumber business until 1895. For ten years he was one of the representatives in the Northwest for the International Harvester Company, but in 1905 left the company to open an agency for the sale of Canadian lands.

Mr. DePue began his banking career in 1907, when he became cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Brainerd. After three years, in 1910, he assisted in reorganizing the Security State Bank under its present title, the Brainerd State Bank, and was cashier at the time J. P. Ernster was president. From cashier he was promoted to vice president, and in 1914 elected president. The bank conducts a fire insurance department, and Mr. DePue also has extensive real estate interests.

Fraternally he is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce. In 1905 Mr. DePue married Delia Foley of Vermont. Politically, while one of the most progressive citizens of Brainerd, he maintains a generally independent attitude.

Charles A. Smith. The career of Charles A. Smith has been one in which business activity has been blended with unbending honor and unflinching integrity. Success has been his portion not alone because of business talents of a high order, and persistent and well-directed industry, but also because of straightforward dealing, while at the same time he has found the time and the inclination to contribute to his community's welfare and advancement. The recipient of a handsome property from his father's estate, he has not dissipated his means in foolish investments or speculations, but has put them to a use which has not only placed him among the substantial men of Waseca, but has also allowed this city and locality to benefit by their accruements.

Mr. Smith was born at Wilton, Waseca County, Minnesota, June 12, 1866, and is a son of Warren and Susan E. (Johnson) Smith. His father, a native

Chas. A. Smith

of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, was born in 1821, and was a man of thirty-four years when he came West, settling at Faribault, Minnesota, where he remained one year. In 1856 he located in Waseca County and there the remainder of his life was passed in various profitable pursuits, his death occurring in 1894. Mr. Smith was a pioneer merchant of Waseca and profited largely by the prosperity which came to this rapidly developing county. He was shrewd and cautious in his dealings, yet possessed the courage to grasp such opportunities as came his way, and had the ability to bring them to a successful conclusion. A man of energy, force and will power, he readily took a foremost place among his fellows, and was known as a leader in civic and state affairs, serving in the legislature in 1869 and in various other offices. Mr. Smith married Miss Susan E. Johnson, who was born at Provincetown, Massachusetts, in 1824, and she died in 1896, at Waseca, having been the mother of four children, as follows: Minnie L., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Mary L., who resides with her brother at Waseca; George W., who died in young manhood; and Charles A., of this review.

Charles A. Smith was given ordinary, although practical, educational advantages in his youth, first attending the graded schools of Waseca, to which city his parents had removed when he was a lad of four years. Subsequently he attended the Waseca High School, from which he was graduated in 1884, and following this took a commercial course in the Curtis Business College, Minneapolis. Thus prepared for a business career, Mr. Smith embarked in the printing business in the office of the Waseca Radical, which at that time was being published by Mr. Graham, and remained with that newspaper for four years. He was then appointed clerk in the county treasurer's office, where he remained for two and one-half years, when he returned to the printing business in 1891 and continued to be engaged therein during that and the following year. In 1892 Mr. Smith's father's health failed and the young man was called home to begin to look after the other's varied interests. He courageously threw himself into the new line of endeavor, with which he became so familiar in the next few years, that when his father died, in 1894, he was able to gather up the threads where they had been broken by the elder man's demise, and to carry on transactions without a perceptible interruption. He has continued to follow the same line of business to the present time, and to add materially to the large estate which was left to him and his sister.

Mr. Smith maintains a large office on Second Street, and in addition to the varied interests of the estate carried on a successful real estate business and operates extensively in loans, principally of the farm variety. He has accumulated a number of valuable properties of his own, including two farms in Norman County and one in Becker County, Minnesota, and all are under a high state of cultivation and give handsome returns under Mr. Smith's capable and energetic management. He is also secretary of the Waseca Telephone Company, and has other large business and financial interests, and in whatever field he has entered has thoroughly mastered every detail of the business so that it has returned to him a full measure of success. Among his associates his judgment is relied upon implicitly, and he is known as a man who is absolutely reliable in his engagements.

Mr. Smith is a republican in politics, and has always taken a stirring and helpful interest in the affairs of his adopted city, of which he served capably and in a businesslike manner as mayor from 1898 to 1904, during which time the city benefited by numerous much-needed improvements. Fraternally, he is connected with Tuscan Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.; Waseca Chapter No. 26, R. A. M., and Comee Lodge No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in all of which he has numerous friends. Mr. Smith is unmarried and lives with his sister, at their pleasant home, No. 901 Lake Avenue, Waseca.

Henry Paul Dunn. At Brainerd Henry P. Dunn has for a number of years been one of the city's successful merchants, and his recognized competence in business affairs and thorough integrity were his most substantial recommendations for the various positions of trust and responsibility with which the public has honored him. At the present time Mr. Dunn is serving as postmaster of Brainerd.

Henry Paul Dunn was born on a farm in Rice County, Minnesota, June 2, 1870, and is a son of Minnesota pioneers, John and Mary (McDonough) Dunn. With an education in the public schools and business college, he started life as an employe of Brobeck & Coy, a drug house at Kenyon, Minnesota, remained there five years, and with a thorough knowledge of the drug business came to Brainerd in 1894. For two years he was employed by others, and in 1897 organized the H. P. Dunn Drug Company, which has been developed into one of the best establishments of the kind at Brainerd.

Mr. Dunn has long been affiliated with the democratic party, and on October 1, 1914, received appointment from President Wilson as postmaster at Brainerd. During 1911-13 he served as mayor, and for twelve years was a member of the library board. Mr. Dunn was also a member of the old charter commission, is a director of the Park Opera House Association, a member of the chamber of commerce, and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

At Brainerd on June 2, 1904, Mr. Dunn married Sadie Reilly. They have one son, Joseph Henry, born March 27, 1905.

Andrew Jacob Halsted. A former president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association, Andrew J. Halsted has for thirty-one years been editor and proprietor of the Brainerd Tribune, and is one of the best known newspaper publishers in the state. During his residence at Brainerd no citizen has been more active in local affairs, and he has used both his personal influence and the columns of his newspaper to support all movements that would bring substantial benefit to the city and state.

Andrew Jacob Halsted was born at Bridgeport, across the Ohio River from Wheeling, in the State of Ohio, August 23, 1850. His parents were Uriah Wilson and Mary Jane (Grubb) Halsted. His father was a teacher by profession and at the beginning of the Civil war became captain of a company in the Union army, later joined the cavalry, and while serving as sergeant-major of the First West Virginia Cavalry was killed in action September 22, 1863.

Andrew J. Halsted was thirteen years old when his father died, and after a brief education in the public schools of Ohio entered the practical school

of learning in a printing office. He learned his trade in Montrose, Pennsylvania, and then became actively identified with the mechanical and news departments of different Wheeling (West Virginia) papers. He was for eleven years city editor with the old Intelligencer at Wheeling, a morning paper, and one of the oldest papers in the state. Later he established the Saturday Evening Journal in Wheeling, and following that was business manager of the Evening Journal, which he also founded. During his residence in Wheeling Mr. Halsted was twice elected a member of the upper branch of the city council, and resigned that office when he left Wheeling in April, 1884, to come to Brainerd. At Brainerd, Mr. Halsted bought the Tribune and has presided over its destinies as a publication over thirty years.

Mr. Halsted has always been identified with the republican party, and during his residence in West Virginia was urged to become a candidate for the Legislature. At four different times he has served as mayor of Brainerd, and in 1890 was a candidate for the Legislature and was defeated by thirteen votes. He was chairman of the Crow Wing County Republican Central Committee and a member of the State Central Committee. In 1911 he was elected president of the Brainerd Commercial Club, and in all local matters has been foremost. He has served on three charter commissions in Brainerd, and is president of the present commission. For a number of years he was one of the three on examining board for teachers. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, has taken nearly all the degrees, and is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks, Eagles, Red Men, A. O. U. W., and Maccabees. He was the first exalted ruler of Lodge No. 615, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Brainerd. In the organization of Sons of Veterans he served on the staff of the commanding general of the United States with the rank of colonel.

In 1875 Mr. Halsted married Annie May Zane, of Wheeling, and a member of the prominent Zane family that figured as pioneers at Wheeling and afterwards founded the City of Zanesville, Ohio. Mrs. Halsted died in May, 1876, leaving one daughter, Flora, now wife of James R. Smith, a prominent real estate man of Brainerd. In 1885 Mr. Halsted married Louise Smith of Martin's Ferry, Ohio. She died in 1902. Her only son, Leslie Howard, who was born in March, 1892, graduated from the Bliss Electrical School at Washington, D. C., and at the outset of a career a promise died June 3, 1914.

James Monroe Elder. During a residence at Brainerd covering nearly thirty years, Mr. Elder has had the activities of a real estate man, but in that field he is in a class by himself, and has done a work of broad and lasting value in the rural development of Northern Minnesota. While he has sold many thousands of acres, his primary aim and interests have been in the colonization of these lands with substantial and thrifty farming people, and he has himself led the way in farm development with a model estate which is at once one of the attractive features of Brainerd vicinity, and has also served to demonstrate the possibilities of Minnesota in the production of high grade live stock and the food stuffs needed to raise them. In all his varied accomplishments, if Mr. Elder might be privileged to express a significance for what he has done he would undoubtedly desire that his life work might stand for something actually achieved in developing country life in Minnesota to a greater efficiency and prosperity.

A Kentuckian by birth, James Monroe Elder was born in Daviess County September 25, 1859, and was the son of substantial farming people and his own early training and work was along the usual lines of Kentucky agriculture. His parents were John B. and Mary J. (Hutchings) Elder. Mr. Elder had an education in the public schools, and continued as a Kentucky farmer until November, 1884, at which date he located in Brainerd. Since then he has been continuously engaged in the real estate business. For fifteen years he gave all his time and energy to the handling of farm lands, and has never made a particular feature of city property. He organized the Minnesota Park Region Land Company, purchased 40,000 acres from the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and has been secretary and manager of that corporation from the beginning. Since 1904 he has been interested in the Cuyuna Iron Range, and has been quite active in its development, having sold a large amount of property in that section. He represented the Northern Pacific Railway in the first land sales by that company on the range, and in a short time disposed of 1,200 acres. Altogether his sales on the range aggregate a hundred thousand acres.

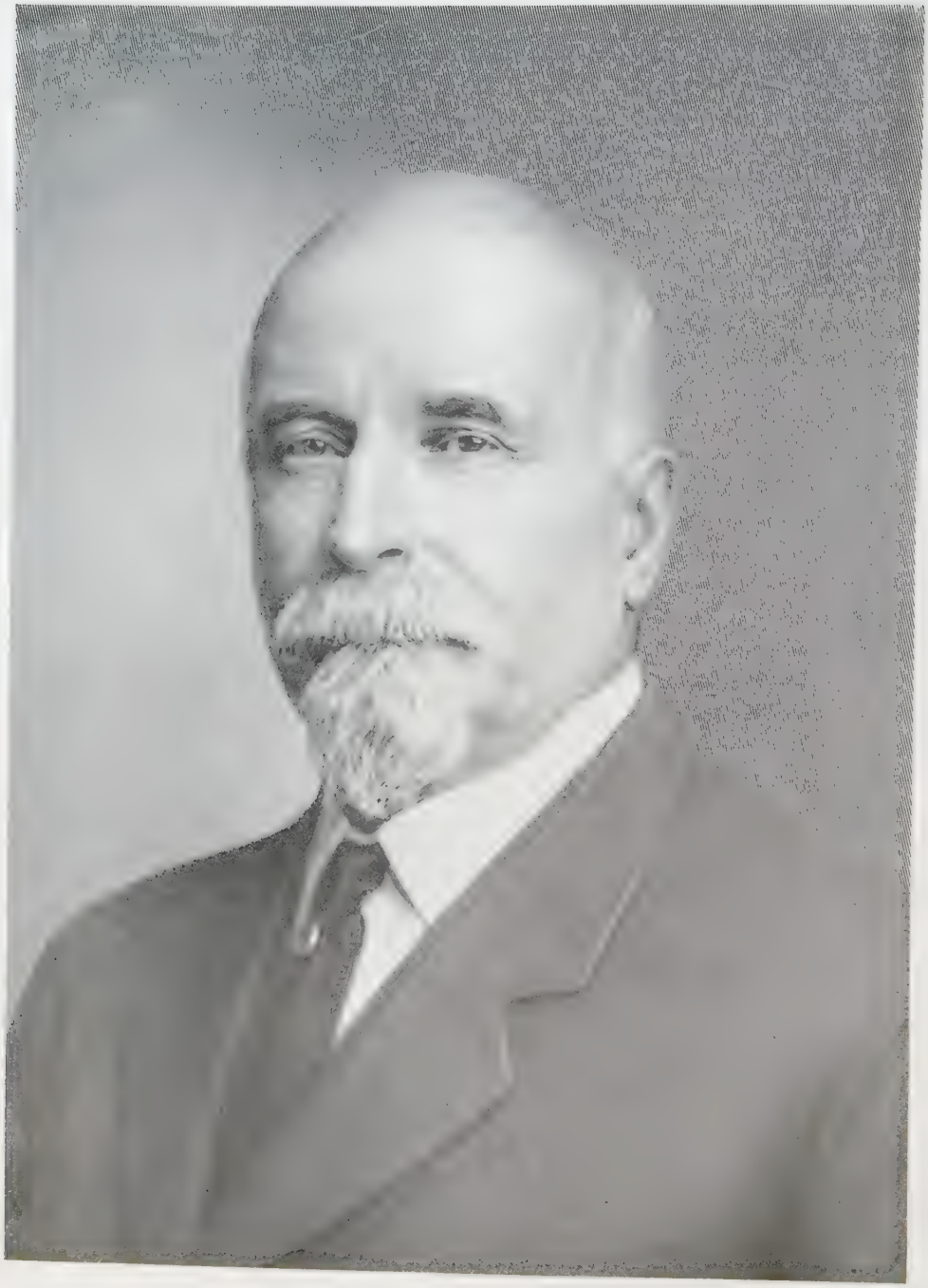
In recent years Mr. Elder has followed out his hobby in attempting to introduce the production of clover, silos and Holstein cattle for the development of Northern Minnesota farms. In that connection he now owns and operates a splendid farm of 700 acres adjoining Brainerd, and has it well stocked with thoroughbred Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs.

Mr. Elder served as secretary and treasurer of the Crow Wing County Fair Association from 1890 to 1902. He is an active democrat, and has been a delegate to all the state conventions in Minnesota for the past twenty-two years. He was one of the organizers of the Brainerd Commercial Club, and still continues with the reorganization under the name Chamber of Commerce. On May 10, 1893, Mr. Elder married Flora V. Merrell of Oneida County, New York. They have a son, Edward Monroe, born March 31, 1894, and now a student at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

Mr. Elder re-established what was known as the St. Colombo Mission, on Gull Lake. In 1902 he bought 200 acres on Gull Lake, and has reset this land with Northern Minnesota native timber and white pine, and it now constitutes a fine property and goes under the name of St. Colombo.

Donald M. Cameron. An active lawyer at Little Falls since 1901, Donald M. Cameron has served several terms as county attorney of Morrison County, and stands in the front rank of the local bar.

Donald M. Cameron was born in Mason City, Iowa, August 6, 1875, a son of Francis B. and Jane Elizabeth (Cameron) Cameron. His parents were Iowa farmers, and subsequently moved to Minnesota, where Donald M. was educated in the country schools and in the high school at Minneapolis. He attended the law course in the University of Minnesota and after his graduation as LL. B. in 1898 took post-graduate studies during 1899. The first two years after leaving university Mr. Cameron spent in the states of North Dakota and Washington, but in



H. G. Worthington

1901 took up regular practice as a lawyer at Little Falls, and has since employed his time in looking after a general practice, which is growing in importance and volume with each year. In 1906 he was elected to the office of county attorney, and has been three times re-elected to that office, and has made a splendid record of administration. During his first year at Little Falls Mr. Cameron served as justice of the peace, and has also held the office of United States commissioner. At the present time he is city attorney of Little Falls.

In politics he is active in the democratic ranks, and is a member of the Morrison County Central Committee. He is also a member of the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His fraternal associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees, the United Order of Foresters, the Order of Yeomen, the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On December 11, 1906, Mr. Cameron married Maude M. Duncan of Little Falls. Their three children are Elizabeth Jane, Frances Allister and Robert Buchanan.

Michael E. Ryan. Now one of the leading lawyers of Brainerd and for a number of years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, Michael E. Ryan from an early age had to hew his own destiny. As a means of self support he became a telegraph operator, and while attending to his duties at the key, devoted many hours to the study of law and finally was fully equipped for the profession which had long been his ambition.

Born in Bloomington, Illinois, May 12, 1873, Michael E. Ryan is a son of John and Mary (Dwyer) Ryan. Both his parents were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1863, living for a time at Newburgh, New York, and afterwards establishing their home in Bloomington, Illinois. Michael Ryan attended the public schools, but is mainly self-educated. He left school at the age of fourteen, learned telegraphy, and at the age of fifteen had the responsibilities of a regular operator and kept steadily at work along that line until 1903, when he was thirty years of age. In the meantime night study of law had given him the necessary qualifications for admission to the bar, and in September, 1903, he located at Brainerd and took up the practice which has been steadily growing in volume and profit to the present time.

Until his resignation in September, 1913, Mr. Ryan served for several years as city attorney at Brainerd. He is a director of the Citizens State Bank, and for eight years has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Several years before beginning practice as a lawyer, on September 1, 1897, Mr. Ryan married and established a home of his own. Mrs. Ryan before her marriage was Helen Martha Chase. They were married at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Their five children are as follows: Clement A. and Charlton J., both of whom are students in St. John's University; Donald I., Evelyn, and Joseph.

Fendall G. Winston. For more than forty years Mr. Winston has had his home in Minneapolis, and few citizens have contributed in a generous and practical measure to the civic and material progress and upbuilding of the city. His business interests in the city and state, of scope and importance, makes it proper to refer to him as one of the representative men of Minnesota. His success has been pronounced and has been achieved by those policies that beget popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Winston has been an influential figure in connection with the development of the great railway systems of the Northwest, and as a railroad contractor has long held a high position and reputation. He has manifold business interests in Minneapolis. He served as vice president of the Security National Bank, which was one of the greatest and strongest financial institutions of the Northwest, before its merger in 1915 with the First National Bank. As a public-spirited citizen and a man of affairs he is entitled to specific recognition in this history of Minnesota.

Fendall G. Winston was born at Courtland, Hanover County, Virginia, on the 1st of May, 1849, and is a son of William O. and Sarah Ann (Gregory) Winston, who were representatives of old and honored families of that historic commonwealth, where the father was a successful planter and influential citizen of Hanover County. Fendall G. Winston was reared on the old home plantation, under the pleasant conditions of the old southern regime, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the local schools. In February, 1872, as a young man of twenty-two years, Mr. Winston came to Minnesota, and soon afterward joined one of the engineering corps engaged in surveying and other preliminary work on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In this connection he gained varied and practical experience of valuable order, and a few years later became associated with his brothers, Philip B. and William O., in railroad contracting in an independent way. The late Hon. Philip B. Winston was one of the distinguished and influential citizens of Minneapolis for many years and served as mayor of the city. To him a memorial tribute is paid on other pages of this work. In that article will be found data concerning the family history and the operations of the firm of Winston Brothers, which within the past thirty-six years has constructed many miles of the existing railroad systems of the Northwest and which has also held extensive contracts for railroad construction in the central states and in Virginia, where all of the brothers were born and reared and to which they have accorded appreciative loyalty.

Fendall G. Winston has had a career marked by ceaseless activity along normal and important lines of enterprise, and his achievement has marked him as one of the progressive men of affairs in his state. Responsibilities have devolved upon him in connection with railway contracting and large business interests, but he has proved equal to the emergency and has pressed steadily forward to a worthy success. Within later years his business interests have become varied and important. In 1893 he became an interested principal in the old-time wholesale grocery house of Harrison, Farrington & Company of Minneapolis, and he has been president of this representative concern since its reorganization under the title of the Winston, Harper, Fisher Company. He is a stockholder in a number of the leading financial institutions of Minneapolis. He was president of the Winston Brothers Company until the spring of 1914, when he retired, to be succeeded by his brother William O., in order that he himself might devote greater attention to his other business interests.

Mr. Winston is fully in accord with the alert and progressive spirit that has made Minneapolis what it is today, and none has a greater appreciation of and loyalty to the fair metropolis of Minnesota. He

has ever been ready to lend his influence and co-operation in support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the city and its people, and his genial and companionable nature finds its best solace through his association with his host of old and tried friends in his home city and its vicinity.

In politics Mr. Winston has stoutly retained the faith in which he was reared and is known as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party. He has shown a lively interest in public affairs but has seldom consented to become a candidate for official preferment. The most noteworthy exception to this rule was that when, in 1904, he heeded the importunities of his party friends and consented to become the democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of Minnesota. His defeat was a matter of normal political circumstances, as Minnesota has long been recognized as a republican stronghold. In 1905 Mr. Winston was appointed, by Governor Johnson, to the office of state surveyor general of logs and lumber, a position he held during 1905-06. In municipal affairs he maintains an independent attitude and is not dominated by political partisanship. He has been active in the furtherance of all movements for the betterment of municipal conditions, without regard to party affiliations. In his home city he is a valued and appreciative member of such representative organizations as the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and the Minnikahda, Minneapolis and Lafayette clubs. He is a member of the executive committee of the organization first named in the foregoing list and is a loyal supporter of its high civic ideals.

In the year 1876 Mr. Winston married Miss Alice L. Olmstead, of Minneapolis. Death parted them in 1881. She is survived by one son and two daughters. In 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Winston to Miss Lillian Jones, who was born and reared in Richmond, Virginia, and who remained a devoted companion and helpmeet of her husband for nearly twenty years, until her death, in 1903. She likewise is survived by one son and two daughters.

In addition to general business interests Mr. Winston has made large investments in Minneapolis and Duluth real estate.

Herman Roe. The Northfield News, of which Herman Roe has been managing editor since 1910, is one of the best known country weeklies of Minnesota and is referred to as "Minnesota's Model Weekly." From the same office is published the Northwest Dairyman. The Northfield News has been in existence nearly forty years. In 1884 the late Hon. Joel P. Heatwole came to Northfield and purchased the Dundas News, which had been established at Dundas in 1876, and which had been removed to Northfield by its proprietor, Henry E. Lawrence, about 1879. The paper was consolidated with the Rice County Journal, which since the death of C. A. Wheaton had been published by C. H. Pierce. The consolidated paper took the title of Northfield News under the ownership of Heatwole and Minder, while C. H. Pierce continued for a time as assistant in the publication, until appointed postmaster. In 1888 Mr. Heatwole bought the interests of Mr. Minder, and thus became sole proprietor. The News has been progressively identified with Northfield and vicinity for many years. Mr. Heatwole died April 8, 1910, and on August 1 of the same year the News passed into the hands of an incorporated company, with Herman Roe as managing editor. Mr. Roe is also secretary-treasurer and business manager of the Dairyman Publishing Company, which publishes the Northwest Dairyman, a continuation of the Minnesota Dairyman, which had been founded by Joel P. Heatwole in 1906 as Heatwole's Dairy Paper. It is the official publication of the Minnesota Co-operative Dairies Association. The Dairyman is published monthly, with a circulation of 14,000 copies.

When Herman Roe took the position of managing editor of the Northfield News, in July, 1910, he brought to this position a prior experience as principal of the high school at Anoka for two years, and also some valuable training in newspaper work while a student at St. Olaf's College. He was born at Porters Mills, Wisconsin, June 9, 1886, son of L. I. Roe, now a merchant and banker at Stanley, Wisconsin, of which city he has been mayor several times. L. I. Roe was born in Norway in 1860, came to America in 1880, and first located in Eau Claire. He married Ellen Kragness, also a native of Norway.

Herman Roe grew up in Stanley, attended the public schools there, subsequently came to Northfield and entered St. Olaf's College, and was graduated Bachelor of Science from that institution in 1908. During his collegiate career he had won the Henry Nelson Talla scholarship. Mr. Roe is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican in politics. On August 8, 1909, he married Miss Anna Kirkeberg, a graduate of the musical course in St. Olaf's College. Mr. Roe and wife have two children, Eleanor and Kirk Frederick.

George Phelps Tawney has been a citizen of Winona for more than twenty-five years and is well known both in public affairs and business. He is president of the Hotel Winona Company and manager of the hotel, and also has interests in land enterprises.

George Phelps Tawney was born at Lima, Ohio, October 22, 1868, a son of Daniel A. and Adele (Paige) Tawney. His father was a Presbyterian minister. George P. Tawney during his youth attended the public schools at Newcastle, Indiana, and took a course in a commercial college at Indianapolis. As a boy he had an ambition to make something of himself, and by working during vacations learned a trade before he was seventeen years old. When about twenty years of age he came with his parents to Winona, Minnesota, June 27, 1887, and has resided in that city ever since.

Until recently he was almost continuously identified with some public office. On July 1, 1887, he became deputy clerk of Municipal Court and city recorder, and on July 1, 1890, entered the Winona postoffice as assistant postmaster. On May 1, 1907, he was promoted to postmaster, and looked after the management of that office until July 31, 1913. President Taft reappointed him postmaster, but this and many other similar appointments failed to receive confirmation because of democratic opposition in the Senate to republican appointments immediately preceding the advent of the Wilson administration. Mr. Tawney was connected with the postoffice upwards of a quarter of a century, and in that time had an official part in reorganizing the service at different times to correspond with the increased business of the office and population of the city

and the various changes introduced into the postal system.

Mr. Tawney is active in fraternal affairs. In October, 1912, at Washington, he was made an honorary thirty-third degree Mason. He is active in Scottish Rite bodies, and in the Knights of Pythias served two terms as grand chancellor and two terms as supreme representative. Mr. Tawney has interested himself in the various movements for public improvements, especially better roads and streets, and is a member of several organizations for the promotion of such betterment. In January, 1915, there appeared an article in the magazine, Better Roads and Streets, under the title, "The National Road Issue," in which Mr. Tawney discussed the application of good roads principles to American conditions. The article as it appeared in the publication mentioned was an address which Mr. Tawney had delivered before the first annual convention of the Minnesota Good Roads Federation in the Minnesota division of the National Highways Association in November, 1914.

Carl E. Nystrom. Prominent among the architects of Duluth is found Carl E. Nystrom, who for twenty-two years, with the exception of a short period spent at Calumet, Michigan, has been known as one of the leaders of his profession in this city. He is a native of Southern Sweden (Södra Solberga, J. K. P. S. Län), born November 2, 1867, and is a son of N. J. and Hannah Nystrom, the former of whom a blacksmith and carpenter by vocation, died in his native land at the age of forty-five years when Carl E. was a lad of fifteen years.

Carl E. Nystrom secured his education in the public schools of his native land, and through his own efforts learned the building trade and the profession of architect. He was twenty-two years of age at the time he emigrated to the United States, locating first at Ashland, Wisconsin, where he remained only a few months, then going to Ironwood, Michigan, where he resided for three years, and in 1892 coming to Duluth, which city he has since made the field of his activity, with the exception of five years at Calumet, Michigan, during the panic. Since returning from Calumet, Michigan, he has for seven years been a member of the firm of Bray & Nystrom. This concern has to its credit many of the leading public, business and private buildings of Duluth and other towns, including the Holland Hotel, St. Louis County courthouse at Virginia, Minnesota, and many public, grade and high school buildings at Eveleth, Gilbert, Biwabik, Keewatin, Mount Iron, Spina, Virginia, this state, and in various parts of Minnesota.

The firm of Bray & Nystrom was dissolved February 1, 1915, when Carl E. Nystrom reopened offices in Palladio Building for the practice of his profession, in which he has gained a most enviable reputation.

Mr. Nystrom is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Ionic Lodge No. 186, A. F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., and Duluth Commandery No. 18, K. T., and a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Elks. In political matters he is independent, seeking to support only those men and measures which he believes will benefit his adopted city and its people in the greatest degree. Mr. Nystrom has a creditable military record of one year's service in the Swedish army prior to coming to the United States.

His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. In 1898, in Duluth, Mr. Nystrom was united in marriage with Miss Elna S. Oberg, a native of Southern Sweden, and they are the parents of three children: Paul Edward, Mildred Elenor and Emma Elizabeth, all of whom are attending school. The family home is located at No. 202 West Oxford Street.

Eli L. Griggs. Perhaps no other city of Northern Minnesota has come forward so rapidly and become so well established as an industrial and business center as Virginia. Two names in particular are to be remembered in the city's development, those of Griggs and Kinney. They represent the personal factors controlling and directing the townsite, the banking and other large interests from the beginning.

Eli L. Griggs, who became identified with Virginia in 1893, was born September 7, 1852. His father, Lucius Griggs, who was a farmer and of Puritan New England stock, married Miss Kinney. For many years Eli Griggs was connected in various capacities with the Erie Railroad in Pennsylvania, and among other services, in 1890, began the development of coal mines and the drilling of gas wells for the railroad corporation at Brock, Shawmut and Elbon, Pennsylvania. With this broad experience he came to Minnesota and in March, 1893, with his brother-in-law, O. D. Kinney, opened the first bank in Virginia, a private institution. The partners conducted the bank until it was sold in 1907 to the institution which is now the First National of Virginia. Through banking and their extensive relations with mining, they both acquired substantial fortunes. It was due to these financiers that the first bank was opened in Eveleth under the name O. D. Kinney & Co., and later the bank at Ely. They also explored many of the properties which have since been developed as the best known and most profitable in the range country. Virginia is likewise indebted to their enterprise for the construction of both the lighting and water plants.

Mr. Griggs was married in Pennsylvania in 1881 to Anna S. Kinney. They had four children: Orrin Harold; Anna C., now Mrs. P. K. Dayton, of Mount Clair, New Jersey; Richard Leslie, of Virginia; and Mabel K., now Mrs. Richard D. Clenson of Middletown, New York.

Orrin Harold Griggs is now the active factor in the management of the extensive interests acquired by his father, and one of Virginia's most public-spirited business men. The Light and Water Company was sold to the city on October 1, 1913.

He is a member of the Virginia Club, exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, president of the Elks' Home Club, a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club at Duluth and of the Calumet Club in Chicago, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Griggs has always been generous of time and means in public affairs, and in 1914 was unopposed candidate for the State Senate from the Sixty-first District. He has two children: Betsy Hart and Dorothy Kinney.

Orrin D. Kinney. For nearly two decades associated with all the substantial progress of the City of Virginia, Orrin D. Kinney was a man whose

work in that locality and worth as a citizen in its broader qualities could not easily be overestimated.

He was born July 4, 1845, and died at his home in Athens, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1911. He was sixteen years old when the Civil war broke out, and entered the famous organization known as the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and fought with his regiment in all its battles until the close of hostilities. In Pennsylvania he took up law and practiced, but in 1880 came to Minneapolis and thereafter was primarily interested in real estate. He came to Duluth in 1889 and not long afterward became identified with the founding and development of Virginia, being owner of the townsite and personally directing much of its development as a town. His association with Mr. E. L. Griggs in the founding of banks at Virginia, Eveleth and Ely has already been noted. He was elected and served one term in the State Legislature.

Carl Zapffe. A practical scientist, geologist and mining engineer. Few men have gone further in their profession in seven years out of university than Carl Zapffe, whose home, professional and business interests are at Brainerd. Mr. Zapffe has the distinction of having been one of the first technical men to engage in practical operations in the Cuyuna Iron Ore District, and he has performed a large amount of investigation and mining engineering for corporations and in connection with the United States Geological Survey.

Carl Zapffe was born in Milwaukee, April 23, 1880. His parents, August and Barbara (Weiss) Zapffe, emigrated from Germany to America in 1872. His father was a master tinsmith employed in Milwaukee for many years.

Carl Zapffe began life neither in affluence nor in poverty, was not sent to university as the son of a prosperous father, but after leaving public school paid his own way until he graduated as an honor student from the University of Wisconsin. After completing the high school course in languages and sciences at Milwaukee, he spent five years as clerk in a jobbing house, then with his earnings entered the University of Wisconsin, and in 1907 was graduated from an engineering course, having bestowed on him the only honor awarded in the university for excellence in science. He returned to the university for the following year for post-graduate work and was graduated Master of Science in 1908, having specialized in applied geology. In the university he had combined hard study with occupations that assisted in paying private expenses, and left the university with the highest admiration of his fellow students.

For a time Mr. Zapffe was engaged in engineering work for the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Company, and for the Oliver Iron Mining Company at Hibbing, Minnesota. For the past six years Mr. Zapffe has been geologist in charge of the Minnesota iron ore lands for the Northwestern Improvement Company, a subsidiary company of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, as well as doing similar work at times for the railway company itself. His field services in his profession have been performed in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, Washington, Missouri and Ontario, Canada. Mr. Zapffe came to Brainerd, Minnesota, in February, 1906. He was one of the first in the Cuyuna Iron Ore District and did the first comprehensive geological and exploratory work in that district. Since then nearly all his time has been devoted to the development of this important mineral district. He is also active in local business affairs in Brainerd, is vice president of the Brainerd State Bank and vice president of the Brainerd Model Laundry Company. He was active in the former Brainerd Commercial Club, having been its president for four years, and is now chairman of the public affairs committee and a member of the advisory board of the subsequently organized chamber of commerce. He is now serving as a member of the Brainerd Charter Commission.

When Mr. Zapffe graduated from the University of Wisconsin he was awarded the Science Club medal for having prepared the best thesis in science for 1907. His professional connections have since brought him recognition and membership in a number of scientific bodies. He is a member of the Alpha Chi Sigma, a fraternity of national scope, embracing only advanced students of the chemical science. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Lake Superior Institute of Mining Engineers, is a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the National Geographic Society, the University Club at Madison and the Wisconsin University Alumni Association. He has contributed numerous articles descriptive of his investigations in geological fields, and in a recent publication by the United States Geological Survey appeared as joint author on the Geology of the Cuyuna Iron Ore District.

Mr. Zapffe is affiliated with the Masonic order, including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, and with the Knights of Pythias. Politically he is independent. On December 1, 1909, Mr. Zapffe married Ethel Clarice Moberg of Brainerd. Their son, Carl Andrew, was born July 25, 1912, and their daughter Barbara on March 23, 1915.

Frank O. Sherwin, M. D. Thirty-three years of continuous professional service in one community is a valuable asset to any locality, and it is a record of which the individual may be properly proud. Dr. Frank O. Sherwin has practiced medicine at Duluth since 1881 and his high character and general usefulness are beyond question. He has also frequently held offices which have demanded ability and fidelity.

Frank O. Sherwin was born at Unionville, Whiteside County, Illinois, November 25, 1853, a son of E. O. and Mary (Stevens) Sherwin. The Sherwin family originated in England and was planted in America during Colonial times. Its founder on this side of the Atlantic was the doctor's great-great-grandfather, who arrived possibly in Winthrop's fleet between the years 1630 and 1635. He had five sons, and among them the great-grandfather of Doctor Sherwin, the Rev. Joseph Sherwin, who graduated from Yale College in 1759, became a minister of the Congregational Church and had charges at Ashburn, Massachusetts; Sunderland, New Hampshire, and Bennington, Vermont, at which last-named place his death occurred. E. O. Sherwin, father of Doctor Sherwin, who was born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1819, and as a young man moved to Illinois, where in the vicinity of Morrison he was for many years engaged as a farmer. He finally retired and moved to Centralia, Illinois, where he died in 1904. He was a stalwart republican and took some

Carl Zapffe

active part in public affairs. His wife also died in Centralia.

After leaving the common schools of Morrison, Doctor Sherwin entered the high school at Fulton, Illinois, graduated there, and having made up his mind as to his future career he subsequently entered the Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was graduated M. D. in 1878. His first practice was at Lawlor, Iowa, where he remained three years. In 1881 he came to Duluth, and has followed his calling in that city ever since. Doctor Sherwin has offices in the New Jersey Building. His is an excellent general practice, demanding his time to the exclusion of other matters which formerly interested him. He is a former member of the Minnesota State Medical Society and of the St. Louis County Medical Society. He has served capably as health commissioner of Duluth, and for a quarter of a century was assistant marine hospital surgeon, also at one time pension examiner. For some years he was insurance examiner of the Northwest Insurance Company of Milwaukee, of the National Insurance Company of Vermont, and of the Municipal Benefit Insurance Company of New Jersey. In these relations, as in all others, he displayed devotion to duty and a realization of the high responsibilities resting upon him.

Doctor Sherwin is a republican, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Lawlor, Iowa, in 1880, he married Miss Carrie A. Harvey, daughter of C. W. and Ruby Harvey of Lawlor, where C. W. Harvey was for a number of years in the livery business. The one child born to their union is Maude A., who was educated in private schools and is now a ceramic artist, living at the family home, 2114 Woodland Avenue, Duluth.

Earl Mathewson Chesebrough. One of the progressive and enterprising newspapers of Western Minnesota is the Grant County Review, which, under the able management of its publisher and editor, Earl Mathewson Chesebrough, of Herman, has steadily developed into an influential independent publication. Mr. Chesebrough came to Herman in the fall of 1911, and since that time has identified himself personally with the varied interests of the town, materially aiding in its advancement by co-operation with other public-spirited men and through the columns of his paper.

Mr. Chesebrough belongs to a family which originated in England, and the American pioneer of which emigrated during Colonial times and located in Connecticut. Earl M. Chesebrough is a native of that state, born at Plainfield, July 4, 1870, a son of William H. Chesebrough. His father, born in Connecticut in 1831, removed his family to Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, in 1872, and to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1880, and in the latter city continued to make his home during the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in 1913. He was a locomotive engineer all of his life, and served with various companies in the country, his long and honorable record as a railroader being singularly free from accidents. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and remained with that organization for three years and five months, among other battles being those of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Appomattox and the struggles in the Shenandoah Valley. Mr. Chesebrough married Miss Harriet Farnham, who was born in Putnam, Connecticut, and who still survives him and resides at Minneapolis. They became the parents of three children, as follows: William T., who is following in the footsteps of his father as a locomotive engineer, and resides at Minneapolis; Earl M.; and Grace, who is the widow of Rev. A. Lidstone, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now deceased, and resides with her mother at Minneapolis.

Earl Mathew Chesebrough received a public school education, attending the schools of Minneapolis only until he was fourteen years of age. He did not, however, cease his studies at that time, for thereafter he attended night classes and did much reading, thus securing a good education. He was a lad of only fourteen years when he began his career as a worker, becoming at that time an apprentice in the printing establishment of L. Kimball & Co., of Minneapolis, a house with which he remained six years, thoroughly familiarizing himself with every branch of the business. He next obtained a position with Walter S. Booth, a printer of law blanks, with whom he remained until 1908, and then began his experience as a newspaper man when he attached himself to the Farmington, Dakota County, Tribune, a publication with which he remained until 1911. In that fall Mr. Chesebrough came to Herman, Minnesota, and purchased the Grant County Review, of which he has since been publisher and editor. This he conducts as an independent publication, circulating in Grant, Stevens and Traverse counties, and with a number of subscribers in outside states. The Review is bright, newsy and reliable, a well edited and well printed newspaper, whose editor is doing all in his power to further the interests of this locality. In politics Mr. Chesebrough maintains an independent stand. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 230, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Prescott Lodge No. 162, A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 3311, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is venerable consul. He is a director in the Branch Building and Loan Association of Herman.

Mr. Chesebrough was married in 1911, at Willmar, Minnesota, to Miss Birdie Somerville, daughter of William Somerville, who is engaged in a general merchandise business at Willmar. Mr. and Mrs. Chesebrough have no children.

George F. Authier. To begin work in a practical sense at the age of ten years is to get an early start in life. Many men who do this necessarily have to neglect education and many of the advantages of training which fit them for the larger responsibilities and service. For this reason, because he has supported himself since childhood and has acquired a liberal education and filled a number of difficult and important posts, the career of George F. Authier is one of exceptional achievement. Mr. Authier is thirty-six years of age, and for some time has been well known as a newspaper man and in political affairs in Minnesota.

Born at Leicester Junction, in Vermont, November 4, 1878, he is a son of Edward and Mary Authier, both of French ancestry. The father died at the age of ninety-two years. George F. Authier had some preliminary instruction before reaching the age of ten years, and has since been hard at

work earning a living and getting an education at the same time. His higher training was received in Iowa College, at Grinnell, though he did not complete the course. For a time he was in the railway mail service as clerk, but most of his career has been taken up with active newspaper experience. In Iowa he was a reporter on the Fort Dodge Messenger, the Sioux City Journal and the Des Moines Register and Leader. For a time he was city editor of the Independent at Helena, Montana, and on coming to Minneapolis took the post of city editor for the Tribune, but later was made political editor of the same journal.

Mr. Authier was selected as personal manager of the campaign of former Governor Eberhart, and during his term of office, 1913-14, served as his private secretary. He is one of the active republicans and served as a member of the State Efficiency and Economy Commission. Three years ago Mr. Authier was commissioned by the Review of Reviews to visit the Panama Canal, and his articles on that great constructive enterprise published many new and interesting facts. While in Iowa Mr. Authier was a member of the National Guard and has an honorable discharge from that organization. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and at Minneapolis belongs to the Athletic Club, the Minneapolis University Club and the Minneapolis Elks' Club.

At present he is the Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune.

Julius Thorson. Cashier of the Security State Bank at Benson, Julius Thorson has spent most of his life in Swift County, and has been well known as a newspaper man, county official, and banker.

He was born in Rolling Forks Township, Pope County, Minnesota, October 28, 1868, a son of Ole and Mary (Olson) Thorson. His grandfather was Thor Thorson, a native of Norway, and a Norwegian farmer up to 1858, when he came to the United States and located in Wisconsin. He subsequently came with his son to Minnesota, and died in advanced years. Ole Thorson, who was born in Norway in 1831, and married there in 1857 Mary Olson, who was born in 1829, set out for the United States the year following his marriage, and located on a farm in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was a farmer there until 1866, and then took up a homestead in Rolling Forks Township, Pope County, Minnesota, making that his home until his removal to Benson in 1872. He then took a contract to drive a stage and carry mail between Benson and Alexandria, filled that contract five or six years, and several years later resumed it. Ole Thorson is still living and while eighty-four years of age, he still takes an interest in the affairs of Benson, a town he has seen grow from a little hamlet to a city of several thousand people. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. His wife died in 1913, the mother of six children: Tory, who is in the mercantile business at Wheaton, Minnesota; Mary, widow of the late Thomas Knutson, who for a number of years was county treasurer of Swift County; Ole, a farmer at Swift Current in Western Canada; Tillie, wife of J. B. Bruns of Wheaton, who was formerly a merchant but is now register of deeds of Traverse County; Julius; and Ed, traveling salesman for a large concern, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

Julius Thorson was educated in the Benson public schools, and finished a business course at Willmar Seminary. His first work was as a cattle herder, which he folllowed several years, and at the age of nineteen, in partnership with another young man, Mr. Matthews, he bought the Swift County Monitor, a paper that had been established since 1881. The partners published this journal and conducted a job printing business, and soon had the enterprise on a paying basis. In the meantime, in 1895, Mr. Thorson was appointed postmaster at Benson, held that office until 1900, and in 1902 was elected register of deeds of Swift County, and served for four years.

The Security State Bank had been founded by Mr. Matthews in 1903. At the conclusion of his term as register of deeds Mr. Thorson became identified with the institution, and has been its cashier since the death of Mr. Matthews in 1914. The Security State Bank has a capital of $25,000, a surplus of like amount, and with average deposits of $325,000. Mr. Thorson gives most of his attention to the management of the bank but is also interested in farming and deals in real estate.

In June, 1907, Mr. Thorson married Miss Jennie Maxwell of Appleton, Minnesota. They have one child, Maxwell, born April 13, 1908. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masons and the Sons of Norway, and in the Knights of Pythias he has passed the various chairs. Politically a democrat, in 1913 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature. For a number of years he has been active in democratic politics, and in 1912 was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

Hon. Peter H. Holm. The ability which is developed in an active business career has frequently proved in practice as valuable to the incumbent of judicial position as that which comes from the exclusive study of law. The accomplished merchant is more likely to take a plain, common-sense view of the cases brought into his court, and to be unembarrassed by the superfine distinctions and definitions of the law, than the man who has been trained in the school of authorities and precedents. However this rule may apply generally, it is proved individually in the case of Hon. Peter H. Holm, probate judge of Marshall County, Minnesota, since 1896, who, although his previous experience had all been acquired in the field of business, at one time received the endorsement of the attorney-general of Minnesota as "one of the best probate judges in the state."

Judge Holm was born in Jemtland, Sweden, August 27, 1862, and is a son of Hans and Karin (Persdotter) Hanson, natives of that country. Farming people in their native land, in 1883 they emigrated to the United States, and July 21st settled in Marshall County, where their subsequent careers were passed in agricultural pursuits. Peter H. Holm was reared on his father's farm in Sweden, and after receiving a good education in the public schools, began to learn the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade, which he mastered in all its details. He had not quite attained his majority when he accompanied his parents to this country, and here he soon found employment at his trade at Warren, and continued to be thus engaged for two years. He then established himself in a business of his own at Stephens, Minnesota, and continued to conduct an establishment until 1888, when he was elected

Thos. A. Foley

county treasurer for a term of four years. At the expiration of his term of office, during which he had served the people most faithfully and efficiently, he in 1893 built a store building and again engaged in the jewelry business. On November 8, 1896, Judge Holm was elected probate judge of Marshall County, and since that date has continued in his seat upon the bench. In his judicial office Judge Holm has been a most conscientious public servant, weighing carefully both sides of the questions placed before him, and forming his decisions through the guidance of high purpose and sincerity. He has the respect and confidence of both the bench and bar, and there is probably no more popular jurist in this part of the state. Judge Holm has been interested in various business ventures during his career and was one of the organizers of the Valley Spring Water Company, of which he served as president for several years. An active member of the Warren Commercial Club, he has been foremost in promoting and supporting enterprises and movements which have made for better conditions in civic and business life.

On December 24, 1888, Judge Holm was married to Miss Maria Ritzen, a native of Junsele, Sweden, who had been a school teacher in her native land prior to coming to the United States. To this union there have been born two sons: Carl H., born October 24, 1891, who in October, 1914, married Alice Edmonson, of Montana, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Rowan, Montana; and Ragner H., born January 10, 1901.

Hon. Thomas Robert Foley. Many of the most important business activities at Aitkin have been centered in Thomas R. Foley, who has lived in that section of Northern Minnesota for more than thirty years, who has been in various lines of business, has given active service in local affairs and as a member of the Legislature and who has done a great deal to develop and originate the enterprise which has produced the greatest wealth in this section of the state.

Thomas Robert Foley was born in Winterport, Maine, April 9, 1855, a son of Mathew and Barbara (McDonough) Foley. After an education in the public schools he did work in the granite quarries and in other lines in the East, and in 1878, at the age of twenty-three, arrived in Minneapolis and for a time clerked in a hotel. With considerable experience as a hotel man, Mr. Foley came to Aitkin in 1882 and for the following twelve years was best known as a hotel man. He was also in the lumber business, and finally sold his hotel and engaged in general merchandising until 1913.

Perhaps his most important activities have been in the development of the mineral resources, and he owns a large amount of land and mining interests at the present time. He opened the first town on the Cuyuna Range. The Town of Cuyuna now has a population of 1,500, and another town, Hassman, owed its origin largely to his enterprise. Mr. Foley has done much improvement at Aitkin, including Foley's Forest View and other subdivisions about the town. Mr. Foley is president of the T. R. Foley Company, real estate, is president of the Aitkin-Cuyuna Mining Company and a director of the First National Bank. Fraternally he is identified with Brainerd Lodge No. 615 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in the early days was one of the organizers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Aitkin. When Mr. Foley was elected a member of the Legislature in 1890 he represented six counties, Aitkin, Itasca, Carleton, Hubbard, Wadena and Cass. It was Mr. Foley who took the leading part in the organization of a county government in Itasca County. He has served as president of the village council at Aitkin two terms, and as an active democrat was a delegate to the democratic national convention in Chicago in 1896, when William J. Bryan was first nominated.

Mr. Foley married Amanda C. Peterson, of Minnesota. Their six children are: Barbara, wife of B. R. Hassman, cashier of the First National Bank of Aitkin; Thomas R., Jr., engaged in the insurance business and married Mildred Cluff of Aitkin; Hazel C., wife of R. M. Hughes, a Duluth attorney; Esther, wife of Clarence B. McQuaigh, in the newspaper business at Aitkin; Ruth, wife of Dr. Walter Courtney, a dentist and surgeon at East Grand Forks, Minnesota; and Eleanor, living at home. Mr. Foley lost one son, Edward Mathew, at the age of seventeen. He was attending school at Notre Dame when taken ill and was brought home. He died January 11, 1907.

Harry Lorenzo Wood. In the capacity of cashier of the First National Bank of Warren, Harry L. Wood occupies an important place in the business life of the community where practically his entire life has been passed. He has acted in his present capacity since 1904, and has also identified himself with various commercial interests, in all of which he has displayed marked ability and business acumen. Also, he is known as an active and energetic citizen, a friend of progress, and an enthusiastic promoter of the welfare of his city.

Mr. Wood was born at Durand, Pepin County, Wisconsin, January 24, 1868, and is a son of Lorenzo G. and Harriet A. (Taylor) Wood. His father, in early life a farmer and surveyor in Wisconsin, came to Warren, Minnesota, in 1881, and February 24th of that year took charge as manager of a large farm. Subsequently he arose to a high position in Marshall County, representing his district in the Senate of the state for two terms, or four years, at the end of which time he returned to Warren and spent the rest of his life in looking after his large interests. His death occurred at Warren, September 1, 1895.

Harry L. Wood commenced his education in the public schools of Durand, Wisconsin, and was thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Warren, here finishing his primary schooling. He was prepared for a commercial career in a business college at Minneapolis, and in 1890 began his business life as agent for an elevator company, a position in which he remained two years. In 1892 he became bookkeeper for the firm of W. F. Powell & Company, where his ability, energy and faithfulness earned his promotion to the capacity of salesman, and he continued with that concern for a period of twelve years, or until 1904, in September of which year he became cashier of the First National Bank of Warren. The training he had enjoyed and the ability he possessed enabled him to attend to the duties of the new position with the same marked capacity he had already shown, and he has continued to be connected with this, one of the strongest monetary institutions of this part of the state, to the present time. Aside from his duties in the bank, Mr. Wood has large realty interests to look after, is the owner of much farming property, and deals ex-

tensively in land. He is widely and favorably known in business circles, and enjoys an excellent reputation for integrity and straightforward, reliable dealing.

The First National Bank of Warren was founded in July, 1901, with a capital of $25,000, and the following officers: W. F. Powell, president; C. A. Tullar, vice president, and F. W. Flanders, cashier. In 1915 it was reorganized with a capital of $50,000, a surplus of $10,000, undivided profits of $3,000, and deposits of $330,000, its present officials being W. F. Powell, president; C. F. Tullar, vice president; and H. L. Wood, cashier. The bank owns its own building, 45 by 55 feet, two stories, of pressed brick, one of the handsome structures of Warren. The men interested in it are citizens of known worth and substantiality, and from the start the institution has enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and patronage of the people of Marshall County.

On December 6, 1890, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Laura Adelia Flanders, of Crookston, Minnesota, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Miss Mildred Lucy, who is attending the Warren High School. Mr. Wood has taken some active part in civic affairs of Warren, and has served for some time as city treasurer. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and also holds membership in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He and Mrs. Wood are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for the past twenty years Mr. Wood has served in the capacities of trustee and treasurer.

Julius Johann Olson, of Warren, adds another member to the legal profession of Minnesota in which so many of Norwegian birth have attained distinction and fortune. A resident of this city since 1900 he has attracted to himself a large and representative professional business, and at the same time has identified himself with the activities which have marked the growth and development of this flourishing community.

Mr. Olson was born in Norway, February 22, 1875, and is a son of Carl and Marie Olson, natives of that country, who emigrated to the United States in 1883 and located in the vicinity of Lake Park, Becker County, Minnesota, where they settled down to agricultural pursuits. Julius Johann Olson was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to this country, and here acquired his primary education in the public schools. While still residing on his father's farm he engaged in teaching school for three years, and then entered the high school at Detroit, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1897. Having decided upon a career in the law, he entered the legal department of the University of Minnesota, and was duly graduated therefrom in 1900 with his degree. He began practice at Crookston, Minnesota, in July, 1900, but in September of the same year came to Warren, where he has since made his home and followed his profession. He is attorney for the Great Northern and Soo railways, and at the same time represents, in a legal way, many prominent business firms and corporations, and has, in addition, a large and rapidly increasing general practice. He has been a close and careful student, and holds membership in the Marshall County Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. As a business man he has been interested in various projects and enterprises, and at this time is vice president of the Marshall Land Company. His public services include three years of membership on the school board of Warren, and he has always been ready to aid other public-spirited citizens in movements which make for better conditions in civic and public affairs. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On July 15, 1909, Mr. Olson was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Louise Sletten, of Audubon, Minnesota, and they are the parents of two sons, Carl Sletten and Julius Johann, Jr., and a daughter, Kathrine Marie.

George Samuel Wattam, M. D. The medical fraternity of Marshall County contains no more distinguished member than George Samuel Wattam, M. D., whose career of thirty years in maintaining the health of the community of Warren has been drawn within the fold of a large and emphatic need, giving him an increasing outlet for a wealth of professional and general usefulness. An earnest and painstaking exponent of the best tenets of medical and surgical science, and an indefatigable seeker after those things which produce health, Doctor Wattam has been frequently called upon to accept positions of responsibility in looking after the public welfare, while he has been repeatedly honored by the members of his profession.

Doctor Wattam was born July 10, 1856, in Prince Edward County, Province of Ontario, Canada, and is a son of William and Mary (Grooms) Wattam. His early education came from the public schools of his native place and Belleville (Canada) College, following which he entered the famous Toronto Medical College, where he was graduated in May, 1884, with his degree. In the succeeding August, Doctor Wattam came to the United States and settled at Warren, Minnesota, where he has since continued in a general practice and built up an extensive and lucrative professional business. He has been deservedly successful, and has a well equipped office, with appliances for the most delicate and exacting demands of the profession. Personally, he is a man of rare tact, discretion and helpfulness. In 1901 he was made secretary of the commission appointed for the location and establishment of the State Sanitarium for Consumptives. He is a member and ex-president of the Red River Valley Medical Association, a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, of which he was formerly vice president, and a member of the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, and is a charter member of the Crookston lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His public services to Warren have included membership on the school board, and he is a director in the Minnesota Public Health Association.

Doctor Wattam was married in December, 1887, to Miss Emma L. White, of Polk County, Minnesota, who died May 1, 1902, having been the mother of four sons: Charles C., a court reporter of Bismarck, North Dakota; William E., manager of loans and collections for a large concern at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Harry E., manager of the branch house of a publishing concern at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Kenneth, who is a student in the Warren High School.

Ben R. Hassman

Charles Wittensten. For fully forty years Charles Wittensten has been a progressive factor in the agricultural development and commercial affairs of Northern Minnesota. His ability as a practical farmer is indicated by his long management of one of the largest single country estates in Northern Minnesota, and during his residence of many years at Warren he has become known as a merchant, banker and effective worker in behalf of local improvements and the prudent and trustworthy management of public affairs.

Charles Wittensten is a native of Sweden, in which country he was born March 26, 1858, a son of Carl and Martha (Nelson) Olson, who were thrifty farming people of Sweden. In his native country Charles Wittensten secured his early education, was taught lessons of industry and honesty, and thus equipped he crossed the ocean and arrived at Red Wing, Minnesota, in 1875. His work for many years was as a farmer, and in 1882 he came to Warren in Marshall County, and for eighteen years was manager of a splendid estate of 4,160 acres in that vicinity. Since 1900 his home has been in the little city of Warren, though for three years he managed another farm, and since 1903 has been in the implement business with August Lundgren, being president of the Lundgren-Wittensten Company, one of the chief concerns of its kind in Marshall County. He is also a director of the People's Trading Company. His interest as a banker is indicated by his office as president of the Swedish-American Bank at Warren.

He has always used his influence for good government in each locality of his residence, and was formerly chairman of the town board of Farley in Polk County. He is a former chairman of the board of county commissioners of Marshall County, an office he held eight years, and in 1913 was elected mayor of Warren. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has a large acquaintance whether as a business man or as an individual.

September 27, 1884, Mr. Wittensten married Antonetta Mack, who was born in Iowa. They have four sons. Frank C., the oldest, is assistant cashier of the Swedish-American Bank at Warren. Charles is a railroad man in North Dakota. The two younger sons, both at home, are Clinton A. and Arthur R.

A. A. Johnson. The Swedish-American State Bank of Warren, of which A. A. Johnson is cashier, was organized in June, 1905, with a capital stock of $15,000. Its first officers were: C. Wittensten, president; E. Dagoberg, vice president, and L. M. Olson, cashier. Some of the items from a most recent statement of this bank show capital stock of $15,000, surplus of $5,000, undivided profits of $3,500, and deposits approximating $225,000—features which indicate the stability and conservative management of the institution and its well established confidence in the community which it serves. The officers at the present time are: C. Wittensten, president; John Dagoberg, vice president, and A. A. Johnson, cashier.

August Albin Johnson has had a rapid rise to an executive position in banking circles in Northern Minnesota and a few more years will doubtless see him one of the leading bankers of that section of the state. He was born in Sweden April 22, 1880, a son of John and Gustava Larson. The family came to America in 1892, and located near Warren in Marshall county on a farm. Here the son grew up from the age of twelve, attended local schools at Warren, and high school at Crookston, and his first important business experience was as bookkeeper with the People's Trading Company at Warren for two years. In 1905, with the organization of the Swedish-American State Bank, he became assistant cashier, and in July, 1913, his service prompted the directors to promote him to the position of cashier. Mr. Johnson has also served as city treasurer of Warren two years, for several years was secretary of the school board, is secretary of the Commercial Club and is trustee and treasurer of the Swedish Lutheran Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Yeomen, and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On February 2, 1910, Mr. Johnson married Anna Gustafson of Roseau County, Minnesota. Their one daughter is Lucile Maxine.

Ben R. Hassman. The First National Bank of Aitkin is the outgrowth of the original Bank of Aitkin, a private institution, which was organized August 3, 1900, and owned by A. R. Davidson and A. D. McRae. Nearly three years later the bank was reorganized, taking out a national charter, and has since been known as the First National Bank. The reorganization was effected May 29, 1903. Few banking houses in Northern Minnesota show a better statement of business and strength than this institution. It has a capital stock of $25,000, with surplus of $27,500, and with undivided profits of nearly $3,000. It is the only bank in Aitkin County which has taken membership in Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis. Its total resources in October, 1914, were $477,424.32. An interesting feature of this statement is that showing deposits of more than $400,000. In 1913 a handsome new building was erected for the bank headquarters, 50x75 feet, with the second floor occupied by offices and lodge rooms.

On the organization of the First National Bank in 1903 A. R. Davidson was elected president, A. D. McRae vice president, and the first cashier was Ben R. Hassman. The present officers are: William Davidson, president; Freeman E. Krech and John A. Healy, vice presidents; Ben R. Hassman, cashier; O. A. Olson, assistant cashier, and besides those named other directors are G. M. Robinson, T. R. Foley, Peter Larson.

Benjamin Richards Hassman, who has been identified with the First National Bank throughout its present history, was born in McLeod County, Minnesota, September 29, 1878. His parents, Fritz and Caroline (Malchow) Hassman, were early Minnesota farmers. Mr. Hassman was educated in the public schools and in the University of Minnesota, and in 1900 began his banking career as a clerk in the Bank of Hutchinson. In 1901 he took the position of bookkeeper with the old Bank of Aitkin, was made cashier in 1902, and actively assisted in the organization of the bank under its present charter. Mr. Hassman is also a director in the First State Bank of Tamarack.

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On September 10, 1902, Mr. Hassman married Barbara Foley of Aitkin. Their four children are: Charlotte Barbara, Thomas Richard, Caroline Cecilia and Amanda Corrine.

Carl A. Nelson. One of the prominent younger bankers of Northern Minnesota is Carl A. Nelson, cashier of the State Bank of Warren and officially identified with the management of several other related banks in that vicinity. Since coming to this country twenty-four years ago Mr. Nelson has made the best possible use of his advantages and opportunities, and is now one of the stable factors in business in his adopted state.

The State Bank of Warren, of which he is cashier, was organized March 16, 1892, with a capital stock of $25,000, and its first president was H. L. Melgaard, whose name is so prominent in banking affairs in Northwestern Minnesota. The first vice president was K. T. Taralseth and the first cashier John E. Ostrom. With its capital stock remaining as it was, the statement of the bank in 1915 shows a surplus of $15,000, with undivided profits of $6,000 and deposits aggregating $400,000. The president is now O. H. Taralseth, the vice president H. L. Melgaard and the cashier C. A. Nelson.

Carl August Nelson was born in Christiania, Norway, July 13, 1871, a son of Eric and Marie Nelson. His father was a merchant and shoe manufacturer in the old country. With an education acquired in the old country, and with some practice in mercantile affairs and methods, Carl A. Nelson came to America in June, 1891, and spent the following seven years as bookkeeper in a general merchandise store at Hillsboro, North Dakota. In 1897 he came to Warren to accept the position of bookkeeper in the State Bank, and from the duties of that position was advanced to cashier, and at the same time his fidelity and recognized proficiency in business have brought him connections with other institutions. The State Bank of Warren owns the only set of abstract books in Marshall County, and Mr. Nelson is the abstractor. He is director of the State Bank of Viking, of the Farmers State Bank of Alvarado, and of the Citizens State Bank of Oslo, all of these being banks in Marshall County. He has served his home village of Warren as city treasurer and at the present time is treasurer of the school board and treasurer of the Commercial Club. He is past master of his Masonic lodge, past chancellor of the lodge of Knights of Pythias and banker in the Modern Woodmen of America.

On August 12, 1909, Mr. Nelson married Harriet A. Lang of South Dakota. Their two children are named Marie Helen and Carl Mayo.

August Lundgren. When that portion of Northern Minnesota included in Marshall County was still regarded as the extreme frontier of settlement, only recently opened up by railroad communication, August Lundgren identified himself with the little community of Warren. Everyone who knows anything of Warren in subsequent years knows that August Lundgren has been one of the foremost men in its business and civic life. Nearly every important enterprise in the past thirty years has borne the impress of his personality and active efforts, and in no case has the confidence of his fellow citizens in his integrity ever been misplaced.

August Lundgren was born in Sweden, March 31, 1855. His parents were Swante and Christine (Johanson) Johanson. His father was a tailor and farmer. August Lundgren acquired his schooling in his native country, and was well trained for hard work and honest effort when he came to America in March, 1880. After a residence of some months in Minneapolis, in September, 1881, he came to the little settlement at Warren as a grain buyer, and was in that business until 1883. At that date he established the first brick yard north of Crookston, known as the Warren Brick Company, a local factory which has been of no small moment in the community, and which is still operated under his ownership. In the meantime his enterprise has extended to many other affairs. He is president of the People's Trading Company, is president of the Warren Building and Loan Association and has held that office since the organization of the association, is a director in the Swedish-American Bank and is secretary and treasurer of the Lundgren-Wittensten Company, dealers in hardware and implements at Warren.

With these evidences of his success as a business man there may be mentioned some of the honors of public office which at different times have been bestowed upon him. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer of Marshall County and held that position one term. For eighteen years he was a member of the city council, and was for four years mayor of Warren, the office having been given him gladly and without any opposition. He has also been a member of the school board and is president of the board of trustees of the North Star College and was one of the organizers of that beneficent institution. He is treasurer of the Red River Valley Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church and a trustee of the church of that denomination at Warren.

On April 2, 1888, Mr. Lundgren married Mary Lindquist, who was born in Minnesota. Mrs. Lundgren presided over their home in Warren twenty years, and in that time endeared herself not only to her immediate family, but to all who knew her. Her death occurred September 4, 1909. She was the mother of nine children, named as follows: Ella Marianna, Edward Augustus, Ebba Katharine, Mabel Cecilia, Robert Soloman, Esther Wilhelmina, Florence Olivia, Clinton Emanuel and Alice Eleanora.

Charles E. Lundquist. The secretary and treasurer of the People's Trading Company at Warren, Charles E. Lundquist, is one of the alert and enterprising business men who have been most effective in developing the commercial and civic affairs of Northern Minnesota during the last thirty years. He is also a man whose position has been secured as a result of his independent and self-reliant efforts, and for that reason his career has considerable inspiration and encouragement for young men who start out similarly situated and circumstanced.

Charles E. Lundquist is a native of Sweden, was born in that country March 11, 1867, a son of John and Anna Sophia (Anderson) Peterson. His parents were farming people, and the family came to America in 1881, locating in Joliet, Illinois. Charles E. Lundquist had received some education in the public schools of Sweden and also attended school in Illinois. For four years he was in the employ of a market gardener and worked hard early and late for the meager wages paid his services. His home has been in Argyle, Minnesota, or that vicinity since 1866. The first year was spent as clerk in a general store, and in 1888 he came to Warren and for three years was assistant postmaster of that town. In 1894 Mr. Lundquist engaged in the general merchandise business at Hawley, Minnesota, remaining

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there until 1901, and was then made manager of the People's Trading Company at Warren, in which capacity he has been related to the business community ever since.

During his residence at Hawley he was a member of the village council two years, has served four years on the council at Warren, and for five years was a member of the local school board. He is president of the Warren Commercial Club and is also president of the Warren Water and Light Commission. His chief fraternal association is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On May 6, 1894, Mr. Lundquist married May Estelle Barnhart, a native of Minnesota. Their three children are named E. Lucile, Byron F. and Bertrice I.

William James Rasmussen. One of the younger members of the Polk County bar, William James Rasmussen has already demonstrated his ability as a lawyer, has a good practice and is giving a capable administration in the office of municipal judge at East Grand Forks, and on the basis of what he has done and in the judgment of his friends and associates has a career of large usefulness and prominence before him.

William James Rasmussen was born in Duck Creek Township, of Taylor County, Wisconsin, June 22, 1885, a son of Jacob and Caroline (Olsen) Rasmussen. His parents came from Norway in about 1875, locating in Wisconsin, where his father was a merchant and farmer.

The son was educated in the public schools at Phillips, Wisconsin, and with some assistance from home and with such means as his own efforts could secure made his way through a university course, taking collegiate work in the University of Wisconsin, and graduating from the law department of the University of Minnesota in June, 1909. After his admission to the bar he located at East Grand Forks, and has since been busy in building up and looking after a general practice. In November, 1911, he was elected municipal judge, and has held that office to the entire satisfaction of the community ever since.

Mr. Rasmussen is active in Masonic circles, having taken the Knight Templar degrees, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Polk County Bar Association and is a director of the East Grand Forks Commercial Club.

Donald Robertson. In the various enterprises that have marked the development of Marshall County and the City of Argyle, covering a period of thirty years, there has been no man who has put himself more effectively into cooperation with his fellow citizens and has exerted himself more unselfishly than Donald Robertson, whose name is associated with practically every local movement of importance in the past quarter of a century, and who is also known over the state at large for his business and civic relations.

Donald Robertson was born in Hillsburg, Ontario, Canada, July 3, 1859, a son of Colin and Anna (Young) Robertson. His father was a Canadian merchant, and the family are of Scotch origin. Donald Robertson was educated in Canada, but has lived in Marshall County, Minnesota, since 1883. In early life he worked as a common laborer and has been the architect of his own fortunes. When Marshall County was largely a pioneer country he bought a claim right, and in his efforts to gain a foothold taught school for three winters, a four months' term each winter, near Argyle. In the meantime he bought property in Argyle, and put up a building on the site of his present drug store, which was subsequently replaced by a solid brick block, now one of the distinctive landmarks in the business district. Mr. Robertson has been in the drug business since 1887 at Argyle, and from this interest his efforts have extended out into many other enterprises.

He was elected and served four years as county superintendent of schools in Marshall County, also served as justice of the peace nine years, was president of the Argyle School Board six years and its secretary four years. Education has been a matter of great concern to Mr. Robertson, and at one time he was chairman of the State Educational Committee of the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Argyle Board of Health during the epidemic of diphtheria and did some effective work in combating that disease. He has been a member of the Argyle Fire Department since its organization. Another direction of his efforts has been in securing a proper representation of Marshall County products in the various state and county fairs. He is president of the Marshall County Farmers' Association and is vice president of the Northwestern Minnesota Development Association, whose field of work is particularly in the Red River Valley. He assisted in organizing the first successful co-operative creamery in this part of the state, and also organized the first independent farmers' elevator in Marshall County.

In association with his brother, W. S. Robertson, he is the owner of the Argyle Telephone Exchange, a local telephone company which now has 350 phones installed, with 100 miles of wire distributed about the town and county. In establishing this telephone company he displayed a progressiveness which has been characteristic in all his public efforts since he was willing to invest his time and means to develop an enterprise which could not possibly show a profit for some years to come, and yet was a convenience greatly needed by the growing country. Mr. Robertson is third vice president of the Pharmaceutical Association of Minnesota. He is one of the commissioners for his district of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Mr. Robertson served through three sessions and one extra session of the Legislature as a representative from the Sixty-seventh District. He is a former chairman of the Commerce and Trade Commission. Religiously he has contributed without discrimination to all denominations, and is also known in the two fraternal orders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters, being a past noble grand in the lodge of the former and a grand warden of the grand lodge of the state, and a past chief ranger in the Order of Foresters. His own church is the Presbyterian. On September 24, 1902, Mr. Robertson married Miss Blanche M. Edson of Litchfield, Minnesota. They have one daughter, Donalda May.

Nels Nelson Bergheim. A lawyer of high standing and successful practice at Little Falls, where he has lived since 1901, Nels Nelson Bergheim has combined his ability in the law with the qualifications of the influential man of affairs, has been prominent in a number of civic and social organizations

at Little Falls and has done much political work in the interests of good government. A special characteristic of Mr. Bergheim has been his steadfast ambition, which, combined with industry, has carried him from a boyhood of limited advantages and means through the period of preparation for the bar and into a position of leadership in his section of the state.

Nels Nelson Bergheim was born in Norway, at Nordfjord, Bergenstift, October 15, 1880. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States, lived for several years in South Dakota, and while there attended the State Normal School at Madison for one year. While in that school he engaged a private teacher in shorthand, and learned that art so well that by means of it he worked his way through college. Following his course in the normal school, Mr. Bergheim spent four years in the University of South Dakota at Vermillion, and in the fall of 1895 entered the University of Minnesota and was graduated from the College of Literature and Arts and the normal department in 1897. Then followed a year as a teacher, after which he entered the College of Law of the University of Minnesota and graduated LL. B. in 1901.

Admitted to practice in June, 1901, Mr. Bergheim located at Little Falls, and for nearly fourteen years has been in active practice. For twelve years he has been connected with the Little Falls Commercial Club, and was its president one year. He is president of the Civic League, and for eight years has been president of the board of public works. Mr. Bergheim organized the Morrison County Co-operative Agricultural Society, of which he has served as secretary and general manager four years, is secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Little Falls, and is also secretary of the local Chautauqua Society. He has membership in the Morrison County Bar Association, and is a member and treasurer of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Fraternal matters have always interested him, and for five years he served as clerk of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, for two years was secretary and for eight years has been treasurer of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Since 1902 Mr. Bergheim has been an active worker in politics. That year he was a candidate for county attorney for Morrison County, and in 1906 was candidate for the Legislature from Morrison and Crow Wing districts, and during the same year stumped the northern part of the state for the re-election of Governor Johnson. For eight years he has been a member of the democratic central committee from Morrison County. In 1914 Mr. Bergheim was democratic candidate for the office of secretary of state.

In 1901 he married Miss Kathinka Hanson of Adams, Minnesota. They are the parents of one child, Margaret Lucile.

Herbert Irving Yetter. As a banker in Marshall County Mr. Yetter's career covers more than a quarter of a century, and in that time he has made himself and his bank an institution of helpful service to the community, and combines those two qualities so desirable to any banker, prudence with progressiveness. At Stephen, in 1888, he established a private bank and twenty years later, in February, 1908, reorganized it as the First National Bank of Stephen, with a capital stock of $25,000 and surplus of $5,000. Mr. Yetter has been president since its organization, and the vice president is James J. Sinclair and the cashier R. A. Whitney. A bank statement in 1915 shows capital stock of $25,000, surplus $5,000, undivided profits $2,500 and deposits of about $180,000. The bank owns its own building, a one-story pressed brick structure, eligibly located in the center of the village and occupying ground dimensions of 25 by 40 feet.

Herbert Irving Yetter was born in Plainview, Minnesota, November 21, 1861, a date which indicates the pioneer residence of his family, and his own life lacks only three years of covering the entire period of Minnesota statehood. His parents were John and Abby (Sylvester) Yetter, his father having been a pioneer farmer of this state. Mr. Yetter was educated in the public schools of Rochester, Minnesota, and early in life took up banking as his regular vocation. He worked as bookkeeper in different banks until his removal to Stephen in 1888 and the establishment of the bank which he has conducted either as a private institution or as a national bank for more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Yetter for the past fifteen years has been treasurer of the independent school district at Stephen. He is also a member of the Commercial Club. On September 5, 1903, occurred his marriage with Miss Jane Renny of Stephen. Their three children are Dorothy, John Forrest and Katherine Renny.

John Edward Hunter. One of the independent business men of Stephen, John Edward Hunter was born in the same year that Minnesota became a state, and like the commonwealth of which he is a native son, his career has been one of constant expansion and growth. Early in life he made himself useful and efficient while in the employ of others, and now for a number of years has been one of the factors in business affairs in Marshall County.

John Edward Hunter was born in Steele County, Minnesota, May 22, 1858, a son of David and Mary (Naylor) Hunter. His father was a blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, and was one of the pioneers in Steele County. John E. Hunter grew up on a farm, at the same time gaining an education in public schools, and early became acquainted with the principles and practice of hard work as a means for his personal advancement. He finally removed to Marshall County and was a farmer near Warren five years. He was then employed as a grain buyer for elevator companies until 1901, and was then made manager of the implement business at Argyle, and continued to be associated with the business there until 1909. In that year he removed to Stephen and organized the Stephen Implement Company, of which he was manager until 1915. In the year of this writing he organized the J. E. Hunter Company, implements and farm machinery, and now has a flourishing business.

Mr. J. E. Hunter served as a member of the council and on the school board at both Warren and Argyle during his residence in those villages. He was mayor of Stephen during 1912-13-14, and a member of the school board three years. If there is one principle more than another for which Mr. Hunter has consistently worked and fought it is that of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and he is one of the most ardent anti-saloon men in Northern

Minnesota. Since 1883 he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

In 1893 Mr. Hunter married Mildred B. Walker of Buffalo, Minnesota. His one son, Henry Edward, born May 12, 1895, has now finished his education and is associated with his father in the implement business at Stephen.

BERNARD BULLARD BRETT. A lawyer of more than twenty years active and successful experience in Marshall County, Bernard Bullard Brett's activities have constituted him one of the forceful leaders in public affairs at the Village of Stephen, where he not only commands a successful practice as a lawyer but is also publisher of the principal newspaper, and has been identified with many movements for local betterment.

Bernard Bullard Brett was born in Albany, New York, August 29, 1869, a son of Bernard B. and Martha Jane (McClelland) Brett. His father was connected with manufacturing interests in New York State. Mr. Brett received his education in the public schools at Albany, and after leaving high school came to the Northwest and located near Ashby, Minnesota. For two years he was a teacher in that locality, and in the meantime took up the study of law in private offices and also attended the law school of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Brett was admitted to the bar in 1893 and for the following five years did a general practice in the City of Minneapolis. In 1898 he came to Stephen and has since looked after increasing interests as a lawyer and business man. In 1907 Mr. Brett purchased the Marshall County Leader, of which he is the owner and editor. This paper, which has a circulation list of about one thousand, was established in 1882, and is one of the effective advocates of the republican party and of good government in general in Marshall County.

For two terms Mr. Brett was president of the village, was president of the school board twelve years, and is a former president of the Commercial Club. He was elected mayor of Stephen in March, 1915, and this position he now holds. Outside of the law his interest has been particularly beneficial in connection with educational matters, and he did most of the preliminary work in connection with the establishment of an independent school district at Stephen.

Fraternally Mr. Brett is identified with the Masonic fraternity, is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and past venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen of America. On September 29, 1897, he married Edith Hannah Colvert of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Their two children are Edith Colvert and Munro Yuill.

HERBERT LANGWORTHY. The distinctive loyalty of Mr. Langworthy to his native state has been signified not only in words but also in deeds, and few men have shown more circumspection and zeal in exploiting the manifold advantages and opulent resources of Minnesota than has this representative real estate dealer. In his operations in the handling of real estate in Minnesota Mr. Langworthy has done much to foster the civic and industrial progress and prosperity of the state, especially in the buying and selling of farm lands, and though his investigations and activities have been carried into other states of the Northwest his accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the true values have made him the insistent exponent of the superior inducements offered in Minnesota. He maintained the headquarters of his real estate business at Dodge Center, Dodge County, until 1912, in the spring of which year he established his offices in Minneapolis, where he has since continued his progressive enterprise in this line and where he has greatly amplified the scope of his operations. Upon his records are represented at all times the most desirable investments and application to his offices, 316 Andrus Building, will bring to the investigator or investor excellent and authentic literature descriptive of Minnesota and the great inducements here offered, the nature of the sketch here presented being such that there is no demand for specific details concerning the extensive and representative business that has been developed through the ability and effective policies of this representative real estate man of Minnesota.

Mr. Langworthy was born on a farm in Ashland Township, Dodge County, Minnesota, on the 17th of August, 1877, and is a son of Joseph C. and Sarah Jane (Scott) Langworthy, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in the State of New York, their marriage having been solemnized in Rock County, Wisconsin. The parents of Joseph C. Langworthy were numbered among the pioneer settlers of that Wisconsin county and Mrs. Langworthy had accompanied one of her brothers on his removal to that state, having been young at the time when she was doubly orphaned. Joseph C. Langworthy continued his residence in the Badger State until about 1864, when he came to Minnesota and numbered himself as one of the sterling pioneers of Dodge County, where he obtained a homestead of eighty acres and from the same developed one of the valuable farms of that section of the state, besides being an upright and loyal citizen who commanded the high regard of all who knew him. He remained on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1894, and his widow survived him by nearly a decade, she having been summoned to the life eternal in 1903. They became the parents of four sons, all of whom are living: Webster is a prosperous farmer of Dodge County, as is also William C., and in the same old home county resides also the third son, Elmer, Herbert, of this review, being the youngest of the number, and all having been born on the home farm in Dodge County.

The mature judgment that Herbert Langworthy manifests in regard to land values, soil integrity, and general agricultural activities has its basis in the experience which he early gained in connection with the work of his father's farm, where he gained also enduring appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor and of the independence of the life of the sturdy husbandman. He profited duly by the advantages afforded in the district schools, and he continued to assist in the work of the home farm or to be empliyed on other farms in his native county until somewhat more than one year after his marriage. In the autumn of 1901 he rented an appreciably large farm in Dodge County, and to the operation of the same he devoted his attention in an independent way for the ensuing two years. He then became the owner of a general merchandise store in a little rural village of his native county, and this hamlet, known as Vlasaty, continued to be his place of residence for a period of three years. He then disposed of his store and business and removed to Dodge Center, where he engaged in the

handling of Minnesota farm land and in a modest way gave inception to the now extensive and substantial real estate business now controlled by him. In this field of enterprise he had previously gained valuable experience in selling farms for the Elwood Land Company, while he was still engaged in the mercantile business, and he continued a representative of this company until he established his independent enterprise at Dodge Center. From the spring of 1908 until the spring of 1912 Mr. Langworthy maintained his residence and business headquarters at Dodge Center, and he then removed to Minneapolis, for the purpose of facilitating and expanding his operations. He has since given his attention to the buying and selling of Minnesota farms, principally in the central and southern counties of the state, and his business is known for its reliability and for the presentation of the absolute facts concerning all investments offered. Mr. Langworthy is the owner of Minneapolis realty, and of valuable farm lands in Minnesota and also in the Canadian Northwest. He has won success through his own ability and well ordered efforts and is one of the progressive and loyal native sons of Minnesota, with a well established reputation as a reliable and enterprising business man. At Dodge Center he is still affiliated with Leader Lodge, No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he has identified himself with representative civic organizations in the City of Minneapolis.

On the 31st of March, 1900, Mr. Langworthy was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Nass, who was born in Germany and who there received her rudimentary education, which was supplemented by her attending the public schools of Dodge Center after her parents had established their home in Minnesota, she having been nine years of age when the family became residents of Dodge County, where her parents passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy have two daughters—Sadie J., who was born in Dodge County, and Ruth, who was born in Minneapolis.

J. Monroe Gordon. More than thirty years have passed since J. Monroe Gordon became identified with the business interests of Janesville, Minnesota, and during all that period he has been known as one of the city's most reliable and enterprising citizens. The passing years have but brightened his reputation in commercial circles and among the representative men of the city have given him a prestige that is enviable. His interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare has made him a most valuable citizen, and his energy and directing power have done much to advance the material interests of the city and its people.

J. Monroe Gordon was born in Richland County, Wisconsin, June 6, 1860, a son of William and Melvina (Francis) Gordon, and is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side. His mother's family were early settlers in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was Abraham Gordon, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to the United States and settled at Carleton, Ohio, at an early day, and subsequently moved to Virginia, where he died. His life in the main was passed in agricultural pursuits. William Gordon was born at Carleton, Ohio, in 1829, and as a young man migrated to Wisconsin, where, in Richland County, he was married and for some years engaged in farming. In 1865 he came to Janesville, in the vicinity of which city he became a pioneer farmer, and here passed away after a long and useful career, July 10, 1896. Mr. Gordon was married in 1857, in Richland County, Wisconsin, to Miss Melvina Francis, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, and there educated, and she still survives her husband and is a resident of Janesville, Minnesota. The father was a republican in his political views, and a member of the Baptist Church, in which he served for some years as deacon. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, namely: N. S., who is editor of a newspaper at Barron, Wisconsin; J. Monroe, of this review; Cynthia A., who is the wife of Arthur Heath, a well-known miller of Hastings, Minnesota; James M., who resides at Montevideo, Minnesota, and is a miller; Clarence, who died young; Ransom, who is a miller of Janesville; Walton, who is a flour mill salesman and resides in Texas; Nettie, who died at the age of six and one-half years; and Frank, who died when seven months old.

J. Monroe Gordon was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools until about twenty years of age. On reaching his majority he entered the mill of the Stokes Brothers, a concern with which he has been connected through all these years, although the mills are now known as Jennison Brothers & Company. Entering in the capacity of general utility man, through energetic and faithful endeavor, Mr. Gordon won rapid and consecutive promotion, until today he is manager of these large flour mills, which contribute in no small degree to the business importance of Janesville. He is a business man of more than ordinary ability, possessed of executive power, foresight and acumen, and among his associates his judgment is held in the highest esteem. As a republican he has taken an active interest in political affairs, and his well-known ability has caused him to be chosen for public office on numerous occasions, he having served as mayor of Janesville two terms, as a member of the city council six years and as a member of the school board for twelve years, and his entire public service has been characterized by fidelity to duty and a conscientious application that has at all times marked his efforts in his private interests. Fraternally, Mr. Gordon is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he is also an active member of the Commercial Club of Janesville. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the movements of which he is a liberal contributor.

Mr. Gordon was married in October, 1881, at Mankato, Minnesota, to Miss Eudora Clark, a native of Iowa, but at that time a resident of Mankato. Two children have been born to this union: Guy, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; and Vern, a graduate of Janesville High School and Carleton College, Northfield, who is in the milling business in a plant at Montevideo, Minnesota.

Archibald Herrick Vernon. Now in active practice of the law at Little Falls, Archibald H. Vernon has had varied associations with the Minnesota bar, with politics, public affairs and his record gives evidence of his high standing as a professional man and citizen.

Archibald Herrick Vernon was born at Middleton, Wisconsin, April 8, 1880, a son of George Henry and Clara Isabella (Herrick) Vernon. His father was also an attorney. Mr. Vernon was educated in St. Paul for the most part, having attended

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the high school there; for one year was a student in Harvard University. In 1907 he graduated LL. B. from the St. Paul College of Law, and two years later, in 1909, the University of Minnesota conferred upon him the degree master of laws.

From 1900 to 1907 Mr. Vernon was in active newspaper work, being political and city editor on the Pioneer Press. He practiced law in St. Paul from 1907 to 1909, and since then, for five years, has been identified with the bar of Little Falls and engages in a general practice. In 1907 he filled the position of assistant chief clerk of the House in the Minnesota Legislature, and in 1909 was chief clerk of the House. At the present time he holds the position of city attorney at Little Falls, having been elected in 1913. His name is familiar to members of the Minnesota bar, having in 1910 been made a member of the board of governors of the State Bar Association. He is an ex-treasurer of the Ramsey County Bar Association and a member of the American Bar Association. He has also served as secretary of the Little Falls Commercial Club. In politics a republican, he was secretary of the Ramsey County Republican Committee during his residence in St. Paul, and has also served as chairman of the Morrison County Committee. Fraternally he is a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. On March 29, 1900, Mr. Vernon married Clara Simmons of St. Paul.

David L. Morse. One of the prominent younger attorneys of Faribault County, David L. Morse began practice at Wells in 1909, and since January 1, 1915, has been junior member of the firm of Frundt & Morse at Blue Earth. He has influential connections in the law, has served in several offices which have proved valuable training for his career, and is noted for the able manner in which he handles all cases intrusted to his charge.

David L. Morse was born at Belmond, Wright County, Iowa, February 26, 1883, a son of W. J. and Ida (Luick) Morse. His father was born in Michigan in 1858, and is now living a retired farmer at Belmond. The Morse family has been in America since the seventeenth century, two brothers having emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts during colonial times. Mr. Morse has revolutionary ancestors. W. J. Morse and wife had the following children: David L.; Rhoda, who died at the age of three years; Albert, who died at the age of twenty-two; Perry, who died at nineteen; Amelia, who is a teacher in the public schools and lives with her parents; Muriel, who died at the age of fifteen; Susan, who lives with her parents.

David L. Morse was educated in the public schools at Belmond, graduating from the high school in 1900, and for three years was a student in the Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. For two years he was deputy clerk in the Wright County courts, and in 1906 came to Minnesota and entered the law department of the University of Minneapolis, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1909. In the fall of that year Mr. Morse began practice at Wells, and soon was recognized with a paying practice in both civil and criminal law. In order to avail himself of the larger opportunities opening before him, Mr. Morse removed to the county seat at Blue Earth on January 1, 1915. For the past three years he has served as village attorney of Wells.

Mr. Morse is a director and stockholder of the First National Bank of Wells, and is affiliated with Doric Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., and with Wells Chapter No. 80, R. A. M. On June 26, 1912, at Clarion, Iowa, he married Miss Anna Porter, daughter of F. A. Porter, who was a contractor and builder at Clarion.

Charles W. Dillman. For the past quarter of a century Mr. Dillman has been owner of one-half interest in the Blue Earth Post, of which he has had editorial charge during this entire period and which he has made one of the model newspapers of its class in the state. He has shown the deepest and most loyal interest in all that has touched the prosperity and progress of Faribault County and its judicial center, the thriving little City of Blue Earth, has made his paper a most effective exponent of local interests and of the cause of the republican party, and further than this he is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Faribault County, though much of his early life was passed in the State of Iowa.

Within the decade between 1750 and 1760 two brothers named Dillman immigrated to America from the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, their native place, and established their residence in Pennsylvania. He whose name initiates this review is a lineal descendant of one of these sterling pioneer settlers of the old Keystone State, whence later generations made their way westward, so that the family name has become identified with civic and industrial development and progress in divers states of the Union. Charles W. Dillman was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, on the 12th of December, 1858, and is a son of Frank M. and Susan (Miller) Dillman, the former of whom was born in Ohio, in 1838, and the latter of whom was a native of Indiana and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the fine old Hoosier commonwealth. Frank M. Dillman was a carpenter by trade and for a number of years gave his attention to contracting and building, later having been a successful farmer and having also been engaged in the hotel business for several years. In 1868 he numbered himself among the pioneers of Faribault County, Minnesota, where he obtained land and instituted the reclamation of a farm, but in 1875 he turned to Indiana, where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred at Columbus, Bartholomew County, in 1903. His first wife died in 1862, at Newbern, that county, and of the children of this union three are living,—Matilda is the wife of Andrew R. More, who is now living retired, at Blue Earth, more specific mention of his career being given on other pages, in the sketch dedicated to his son Frank R.; Charles W. was the next in order of birth; and Albert Prichard, a painter by vocation, resides in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana. As his second wife, Frank M. Dillman wedded Miss Melissa Fortner, who was born and reared in Bartholomew County, Indiana, and who still resides at Columbus, that county. The only child of this union was Minnie, who died at the age of twenty-nine years.

Charles W. Dillman was a lad of seven years at the time of the family removal to Faribault County, Minnesota, and he retains vivid memories of the conditions and influences that here existed in the pioneer days, including a more or less fond recollection of the little log schoolhouse in which he gained his rudimentary education, the same having been in

Pilot Grove Township, within the limits of which was situated his father's farm. Later he attended the public schools at Estherville, Iowa, for three years, and in 1874, when about sixteen years of age, he started to learn the printing business in an office conducted at Estherville by C. W. Jarois. He there remained until 1879, and in the meanwhile acquired an excellent knowledge of the business, of which he was a representative at Columbus, Indiana, for a period of two years thereafter. In 1881 he returned to Estherville, Iowa, where he was identified with the same line of enterprises until 1888, when he came to Blue Earth, Minnesota, judicial center of the county in which his boyhood days had been passed, and here he purchased one-half interest in the Blue Earth Post, of which he has continued one of the editors and publishers during the long intervening years. This is one of the pioneer newspapers of this section of the state, as it was founded in 1868, by the firm of Williams & Stevens, and it now has a larger circulation than any other paper in Faribault County. In the ownership of the newspaper plant and business Mr. Dillman is now associated with his nephew, Frank R. More, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this history. The offices of the Blue Earth Post are essentially modern in equipment and facilities, with a job department that turns out high-grade work, the while the newspaper itself is a model in makeup and letterpress, even as it is in its editorial policies and effective exploiting and conserving of local interests, and in advocating the cause of the republican party. The Post stands at all times for progressiveness, for honest and efficient county administration and for proper handling of municipal affairs. The offices of the paper are in a substantial and attractive building at the corner of Main and Fifth streets.

In a personal way as well as through the columns of his paper Mr. Dillman has done much to foster the principles and policies of the republican party, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with Sherburn Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Mount Zion Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, besides which he was formerly an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is still affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church.

In 1882, at Estherville, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dillman to Miss Lois A. Mattson, daughter of the late Isaac Mattson, who was formerly a representative farmer and influential citizen of Mattson Prairie, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Dillman have three children: Vinnie L. is a successful and popular teacher of music in her home city of Blue Earth; Clera W. is assistant county superintendent of schools for Faribault County; and Lois Lucille is a popular teacher in the public schools of the City of Fairmont, Martin County. Mr. Dillman is the owner of his attractive residence property on Eighth Street.

Frank R. More. Associated with Charles W. Dillman in the ownership of the Blue Earth Post, the leading newspaper published in Faribault County, Mr. More has proved an able and progressive representative of practical journalism in his native county and state, and his entire experience in this field of enterprise has been in connection with the paper of which he is now one of the editors and publishers, a special mention of his partner and uncle, Mr. Dillman, being made on other pages of this work, with adequate incidental data concerning the genesis and development of the Blue Earth Post.

Mr. More was born on the family homestead farm in Pilot Grove Township, Faribault County, Minnesota, on the 27th of July, 1872, and is a son of Andrew R. and Matilda (Dillman) More, the latter being a sister of Charles W. Dillman, who has been identified with the publication of the Blue Earth Post since 1888. Andrew R. More was born in Scotland, in 1846, and is now living retired in the fine little city of Blue Earth. He was about eleven years of age at the time of his parents' immigration from Scotland to the United States, and his father became one of the pioneer settlers in Pilot Grove Township, Faribault County, where he established his residence in the year prior to the admission of Minnesota to statehood, and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives,—sterling citizens who contributed their quota to the social and industrial development of this now favored and opulent section of the state. Andrew R. More was reared to manhood on the pioneer farm and continued to be actively identified with its work and management until he had attained to his legal majority, after which he was engaged for several years in farming in an independent way. He then turned his attention to the photographic business, and he was the leading exponent of this line of enterprise at Blue Earth for twenty years,—1875-1895,—at the expiration of which he retired. He has been one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the county that has so long been his home and in which both he and his wife have a circle of friends that is coincident with that of their acquaintances. Both are earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. More is a stalwart republican. Of the three children Frank R., of this review, is the first born; Jessie died at the age of seventeen years; and Susan is the wife of George S. Smith, cashier of the First National Bank of Bricelyn, Faribault County.

Frank R. More attended the public schools of Blue Earth until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, and prior to the completion of his high-school course he had been gaining practical experience in the office of the Blue Earth Post, his knowledge covering both editorial work and definite familiarity with the manifold intricacies of the "art preservative of all arts." On the 1st of October, 1906, he purchased a half interest in the plant and business of the Post, of which he has since continued one of the editors and publishers, with secure vantage-place as one of the representative business men of the judicial center and metropolis of his native county and with full appreciation of the many advantages and attractions here offered. He accords a staunch support to the republican party and is a communicant of the Catholic Church, besides which he is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters, his wife likewise being a zealous communicant of the Catholic Church in Blue Earth.

In the year 1896, at Blue Earth, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. More to Miss Mary Sullivan, daughter of the late Cornelius Sullivan, who was a representative farmer of Faribault County. Mr. and Mrs. More have no children.

It may be stated in conclusion that the name of More has been closely and worthily identified with the history of Faribault County for more than half a century. Andrew R. More, Sr., grandfather

D. E. Whitney

of the subject of this review, was born in 1824, and came to America in 1857 and forthwith settled in Faribault County, as previously intimated, and here he died in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty years.

C. W. Brown. The editor and publisher of the New Richland Star is one of the capable and well known newspaper men of the Southern Minnesota. Mr. Brown began learning the trade of printer and the profession of country journalism when a boy, and his success in conducting a bright, newsy paper, combining a useful service to the community with profitable business to himself, doubtless lies in the fact that he has concentrated his attention along one line for so many years.

C. W. Brown was a native of Minnesota, born in Kalmer Township of Olmstead County, September 28, 1874. He comes of old American stock on his father's side. His great-grandfather Brown emigrated from Ireland and settled in New York State, while the grandparents were Alva and Eunice (Eddy) Brown. The former was a farmer and died in Jamestown, New York, while Eunice Eddy was of Scotch-English descent, and three Eddy brothers came over about the time of the Mayflower, and their descendants were among the soldiers of the Revolution. C. H. Brown, father of the New Richland editor, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1839, came west in 1861, and lived in Dodge County, Minnesota, until 1885, and then moved to Eagle Lake, Minnesota, and lived there a retired farmer. In 1862 he was one of the Minnesota pioneers who responded to the call for soldiers to suppress the rebellion, and served for three years and three days in Company B of the Tenth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry. He was in all the engagements of the Sixteenth Army Corps, including the great battle of Nashville. C. H. Brown married Mary Hunn, who was born in Wisconsin.

C. W. Brown acquired his education while living on a farm, attending the district schools and later the town schools at Pine Island, Minnesota. When he left school at the age of about sixteen, he entered the printing office of the Janesville Argus, and was identified with that publication for about nine years, excepting a brief time when he managed the News at Eagle Lake, Minnesota. For 3½ years of that time he was a partner of J. A. Henry. Mr. Brown has been a resident of New Richland since June 15, 1903, when he bought the New Richland Star from O. H. Bronson. The Star was established in 1886 by H. G. Gregg, and at that time was called the North Star. The offices and plant are located about four blocks from the railway station in New Richland. The Star, under Mr. Brown's management, has been steadily progressing both as a journal and as a business proposition and now has a large circulation throughout Waseca County, but particularly in the southern half of that county. The paper maintains an independent position in politics, and the editor is an independent republican.

Mr. Brown has been active in civic affairs of New Richland, served two years in the city council and was recorder two years. Fraternally his affiiliations are with Janesville Lodge No. 124, A. F. & A. M., and with the Modern Woodmen of America. In a business way he is a stockholder in the New Richland Telephone Company and in the New Richland Hotel Company. Mr. Brown was married June 17, 1896, in Mankato, Minnesota, to Miss Gertrude Presnall. Her father is M. C. Presnall of Eagle Lake. Mr. Brown and wife have the following children: Donald C., who is a student in the Maplewood Academy; Leonard F., who died at the age of seven; Bonnie B. and Gertrude, at home.

Anton O. Lea is one if the modern business men of New Richland. Mr. Lee is cashier of the First National Bank of that city, and for the past eight years has held the office of postmaster. When Mr. Lea located at New Richland about twenty-five years ago he followed the trade of painter, but has been steadily progressing towards the control of larger interests and to a position of greater usefulness to his community.

Anton O. Lea was born at Sandsver, near Kongsberg, Norway, in December, 1865. His father, Olaus Lea, was born at Sandsver in 1836 and after spending his active life as a farmer died there in 1912. He married Miss Sommersted, who was born in the same locality in 1836 and died in 1880. Anton O. Lea was educated in his native locality, and while living in Norway as a young man learned the trade of painter. With this mechanical skill, but with practically no capital, he emigrated to America in 1888 and settled in New Richland in the same year. He was employed as a carpenter and painter there for five years, and then went to Lake Mills in the State of Iowa, and spent five years in a planing mill. Having in the meantime accommodated himself to American methods of business, and with a thorough experience in mechanical lines, Mr. Lea returned to New Richland in 1898. Since then he has been one of the vigorous men of action in the city. He established a butter tub factory and a planing mill combined, and in 1899 gave New Richland its electric light plant. Both these industries were sold by him in 1908, and the freedom from their management enabled him to devote all his time to the office of postmaster, to which he had been appointed in 1907, toward the close of President Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Lea has since been reappointed and his official term closes on January 1, 1915. For a number of years he has been active in Republican circles in Waseca County. Besides other service he has been president of the town council. Mr. Lea is president of the New Richland Land & Loan Company, a director in the New Richland Hotel Company, and his chief position in the business community is as cashier of the First National Bank. This bank has just erected a handsome new building, and the growth of its business is such that he now gives the institution most of his time.

Mr. Lea is a member of the Lutheran Church, and served as trustee of his church while living in Lake Mills, Iowa. He was married in New Richland in 1893 to Miss Louise Gunderson, daughter of Gunder Gunderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin, where he is now living as a retired farmer.

Daniel Estey Whitney. One of the most active young business men of Brainerd is Daniel E. Whitney, who has been established in business in that city for the past seven years. Mr. Whitney is well known in Masonic circles and is a native son of Minnesota.

Daniel Estey Whitney was born on a farm in Stearns County, Minnesota, October 20, 1888, a son of Calvin Benjamin and Mary F. (Heaton) Whitney. He was educated in the local public schools and attended the Hamline University at St. Paul. For two years he was employed by a collection

... St. Cloud, and then took up the study ... and undertaking and finished a thorough course in that profession in 1903. In October, ... Whitney moved to Brainerd and has since ... his profession as an undertaker.

In Masonry Mr. Whitney's relations are with Aurora Lodge No. 100, A. F. & A. M.; Brainerd ... No. ... R. A. M.; Ascalon Commandery No. 16, K. T.; ... Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic ... is an active member of the Brainerd ... Commerce, is a republican in politics, ... is deacon and treasurer of the First Congregational Church. He is also a member of Adauman Club of Brainerd.

Frank A. Miner. A career which has been characterized by well-earned success, accruing from the ... following of a given idea, is that of ... A. Miner, grain buyer for the well-known milling firm of Jennison Brothers & Company, at Janesville. Primarily and essentially a business man, Mr. Miner has no long record of public service; yet in a practical, substantial and progressive way has ... public welfare through his services as an energetic citizen.

Mr. Miner is a native son of Janesville, Minnesota, ... born May 20, 1871, his parents being F. H. ... (Wookey) Miner. The family is of ... origin, the progenitor of the name in America coming to Canada, where the grandfather of ... Miner was born. Subsequently he removed ... St. Lawrence County, New York, later to Ransom, Wisconsin, and finally to Medford, Minnesota, ... he was engaged in farming until the time of ... F. H. Miner was born in St. Lawrence ... New York, in 1837, and was a lad when his parents moved to Wisconsin. Growing to manhood, he adopted mercantile pursuits as his life field of endeavor, and in 1800 came to Janesville, Minnesota, as a pioneer merchant. Here he continued in business during a long period of years, and through industry, energy and a progressive spirit was able to accumulate a competency, so that his declining years were passed in comfortable retirement, and he died at his home at Janesville, in good circumstances, December 13, 1907. He was long a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and for some time a vestryman therein, while fraternally he was connected with Janesville Lodge, No. 124, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Miner married Miss Adelaide Wookey, who was born in England, and was five years of age when she accompanied her parents to the United States, the family settling at Kingston, Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Miner became the parents of four children, as follows: Frank A., of this review; Harry I., who resides in Minneapolis, and is engaged as a dental practitioner; A. R., who is also a dentist and is engaged in practice at Rochester; and K. W., the third of the brothers to follow the dental profession, his field of practice being the City of Janesville.

Frank A. Miner was educated in the public schools of Janesville, completing the full high school course in 1890. At that time he became associated with his father in the mercantile business, with which he was connected until 1898. In that year Mr. Miner entered the grain business with Jennison Brothers & Company, in a humble capacity, but fidelity to duty, eager energy and inherent ability won him promotion from time to time, and he now very acceptably fills the important position of official grain buyer. He is known as a business man of no mean caliber, honorable in his dealings, shrewd in his judgment and versatile in his abilities. Politically a republican, his public activities have been limited to a public-spirited participation in progressive movements. He is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Janesville Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M.; Winona Consistory No. 4, of the thirty-second degree; Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Modern Woodmen of America; and formerly belonged to the Knights of Pythias, at Owatonna; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Mankato.

Mr. Miner was married May 16, 1898, at Janesville, Minnesota, to Miss Eva Nelson of this city, and one daughter has been born to this union: Adelaide, who is attending the public schools. The family home is pleasantly located at the corner of Market and Second streets.

Samuel Hodgkins. The City of Janesville has its share of men who have stepped aside from the path of labor to make way for the younger generation, with its clear-cut hopes and unrealized ambitions, and to whom life is still a vast and unexplored country. Of the men who are now living retired after many years passed in active agricultural pursuits, and whose labors have been crowned with well-deserved success, Samuel Hodgkins is one of the most prominent. A resident of Waseca County since 1870, he has contributed materially to the advancement of the community, and although more than seventy-five years of age, still takes an active and intelligent interest in its progress and welfare.

Mr. Hodgkins was born at Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 15, 1830, and is a son of William and Almyra (Smith) Hodgkins. The family is of Scotch origin, the progenitor coming to the United States during colonial days. The great-grandfather of Samuel Hodgkins, Capt. Samuel Hodgkins, was a seafaring man whose home was at Boston, Massachusetts, and who was lost with his vessel in a storm on the Pacific. William Hodgkins, the grandfather of Samuel Hodgkins, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, from which state he went to New Hampshire and later to Vermont. A ship carpenter and the owner of a farm, he divided his time between the two vocations, and assisted in the building of McDonough's fleet, following which he served for seven years and eight months during the Revolutionary war, three years in the army and the balance of the time in the navy, a part of this time being under John Paul Jones. After the close of the war he returned to the pursuits of peace and rounded out a useful and well-filled career.

William Hodgkins, the father of Samuel Hodgkins, was born at Grand Isle, Vermont, in 1800, and was a young man of twenty-four years when he removed from his native state to New York, locating on a farm in the vicinity of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, where he passed the remainder of his life as an agriculturist and died in 1876. He was married in New York to Almyra Smith, who was born in Washington County, that state, in 1808, and she passed away in 1842, having been the mother of one son: Samuel.

Samuel Hodgkins was educated in the district schools of his native county and town, and was reared on his father's farm, on which he worked until, with other patriotic youths of his vicinity, he

enlisted, May 1, 1861, in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served faithfully until receiving his honorable discharge at Albany, New York, May 28, 1863. After a visit to his home, Mr. Hodgkins veteranized by enlisting in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, September 11, 1863, and continued as a member of that organization until securing his honorable discharge September 11, 1865. Mr. Hodgkins participated in all the battles and movements of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox, with the single exception of the battle of Gettysburg, and at all times was known as a faithful and courageous soldier, respected by his comrades and esteemed by his officers. A republican in politics, as a soldier he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and from that time to the present has given his ballot to every presidential candidate of that party. Mr. Hodgkins came to Waseca County in 1870 and purchased a farm in the Township of Freedom, to which he added from time to time until he was the owner of 320 acres of excellent land, all of which he placed under cultivation. He carried on diversified farming and also raised blooded Norman horses and Shorthorn cattle, and in each of his ventures met with well-earned success because of his energy, progressive ideas and tireless application. Mr. Hodgkins sold his farms in 1911 and retired to his residence on Allyn Street, Janesville, where for exercise he cultivates an acre of land. Mr. Hodgkins is remarkably well preserved for his years, both in body and mind and is an example of the value of clean living. He is alert and active, has never worn glasses, and can read a newspaper as readily as a person many years his junior. Fraternally Mr. Hodgkins is connected with Janesville Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M., and has been a Master Mason for more than fifty years.

In 1865 Mr. Hodgkins was married to Miss Lucretia Ackerman, of Morristown, New York, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: Smith, who is a prosperous farmer and resides in Canada; Charles, who is connected with the Plymouth shoe firm and resides in Minneapolis; Milo, who is manager of a telephone company and resides at New Richland, Minnesota; Samuel, who is a prosperous farmer and resides at Janesville; David, who resides on the old homestead farm in Freedom Township; and Nellie, who married George Preim, a merchant, and resides at Waldorf, Minnesota. The children were all well educated and trained to take their place in the ranks of the world's workers, and all have proven a credit to their training and their communities.

In 1914 Mr. Hodgkins had an old-fashioned flag raising at his home. The flagpole, which was placed on his house, is fifty feet high and the flag is 9x14 feet. Governor Eberhart made the speech and there were between five and six hundred people present. This flag will be left to Mr. Hodgkins' children.

John W. Jennison. When John W. Jennison started upon his wage-earning career his available assets were not to be figured in money, in educational advantages, nor in the assistance of influential friends. He had, however, many far more dependable resources, and among them were grit and determination, and a capacity for untiring industry. These have elevated him to a place among the men of wealth of Janesville, where he is secretary and treasurer of the large milling firm of Jennison Brothers & Company, and to public-spirited participation in all that tends to the permanent upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Jennison was born at Kingston, Greenlake County, Wisconsin, February 24, 1865, and is a son of A. W. and Caroline M. (Sutton) Jennison, the former a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, and the latter of the State of Vermont. The father was born in 1839 and was a young man when he removed to Kingston, Wisconsin, in 1868 coming to Waseca County, Minnesota, and two years later to the City of Janesville, where for some years he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1884 he became a part owner in the mills of Jennison Brothers & Company, and continued to be identified with this concern until his death in 1889. He is survived by his widow, who makes her home at Janesville.

John W. Jennison was five years of age when brought by his parents to Janesville, and here he attended the public schools, although he is largely self-educated, the greater part of his training having come to him from the schools of hard work and experience. He was sixteen years of age when he laid aside his books and became a clerk in a grocery store, but after six months turned his attention to farming, and also worked in a lumber yard for a time. Realizing the need of further schooling, he took a course in the St. Paul Business College, and after his graduation therefrom secured a position as roustabout in the mills of Stokes Bros. & Jennison (the latter his uncle), at Watertown, South Dakota. Shortly thereafter his energy, fidelity and recognized ability won him promotion to the office, in which he worked until 1884, and at that time came back to Janesville and bought an interest in what was known as Stokes' Banner Mill, which then became the Jennison Brothers & Company Mill, owned by A. W. and W. J. Jennison. In increasing this business the brothers absorbed the mills of Tileston & Sutcliffe, and Mr. Jennison rapidly increased his holdings from the one-quarter interest which he owned originally. These mills have grown and developed under able management into one of the important enterprises of this part of the state, their capacity being 800 barrels a day and the product being shipped to all parts of the United States. It is the proud assertion of the proprietors of the mills that they have never been closed down, irrespective of panics or slack business conditions. Not long after coming to Janesville, the company took over the Janesville Bank, which they conducted for a number of years, and he has varied other interests. Mr. Jennison stands high in the public esteem, and belief in his integrity and good judgment has been variously manifested. For four terms he served most capably as mayor of Janesville, and during his administration the city's interests were most carefully conserved, Mr. Jennison's business talents being instrumental in putting the municipality on a strong financial footing. He is a republican in his political views. An active member of the Commercial Club, he is also well and favorably known in Masonry, being a member of Janesville Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M.; Waseca Chapter No. 26, R. A. M., and Mankato Commandery, K. T.

Mr. Jennison was married at Janesville, Minnesota, in 1890, to Miss Janette N. Nelson, of this city, and three children have been born to them, namely: Faith C., who for two terms taught a class at Bethany College, Topeka, Kansas, and is now attending

Columbia University, New York City; Beth C., who is attending Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; and Janette Hope, who is also a student at that institution.

John Able Henry. One of the well-known figures in the journalistic field of Southern Minnesota is John Able Henry, who since 1878 has been proprietor and publisher of the Argus, and during all this long period has taken an active and helpful participation in the movements which have made the history of Waseca County. It has been Mr. Henry's privilege to serve in various public offices of trust and responsibility, in each of which he has displayed a commendable eagerness to advance the interests of his home City of Janesville as well as the general welfare of Waseca County. A long and faithful service, such as his has been, is one which entitles him eminently to a place among those who may be called representative Minnesota men.

Mr. Henry was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1855, near the Town of Bradford, and is a son of John N. and Diana (Merchant) Henry. The family is traced directly back to John Henry, who came to this country from England and in 1690 took the freeman's oath at Topsfield, Massachusetts. The great-grandfather of Mr. Henry was Simon Henry, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Massachusetts and thence to the Western Reserve of Ohio, taking a homestead there as a pioneer and continuing to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. John Henry was the paternal grandfather, while the grandfather on the maternal side was a Mr. Woodworth, who fought as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. John N. Henry was born in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1822, and as a young man studied medicine, although he never followed the profession as a practitioner, entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church instead. He was first connected with the Erie (Pennsylvania) Conference, and was then transferred to the Genesee (New York) Conference, being connected therewith at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In spite of his calling, Mr. Henry at once volunteered for service, becoming a private of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and continuing as a member of that organization throughout the period of the war, taking part in every engagement in which the Sixth Army Corps participated, this service including such sanguine engagements as Antietam and Petersburg. His entire military career was characterized by the utmost bravery and faithful performance of duty, he twice volunteering to handle cannon on the firing line. Later, because of his medical knowledge, he became connected with hospital work, and was honorably discharged at the close of hostilities with the rank of assistant surgeon. About the year 1870 Reverend Mr. Henry was transferred to the Minnesota Conference, and here continued his ministerial labors until the time of his death, which occurred at Champlin, Minnesota, in 1908. Reverend Henry married Diana Merchant, who was born at Napoli, Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1825, and died at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1910, while on a trip home from California. They became the parents of the following children: Maria, who became the wife of H. M. Van Dake, deceased, who was a farmer, and resides at Duck Lake, Minnesota, where she has a handsome property; Harriet A., who became the wife of P. C. Richardson, who died very suddenly in 1913, and she now has residences at San Diego, California, at Champlin, Minnesota, at Minneapolis, and has large property interests elsewhere; John A., of this review; Charles A., a mail carrier for the United States Government, residing at Minneapolis; Mary, who married C. M. Goss, a traveling salesman of Oakland, California; Jennie M., who married Ulysses G. Herrick, one of the leading mail carriers of the country, residing at Minneapolis, president of the Mail Carriers' Association and a thirty-third degree Mason; and Edward E., residing at Ashland, Wisconsin, chief engineer of the city waterworks, and also a dealer in automobiles.

The boyhood of John A. Henry was passed in the different towns to which his father was called, and his common school education was secured in Chautauqua County, New York, and other places. He was seventeen years of age when he came with his parents to Vernon Center, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, from whence he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, and there for three years attended the Mankato Normal School, earning his own way through this institution by teaching in the country schools. Mr. Henry's educational career included nine terms of country school in Blue Earth, but in 1878 gave up his labors as a teacher and came to Janesville, where he purchased the Argus from Mr. Graham, the former owner, and this he has continued to publish and edit to the present time, the plant being located on Main Street, one block from the depot. In connection therewith he conducts a job printing office, in which first-class work of all kinds is done. Mr. Henry is giving his large audience of readers a clean, thoroughly up-to-date and reliable newspaper, which champions movements making for progress and is fearless in its denunciation of what its editor considers detrimental to the general welfare. It is known also as a good advertising medium, reaching, as it does, a very representative class of people. Mr. Henry's politics are those of the republican party, and as before stated he has been for a long period in public office, being postmaster of Janesville for thirty-two years, a member of the school board for sixteen years, justice of the peace for a time, recorder for three years, and the incumbent of various minor offices. His activities in public life have been of a nature calculated to establish him firmly in the esteem of the people of this intelligent and ambitious community. Fraternally Mr. Henry is connected with Janesville Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M., and Janesville Lodge No. 128, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was formerly a member of the Royal Arch Masons. He also holds membership in the Janesville Commercial Club, and with his family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Henry was married at Janesville, the year of his arrival, to Miss Frances J. Allyn, daughter of the late William G. Allyn, who at the time of his death was a retired farmer of Janesville. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry: John Harrold, who received a high school and commercial college education, and is now bookkeeper, stenographer and collector for the Case Garage Company; Ethelyn, who married Dr. A. R. Miner, a practicing dentist of Rochester, Minnesota; and Allyn Harrison, a graduate of Janesville High School, class of 1912, and now a student of Hamline University. The pleasant Henry family home is located on North East Main Street, Janesville.

Frank L. Kiesler

HOWARD M. BERRY. The Berry family have had a prominent place in the affairs of Southeastern Minnesota since pioneer days. Members of two generations have been identified with the bar of Blue Earth County, and Howard M. Berry, though engaged in practice only a few years, has a well-defined position as a successful member of the bar at Mapleton.

Howard M. Berry was born at Mapleton, September 26, 1887. His father, Morgan Berry, who was born in Wisconsin in 1846 and died in 1889, was one of the early members of the bar at Mapleton. In politics he was a democrat. The paternal grandfather, John Berry, came out to Minnesota in the early days, and was one of the men who wrested a farm from the wilderness of Martin County. Morgan Berry married Miss Clara Green, whose father, George Green, was also a pioneer settler in Blue Earth County, and in 1877 was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving two terms as a republican. One fact which indicates the prominence of this family in Blue Earth County is that a new drainage ditch recently completed at a cost of $60,000 is named the H. M. Berry Ditch.

Howard M. Berry graduated from the Mapleton High School in 1907 and continued his studies in the law department of the University of Minnesota, taking the degree LL. B. in 1910. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice at Mapleton, and has enjoyed a liberal share of legal business in this part of the state. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations.

Mr. Berry married Estella McLaughlin, who was born at Harvey, Iowa, July 30, 1887. Her father, Wilson McLaughlin, was for several years a superintendent on the Northwestern Railroad, and is now a prosperous farmer and banker. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of three children: Morgan, born in 1911; Virginia, born in 1912; Muriel, born in 1914. Mr. Berry and family are members of the Baptist Church. He is affiliated with Josephus Lodge of Masons, in which he has filled some of the chairs, also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is a member of the College Masonic fraternity, the Acacia Fraternity.

HON. FRANK G. KIESLER, elected to the municipal bench of Waseca, April 7, 1914, and elected county attorney November 3, 1914, is an able and virile product of the state which he has honored as lawyer, jurist and progressive citizen. Although still a young man, he has gained a position and reputation which might well be envied by men many years his senior, and this has come to him entirely through his own efforts. Judge Kiesler has trusted naught to chance and owes nothing to adventitious circumstance, but tireless endeavor and toil, based upon a splendid endowment of mental strength, have brought to him an honorable leadership in the ranks of his calling, upon the bench, and in those movements which are making for civic improvement.

Judge Kiesler was born at Hutchinson, McLeod County, Minnesota, May 11, 1883, and is a son of Frederick and Dorothy (Kammann) Kiesler, natives of Hanover, Germany, and members of old and honored families of that country. Frederick Kiesler was born in 1812, and as a young man emigrated to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, from whence he moved to Hutchinson, Minnesota, in the vicinity of which place he owned a farm. After several years passed in agricultural pursuits, he came to Hutchinson, and there during the remainder of his life was the proprietor of a hotel, dying in 1896. Mr. Kiesler's second wife was Dorothy Kammann, who survives him and resides with her son, Judge Kiesler, and they became the parents of three children: George, who resides at Hutchinson, Minnesota, and is station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Catherine, who became the wife of Dr. H. G. Blanchard, a practicing physician and surgeon of Waseca; and Judge Frank G., of this review.

The public schools of McLeod County furnished Judge Kiesler with his early education, this being supplemented by courses in the Hutchinson High School, from which he was graduated in 1902, and the Minnesota School of Business, at Minneapolis, from which he received his diploma April 3, 1903. He then secured a position as law clerk and stenographer in the office of Sen. John Moonan, where he remained from April, 1903, until October, 1907, at Waseca, and was then stenographer and clerk for James F. Babb, at Lewiston, Idaho, until February, 1908. Immediately thereafter Mr. Kiesler became official court stenographer for the Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, of the Fifth Minnesota District, an office which he retained until September, 1910.

Mr. Kiesler then turned his attention to the study of law, feeling ready to actively enter the profession in which he had determined to make his life success. Accordingly he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he studied during 1911, and then successfully passed the state bar examination at St. Paul, being admitted to practice October 12, 1912. At that time Mr. Kiesler attached himself with the Rogers Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, as assistant credit manager, but in May, 1913, came to Waseca and embarked upon a general civil and criminal practice, opening offices in the First National Bank Building. The substantial, strong and balanced traits which he exhibited in his practice soon won him the attention of his fellow practitioners, who believed him admirably adapted to assume judicial functions. A vacancy occurring December 25, 1913, he was appointed to the office of municipal judge, to which he was elected April 7, 1914, and, as before stated, was elected county attorney on November 3, 1914. He has demonstrated the possession of that self-control so requisite to the judicial temperament of putting aside all personal feelings and prejudices in order that justice may be impartially dispensed.

Judge Kiesler has taken an active interest in the welfare of his adopted community and has been found at the head of progressive enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare, being secretary of the Waseca Commercial Club and the Waseca County Fair. He is fraternally connected with Tuscan Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., and with the Delta Theta Phi Greek letter law fraternity. His residence is at Waseca.

BENJAMIN F. MCGREGOR. Though a lawyer by profession, Benjamin F. McGregor has been best known and most actively identified with banking in Blue Earth County, and is now cashier of the State Bank of Mapleton. He represents a family which was established in Minnesota the year the territory was admitted to the Union, and their associations have always been with useful activities and with influential citizenship.

Benjamin F. McGregor was born at Mapleton,

Minnesota, May 9, 1867. His father, Fraser McGregor, was born in Scotland in June, 1839, and at the age of nineteen left his native land and established a home in Minnesota in 1858. He took a homestead five miles south of Mapleton in Blue Earth County, and was one of the men who exercised their labors in developing the wilderness country. During the Civil war, and after the Indian outbreaks in Minnesota, he joined as a private Company H in the First Mounted Rangers and participated in the Sibley expedition against the Indians in 1863. He was a republican in politics and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Fraser McGregor, the mother, was born in Canada in 1846, and is now living at Portland, Oregon. There were four children in the family: Benjamin; Archibald, who died at the age of twenty-three; Byron, a farmer occupying the old homestead in Blue Earth County; Bruce E., who is prominent as a lawyer and in politics in the State of Washington.

Benjamin F. McGregor grew up on the old homestead in Blue Earth County, acquired his early education in country schools, later attended the Mankato Normal School, and also the law department of the University of Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, but has never engaged in active practice. Early in his career he became identified with banking and for a number of years has been associated with the State Bank of Mapleton as cashier and the principal manager of that solid institution.

Mr. McGregor was married in 1899 to Catherine Brisbane. They are the parents of two children: Fraser, aged fourteen; and Janet, aged eight. Mr. McGregor is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Herbert C. Hotaling. One of the men who have long been identified with the newspaper business in Southern Minnesota, Herbert C. Hotaling is editor and proprietor of the Mapleton Enterprise and is a former president of the Minnesota State Editorial Association.

The Hotalings were among the pioneer settlers at Mankato, where Herbert C. was born August 5, 1865. His parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Cleveland) Hotaling. His father was born in Cayuga County, New York, June 12, 1826, and his mother was born at Hector, Tompkins County, New York, June 22, 1828. His father on coming out to Minnesota established the first hardware store at Hastings and also at Mankato, and was a successful business man. During the war and the time of the Indian troubles in Minnesota he served as first lieutenant with the Mankato Home Guard, and helped defend that town during the Indian outbreak of 1862. His death occurred in 1890. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., in the early days. There were seven children in the Hotaling family. The living children are: Albert C., Frank C., Fred, Herbert and John, while the two deceased are Charles and Emma.

Herbert C. Hotaling was educated in the public schools and the Mankato Normal School. He learned the printing business by six years in the Review office at Mankato under the veteran editor and publisher, J. C. Wise, and in 1888 came to Mapleton and established the Enterprise, the destinies of which he has since controlled. He has built up a successful business, and besides his publishing plant is also vice president of the First National Bank of Mapleton and has connected himself in a public spirited manner with all other movements of local importance. Besides serving as president of the State Editorial Association he is also one of the six members on the executive committee of that association, as well as of the National Editorial Association.

Mr. Hotaling married Janie Mann, who is a past president of the State Assembly of the Order of Rebekahs. The Hotalings built the second brick house in Mankato, and were among the few who remained in Mankato during the period of Indian hostilities. They opened their home to the many refugees from the country around. Mr. Hotaling is affiliated with Josephus Lodge No. 128, A. F. & A. M., with the Minneapolis Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, with Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis, and with Mankato Lodge No. 225, B. P. O. E. He has filled the chairs in the Elks lodge, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Marius J. Pihl. Now serving as vice president of the First National Bank of Wells, of which he was president for about nineteen years, until January 1, 1914, Marius J. Pihl has been identified with this section of Southern Minnesota for the past twenty years, and has many important interests both financial and with the civic and social affairs of the community. Mr. Pihl has had an interesting career of rugged experience, and came to America in young manhood, with less than nothing, and all he has acquired is due to the resources of his own character and his steady industry.

Marius J. Pihl was born at Bornholm, an island possession of the Kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, December 8, 1847. His father, Andreas Pihl, was born in the same place in 1814 and died there in 1873, being a saddle maker by trade. His wife, Julia Anna Rohman, was a native of Denmark, and after the death of her husband came to America and died and is buried in Minneapolis.

Marius J. Pihl was educated in his native locality, and on leaving school went to sea and became a sailor. In 1866 he left his native land and came to the United States. On account of sickness on board the ship, more than one-tenth of the passengers died of cholera. Mr. Pihl contracted the disease, which left him so weak that he had to crawl on his hands and knees to get on deck. He finally arrived in Chicago on July 10, 1866, where he found work as a sailor on the Great Lakes, and continued that work until 1868. On arriving at Chicago his financial resources were represented by a debt of $50, which was soon paid, and it was by two years of heavy work as a sailor that he got the nucleus of his subsequent competence. In 1868 Mr. Pihl began learning the stone and marble trade, and he supported himself by that form of mechanical labor until 1876. His ambitions were for larger things, and an education was necessary. In 1876 he entered the Northwestern University and was a student there for two years, until the failure of a bank in which he had his savings obliged him to become a wage earner again. Soon afterward Mr. Pihl became active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in 1886 throat trouble obliged him to give up his profession. During the following year he was engaged in the hardware business, and then for eight years was in the lumber business at Forest City, Iowa.

Mr. Pihl came to Wells, Minnesota, in 1895, buying an interest in the First National Bank, which was organized in 1887 and acquired a national charter in 1892. He was elected president of this institution, and for nearly twenty years directed its affairs with such success that it is now one of the most stable and popular financial institutions in Faribault County. In January, 1914, in line with his intention to curtail his business activities and gradually retire, Mr. Pihl sold most of his interest in the bank and accepted the position of vice president, while C. H. Draper, former cashier, was elected president. Mr. Pihl is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Wells and in the State Bank of Matawan, and is interested in a number of banks, including the Citizens National Bank of Nampa, Idaho.

Both in Iowa and in Minnesota Mr. Pihl has been a public spirited and useful citizen. He is a republican in politics. At Forest City, Iowa, he served on the council and is a member of the school board, and has also been a member of the school board at Wells. He is a trustee and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a member of the general conference of his church in 1896 at Cleveland, Ohio. Since 1870 he has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having joined in Chicago and being now a member of Wells Lodge, A. F. & A. M. In 1871 at Chicago he joined the Knights of Pythias, and now belongs to that order in Wells.

In 1885 at Forest City, Iowa, Mr. Pihl married Miss Patra Joyce of Forest City. They have one child, Alice H., who is a graduate of Oberlin College Conservatory of Music in Ohio, spent one year as teacher of vocal in Yankton, for three years taught both vocal and instrumental in Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, and now lives at home.

Leonard N. Olds. The oldest established bank in Faribault County is the Wells National Bank, which began as a private institution in 1873, was incorporated under a state charter in 1896, and has been a national bank since 1903. Its forty years of practically uninterrupted prosperity gives it special distinction among the banks of Southern Minnesota. To a large degree the prosperity and solid position of the bank during the last ten years has been credited to its able cashier, Leonard N. Olds, whose title as cashier does not convey his complete relationship with the institution, since he is practically its executive and manager. It has been during his administration that the bank has made its greatest progress.

Leonard N. Olds was born in Washington County, New York, July 25, 1874, and comes of a family that emigrated from England and settled in New York State during the colonial period, one or more members of the family having served in the Revolutionary war. His father, L. M. Olds, was born in New York State in 1824 and died in California in 1874. He had sold out his business and financial interests in New York State, and moved to California to acquire a new home and form new business associations, but died there in the same year that his son Leonard was born. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Nelson Olds, was born in New York City in 1842, and died at De Smet, South Dakota, in 1909. After the death of her first husband she married D. McQuarie, and they had three children, two living, Raymond and John, both of Elmore, Minnesota. John is cashier of the First National Bank of Elmore. In 1882 she had moved to Forest City, Iowa, where Leonard attended the public schools, and in the fall of 1891 came to Wells, Minnesota.

At Wells Leonard N. Olds continued in the high school until eighteen years of age, and then began a career of self-support. His first effort was as a school teacher, after which he clerked in a drug store, and then had a drug business of his own until 1905. In that year Mr. Olds entered the Wells National Bank as cashier, and has since assumed the entire responsibility of its management. The president of the Wells National Bank is C. L. Olson of Mankato. The Wells National Bank has a capital stock of $30,000, with surplus of $10,000. When Mr. Olds began his career as cashier of the institution its deposits were a little over $50,000. Its subsequent growth and prosperity are reflected in the fact that the deposits now total more than $475,000.

Mr. Olds is a republican in politics, and for several years has been treasurer of the Wells School Board. Fraternally his associations are: Doric Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master by service; Wells Chapter No. 80, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Apollo Commandery No. 14, K. T., at Albert Lea; Osman Shrine; Wells Lodge No. 211, I. O. O. F.; and Wells Lodge No. 190, Knights of Pythias; also Walnut Lake Camp, M. W. A., at Wells. Mr. Olds is senior warden in the Episcopal Church at Wells. In 1900 he was married at Wells to Miss Grace Barnes, daughter of George A. Barnes, now a retired merchant at Wells.

Charles E. Young. An educator of more than twenty years' active experience in Minnesota, Charles E. Young as superintendent of the schools at Wells is at the head of one of the most interesting public school centers in the state, and through his work is exercising a larger influence on the life of the community than some men of wider newspaper reputation. Mr. Young is a thoroughly modern educator. Not so many years ago the chief aim of the teacher was to instruct and to maintain discipline, but in this as in many other professions the scope and object have been almost revolutionized. Mr. Young is a man of thorough and liberal education, and his success has been due to the fact that he has been able to stimulate young men and young women to work for themselves and to train themselves for lives of usefulness. Mr. Young is a thorough exponent of the principle that education is as much for the mechanic and farmer as for the doctor, and that its essential purpose is not only to make a living but to make life worth living.

Charles E. Young was born in Chicago January 5, 1871. He represents good old American stock, and his original American ancestry was Edward Young, who came from Scotland and settled in Connecticut about 1730. His father, Charles E. Young, Sr., was born in New York State in 1833 and died in Minneapolis in 1893. He came west and settled in Chicago with his parents in 1846, and in 1871 came out to Minneapolis. He was a publisher, printer and binder. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company B of the Twelfth Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly two years until discharged on account of disability. His widow, whose maiden name was Harriet Stearns, was born in Rochester, New York, and now lives in Minneapolis. Charles E. Young, Jr., was the older of their two children, and Emily is the widow of E. M. Pillow and lives with her mother.

Professor Young was educated in the public

schools of Minneapolis, was graduated from the Central High School in 1889, and in 1893 finished the classical course in the University of Minnesota. Mr. Young is a Phi Beta Kappa, the scholarship fraternity, and also belongs to the Psi Upsilon College fraternity. Since graduating from the university Mr. Young has taken post-graduate work there, and also spent terms in eastern colleges.

His first position as a teacher was as principal of the high school at Brainerd for three years, from 1893 to 1896. From 1896 to 1901 he was superintendent of schools at Henderson in Sibley County, from 1901 to 1905 was superintendent at Luverne in Rock County, and from 1905 to 1909 was superintendent at Hibbing. Mr. Young has been identified with the public schools of Wells as superintendent since 1909. Wells has two large schoolhouses, and the faculty of teachers aggregate twenty-three. The modern high school building, where Superintendent Young has his offices, is located on A Street, and can accommodate 700 pupils in the various grades. This building was erected in 1900.

Perhaps the most interesting and valuable feature of the Wells Public School system is the experimental farm, conducted as an adjunct of the high school. The city has invested more than seven thousand dollars in this farm, and the scholars cultivate over forty-five acres. This farm not only furnishes means of instruction to the future farmers, stock growers and mechanics of the state, but, surprising though it may seem, is a self-supporting institution. The high school students raise a large variety of staple Minnesota crops, including considerable quantities of seed corn, and carry out extensive experiments in the testing of the soil. Under the superintendent they also have a dairy farm, with blooded cattle and hogs and thoroughbred horses. Eighty-five boys in the high school are registered in the agricultural course, and during 1914 the products from the experimental farm represented a value of about fifteen hundred dollars. The Wells experimental farm was the second to be established as a direct adjunct of the high school course in Minnesota. The high school district comprises a large amount of territory outside the city proper of Wells, taking in much of the eastern portion of the County of Faribault.

Superintendent Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Wells Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with Hibbing Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, and also with the Royal League. In 1897 in Minneapolis he married Miss Caroline Morgan, of Minneapolis. Her father was at one time comptroller of New York State, and his ancestry and that of J. Pierpont Morgan came together back in colonial times. Mrs. Young and her two daughters are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. These daughters are: Carol, a student in the Wells High School, as is also her sister Muriel.

Hon. Patrick R. Vail. One of the men of prominence in the iron regions of Northern Minnesota and Michigan was the late Patrick R. Vail, whose active career brought him the substantial proofs of material prosperity and the honors of public life, and whose name deserves the permanent tribute of a memorial record in the history of this state. Mr. Vail was a resident of Minnesota more than a quarter of a century.

Patrick Roger Vail was born in Shulesberg, Lafayette County, Wisconsin, March 20, 1859, and died at his home in Virginia, Minnesota, January 30, 1913, in his fifty-fourth year. His life was one of strenuous self-accomplishment and advancement. His parents died when he was six years old and he then went to the home of an uncle at Ontonagon, Michigan. He was started on his career of self-supporting industry after only a common school education. From Ontonagon, when a young man, he went to the Menominee Iron Range, where he engaged for a short time in mining, proved his fitness for more important responsibilities, and also at an early age became identified with local politics.

From the time he located at Ely, Minnesota, in 1887, Mr. Vail had a record of continually increasing influence and prosperity. He acquired extensive business interests in Northern Minnesota, had a genius for making friendships, was well known throughout three states, and possessed a considerable fortune at the time of his death.

In 1894 Mr. Vail was elected mayor of Ely, and in 1896 was sent to the State Legislature from the Fifty-fourth District. After that for several years he was out of politics, giving all his time to mining operations and other affairs. He erected and organized the business of the Virginia Brewing Company and was president of that business at Virginia at the time of his death. His home was in Virginia for a number of years. In 1906 he reentered politics and was elected to the Senate from the Forty-ninth District, retiring at the end of a four-year term. Senator Vail was a republican and long a familiar figure in party councils.

On March 21, 1888, at Ironwood, Michigan, Senator Vail married Mary Gleason, of Ironwood. Mrs. Vail and four children, Lenore, Leo, Nicholas and Byron, survive. The late Patrick R. Vail was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a life member, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Catholic Church. He is well remembered by all his associates not only for his success in business but also for his philanthropy and charity, though much that he did was done with the quiet lack of ostentation that leaves no record except in the hearts of the recipient. He possessed a thorough knowledge and experience of men, and as he had strength and resources above the average man he always played the game fair, whether in business or in politics. Probably no man in the Iron Range had more stanch friends than the late Patrick R. Vail. In the cemetery at Virginia has been erected one of the finest monuments in the state to his memory, a symbol of what he represented to his devoted family and what he stood for in his individual life.

John H. Moore. Manager and treasurer of the Wells Flour Milling Company, John H. Moore is a native son of Minnesota, and for nearly thirty years has been identified with the grain business, with banking and with public affairs, at his native town of Jordan, at Shakopee and in Wells.

John H. Moore was born at Jordan, Minnesota, May 25, 1867. His father, Henry Moore, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, provinces of Denmark at that time, but which subsequently were wrested away by Prussia and are now a part of the German Empire. His birth occurred in 1834 and he died at Jordan, Minnesota, in 1888. At the age of nineteen, emigrating from his native land to the United States, he

P. R. Vail

located first in Illinois, and later lived in Minnesota, from which state he enlisted almost at the beginning of the Civil war in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Among other battles he participated in the struggle at Shiloh in 1862, where he was severely wounded, and on account of that wound and a wound received in another engagement was mustered out after nine months' service. Following his army career he became a pioneer in Southern Minnesota, locating at Jordan in 1862. His enterprise there was as a sawmill man, and he continued a lumber manufacturer and dealer until his death. Henry Moore married Mary Feitler, who was born in 1843 in the Duchy of Luxemburg, came to Minnesota and was married at Jordan, where her death occurred in 1888. The children were: John H.; Henry, who is a carpenter and builder living in California; Joseph F., a cigar manufacturer at North Yakima, Washington; Anna, who lives in Portland, Oregon, and is the wife of Hamilton D. Wagnon, an insurance man.

John H. Moore grew up in Jordan, attended the public schools there, and also took a business course in a college at St. Paul. When nineteen, the same age at which his father had left Denmark and come to the New World, he embarked in his business career as clerk in a grocery store at St. Paul, remaining there two years. After that experience Mr. Moore became a shipping clerk and wheat buyer for the Jordan Mills, and ten years there gave him his permanent commercial vocation. His election to the office of county auditor of Scott County turned his attention to public affairs, and he filled that office and had his home at Shakopee, the county seat, for twelve years. After leaving that office Mr. Moore had charge of the wheat department at the New Prague Mills, 2½ years, and in 1912 came to Wells as manager and treasurer of the Wells Flour Milling Company, which is a branch of the New Prague Mills. The mills at Wells have a capacity of 1,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Moore is a director in the First National Bank of Shakopee and in the People's State Bank at Jordan. Besides his official service as county auditor in Scott County, he served as alderman at Jordan, was a member of the park board at Shakopee, and is a public spirited citizen who has successfully combined substantial business achievement and disinterested service to the public. Mr. Moore is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1905 at Shakopee he married Miss Barbara Lies, daughter of Matt Lies, now deceased, who was an early settler of Shakopee. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one daughter, Evelyn Margaret, a student in the public schools at Wells.

Leander R. Johnson. Representing a family that was among the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, Leander R. Johnson is himself a native Minnesotan, was successfully identified with educational work in this state for about seven years, and since 1907 has been cashier of the Easton State Bank. Mr. Johnson is one of the keen, resourceful young business men of Faribault County and has a position of distinct leadership in commercial affairs at Easton.

Leander R. Johnson was born at Havana in Steele County, Minnesota, November 29, 1876. His grandfather, Louis K. Johnson, was a native of Norway, came to the United States after his marriage, located in Madison, Wisconsin, and in 1855 brought his family to Minnesota and located as a pioneer at Havana. J. L. Johnson, father of the Easton banker, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1853, lived in Minnesota a number of years, but finally returned to Wisconsin, and died at Amery in that state in 1908. He married Bertha Nelson, who was also a native of Madison, Wisconsin, and now lives at Amery. The children are: Leander R.; Gertrude, widow of L. Q. Olcott, a banker, and her home is now at Amery, Wisconsin; Theodore, whose home is in Boise City, Idaho; and Maybelle, wife of Dr. H. E. Mooney, a physician at Amery, Wisconsin.

Leander R. Johnson grew up at Havana in Steele County, but attended the public schools of Owatonna, near his home, graduating from the high school in 1896. Mr. Johnson prepared for his career by a liberal education, and in 1899 was graduated from the Mankato Normal School and was a student in the University of Minnesota during 1900. His work as a teacher began at Wabasha as principal of the schools, and he was in active work along that line in Faribault County for seven years.

In 1907 Mr. Johnson accepted the position of cashier of the Easton State Bank, being the manager chiefly responsible to the directors. The Easton State Bank was established in 1903, and has a capital stock of $10,000, while its surplus is approximately the same as its capital.

Mr. Johnson is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and collector of funds for his church. His fraternal affiliations are with Doric Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., and with Easton Camp No. 2370 of the Modern Woodmen of America. Besides his relations with Easton as a banker he is also treasurer of the Farmers Elevator Company and treasurer of the Barber Creamery Company at that place.

In July, 1909, at Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Johnson married Miss Rosa B. Glagow, daughter of Herman Glagow, now deceased, formerly a hardware merchant at Marshall, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children: Helen E. and Homer Ulysses.

Frank L. Durgin, M. D. One of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons in Faribault County in point of continuous residence is Frank L. Durgin, whose home has been in Winnebago for a quarter of a century. Doctor Durgin graduated in medicine more than thirty years ago, practiced for several years back in Maine, his native state, and since coming to Minnesota has enjoyed the relations of the successful practitioner and of a public spirited citizen, having served his locality in public office and having a well-secured interest in business.

Frank L. Durgin was born in Saco, Maine, December 23, 1851, and belongs to families that have been represented in New England since colonial times. His parents were O. I. and Lydia (Gowen) Durgin. The Durgins came from the north of England and located in the Colonies many years before the Revolution. It is said that the first white child born in the Town of Gorham, Maine, was a direct ancestor of Doctor Durgin. Doctor Durgin through his mother is of Scotch descent and the family before leaving Scotland was known as MacGowen. They also came before the Revolution. O. I. Durgin, the doctor's father, was born in Saco, Maine, in 1822 and died in 1904. He was a man of more than ordinary prominence, served in the United States Secret Service, and was sheriff of his county in Maine for forty years. In republican politics he was prominent and left an honored name in the

community. His wife was born in Saco in 1822 and died there in 1891. Doctor Durgin is the first of their three children; James A. is a brick manufacturer at Saco; and Ida L. is the wife of Lewis Stillman, who is associated with James A. Durgin in the brick business.

Dr. Frank L. Durgin was graduated from the high school at Saco in 1870, and somewhat later moved to Michigan and attended Hillsdale College until graduating A. B. in 1876. His medical studies were pursued in the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, which graduated him with the class of 1882 and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Durgin several years later took post-graduate studies in the New York Polyclinic. From 1882 to 1889 he was engaged in the practice of medicine in his native state, and in the latter year moved west and located in Winnebago, Minnesota. With natural ability, thorough training, and long experience, Doctor Durgin is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Faribault County. His offices are in the Sharp Block. Doctor Durgin is a member of the County, State and Southern Minnesota Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Durgin served one term as mayor of Winnebago and for several years was a member of the village council and is now chairman of the health board and also a member of the school board and a trustee of Parker College. Doctor Durgin has banking interests and is a director of the First National Bank of Winnebago and a director of the Minnesota State Bank of Amboy. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Baptist Church, and is past master by service of Blue Earth Valley Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M.

Doctor Durgin was married in Michigan in 1877, the year following his graduation from Hillsdale College, to Miss Lucy M. Phillips, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Phillips, now deceased, and at one time a missionary to India. Doctor Durgin had one child, Donald, who died at the age of four years.

Fred E. Hadley. The publisher of the Winnebago Enterprise has been identified with that journal since boyhood, first as a reporter, and for the past ten years as proprietor and editor. Mr. Hadley has spent most of his life in Winnebago, and has varied relations with the business, civic and social affairs of Faribault County.

Fred E. Hadley was born in Humboldt County, California, December 22, 1880. The Hadley family came from England and settled in Massachusetts many years before the Revolutionary war. There were five brothers who emigrated from the old country to the new, and their descendants are now scattered all over the United States. It was an old and substantial family back in New England, and several of its members served as soldiers on the American side during the Revolution. Mr. Hadley's father was W. E. Hadley, who was born at Fort Fairfield in Aroostook County, Maine, in 1854, and died in San Diego, California, in 1909. Prior to his marriage he had moved out to Humboldt County, California, and a little later located in San Diego and for twenty-three years was proprietor of the Horton House. He was an active republican. W. E. Hadley married Emma Williams, a native of Humboldt County, California. Of their two children, the daughter Nellie is the wife of Roy Anthony of San Diego, California, her husband being city salesman for the Hazard Gould Hardware Company.

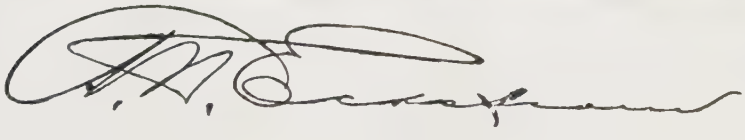
Fred E. Hadley began his education in the public schools of San Diego, but when he was fourteen years of age his mother came to Winnebago, Minnesota, and here his instruction was continued through the high school and also in Parker College of Winnebago. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, Mr. Hadley entered the office of the Winnebago Enterprise as a reporter, and in 1903 bought the paper from Blackwell & McColley, and has since been its publisher and proprietor. The Enterprise has long been one of the influential journals of Faribault County, having been established in 1892. It has been consistently identified with republican politics, and has a large circulation throughout the county. The plant and offices are located on Main Street.

Mr. Hadley himself has been interested in politics as a republican, and is a member of the State Central Committee. Besides his newspaper business he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Winnebago and in the National Bank of Commerce at St. Paul. He enjoys relations with various fraternities and is particularly well known in Masonic circles. Mr. Hadley affiliates with Blue Earth Valley Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M.; with Consistory No. 1 of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite; and with Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he has been assistant director. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Winnebago.

Mr. Hadley was married in Delavan, Minnesota, in 1905, to Miss Emma Holt. Her father, O. A. Holt, is postmaster at Delavan.

Andrew Nelson Eckstrom. The profession of law has probably been the main highway over which more men of merit and ability have advanced to prominence in this country than any other road, and it is not, therefore, unusual to find among the leading citizens of a community a member of the bar. Andrew Nelson Eckstrom, one of the leading lawyers of Warren, and since 1910 county attorney of Marshall County, is one who has won success and prominence in his chosen calling through the force of his own ability and effort, for he received no unusual advantages in his youth, of either an education or financial nature. He is a native of Sweden, and was born August 31, 1878, a son of Nels and Catherine (Pearson) Eckstrom.

Mr. Eckstrom was seven years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, the family settling at St. Peter, Minnesota. In that city the youth grew up, attending the public schools and eventually entering Gustavus Adolphus College, from which he was graduated in 1899. For the three years that followed he was engaged in teaching school, and during this time began to apply himself to the study of law, in 1902 entering the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was duly graduated in 1905 with the degree of bachelor of laws. Having definitely decided upon Warren as his field of practice, he at once came to this city, opened an office, and established himself in practice, and since that time has been successful in building up a very desirable and representative professional business. His practice is broad and general in its character, Mr. Eckstrom being equally at home in all branches of his profession, and at various times he has been connected with some important cases which have come before the county and state courts. He is a member of the Commercial Law League and the American Law



League, and has a high reputation among his fellow practitioners. In 1910 Mr. Eckstrom announced his candidacy for the office of county attorney of Marshall County, to which he was elected by a handsome majority. His services in that capacity were of such a capable and satisfactory nature that in 1914 he was elected to succeed himself. Mr. Eckstrom, as a business man, has been identified with several enterprises of a commercial character, and is a director of the First National Bank of Warren. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club, and his name is always included among those supporting movements for the advancement of the general welfare of Warren and its people.

On August 20, 1908, Mr. Eckstrom was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Trost, of Moorhead, Minnesota.

ALEXANDER ECKEL. One of the successful real estate men of Faribault County is Alexander Eckel, who has an office in the Sharp Building in the Town of Winnebago, of which he is now the honored mayor. Mr. Eckel left school when fourteen, worked at day and monthly wages for a number of years, finally got a farm of his own in Illinois, and about ten years ago with his accumulated experience as a practical land man and capital engaged in real estate business. Though his residence in Minnesota covers only a few years, he is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of Faribault County.

Alexander Eckel was born in Jennings County, Indiana, February 27, 1872, a son of Joseph and Genevieve (Bechtel) Eckel. Both parents were natives of Germany. The father was born in 1839 and died in Jennings County, Indiana, in 1878. When he was ten years of age his family came to America, located in Ripley County, Indiana, and became early settlers there. The grandparents subsequently moved to Jennings County, where grandfather died in the home of his son Joseph. After Joseph Eckel married he located in Jennings County, and spent all his active career as a farmer. The mother died in Champaign County, Illinois, in 1910. Their children were: Frank, who is a Champaign County farmer in Illinois; Barbara, wife of Winfield Saunders, now postmaster at Westport, Indiana; Lena, who is unmarried and lives in Canon City, Colorado; Alexander; and Mary, who is still single and lives in Champaign County.

Alexander Eckel spent his boyhood in Jennings County, Indiana, left school at the age of fourteen, and is largely a self-educated and practical man, having learned to do things by doing them rather than from instruction and precept. He worked on the farm with his father for two years, and at sixteen began working out for wages. In 1891 Mr. Eckel moved to Champaign County, Illinois, followed the same course in providing for his livelihood and by 1894 he rented a farm of eighty acres and thus became an independent farmer. He cultivated the land two years and then rented a 200-acre farm for the following seven years. In 1903 Mr. Eckel moved to Decatur, Illinois, and six months later became actively identified with the real estate business. His home was in Illinois at Decatur until the spring of 1911, at which date he moved to Winnebago, Minnesota, and since that time has conducted a real estate business, using partly his own capital, representing some of his old friends back in Illinois, and also doing a general brokerage business. He has a large clientage and handles a great aggregate of farm land in Faribault, Martin and Blue Earth counties, and also considerable land in the northern part of the state.

As a democrat Mr. Eckel has been particularly interested in local affairs, has served some time as a member of the council of Winnebago and is now its president, that office being equivalent to mayor of the village. Mr. Eckel is a member of the Catholic Church and affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. Besides his real estate business he is a stockholder and director of the Blue Earth Valley National Bank.

In February, 1896, in Champaign County, Illinois, Mr. Eckel married Miss Mary E. Kerker, daughter of Henry Kerker, now deceased, and formerly a Champaign County farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Eckel are the parents of four children: Charles L. and Alexander F., both students in the Winnebago High School, Genevieve M. and Bernard J., attending the grade school.

PARKER COLLEGE AND JOHN DALE MCCORMICK. A number of successful and influential citizens in Minnesota and other states give credit for part of their early training and preparation for life to Parker College at Winnebago. Its possibilities for useful service are now greater than ever, and it ranks among the best small colleges in Minnesota. The original Parker College was founded in 1887, and was under the control of the Free Baptist Church until June, 1911. As a result of a donation of property valued at $40,000 towards the permanent endowment in 1891 the title of the college has since honored the name of Mr. L. D. Parker. Under the old regime the college did much valuable work, and has a loyal body of alumni. In October, 1911, the college, with its endowment, was transferred to the control of the Minnesota Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since that time the institution has been entirely reorganized, and is now being conducted both as a college and college preparatory school. The college has a beautiful site, with a campus of more than thirty acres, with good buildings, and the instruction and discipline of the college and the environment of the school are such as to constitute Parker an ideal place for the training of both boys and girls. The faculty for the year 1914-15 comprises the following members: John D. McCormick, B. A., D. D., president; H. B. Randolph, M. A., principal of the school of commerce; Henry J. Ostlund, B. A., history, mathematics and science; Elva Mylenbusch, B. A., Latin and German; S. R. Cook, manual training, English and history; Isabelle Huggins, B. A., English, Latin and mathematics; Maude Muir, domestic science and music; Raymond H. Officer, director of the school of music; and Mae Howe, vocal.

John Dale McCormick, now president of Parker College, is a thoroughly educated Minnesota man, has been identified with the Methodist ministry for a number of years, and his broad experience and thorough qualifications led to his selection for his present office.

John Dale McCormick was born at Ellington, Dodge County, Minnesota, July 16, 1877, a son of A. J. and Alice (Woodard) McCormick. His father was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, in 1851, has followed farming and also business as a contractor and builder, and is now a resident of Parma, Idaho.

He married Miss Woodard in Dodge County, Minnesota, in 1870, and she died at Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1881. The father then married Julia M. Rockwood of Garden City, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. She is a native of Bennington, Vermont, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Rockwood, who came from Vermont and located as a pioneer Baptist minister at Garden City, Minnesota, in 1859. Rev. Joseph Rockwood was prominent and honored in his profession in Southern Minnesota for half a century, and among other services was member of the committee that decided upon the location of the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna. By his present wife A. J. McCormick has four children: Robert Rockwood, born February 13, 1891, and now a senior in the College of Idaho at Caldwell, Idaho; Florence Rockwood, born February 25, 1893, also a senior in the College of Idaho; Harold Rockwood, born January 31, 1896, and a member of the senior class in the high school at Parma, Idaho; Louise Rockwood, born January 8, 1899, attending the Parma public schools.

In 1877 the family moved to Owatonna, and John Dale McCormick acquired his early education in the public schools of that city and was graduated from Pillsbury Academy in 1898. In 1902 he took the degree A. B. from Hamline University of St. Paul, which conferred upon him the degree M. A. in 1909. Mr. McCormick is a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, with the class of 1907 and the degree Bachelor of Divinity.

Mr. McCormick was ordained in the fall of 1906 at Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul. Prior to his ordination he had preached as pastor in Blooming Prairie, North Mankato, Medford, Brownsdale, in Minnesota, and also in the Nepperhan Methodist Episcopal Church at Yonkers, New York, and in the South Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Newark, New Jersey. After being ordained his first pastorate was at what is now the McKinley Methodist Episcopal Church at Winona, then called the Olive Branch Church. He remained there two years, and in the fall of 1908 became pastor of the North Mankato Church, which he had previously served, and had organized. During his regular pastorate, which continued until the fall of 1910, Mr. McCormick was instrumental in enabling the congregation to erect a new edifice. From the fall of 1910 to the fall of 1913 he was pastor of the Waseca Methodist Episcopal Church and then for one year at the King Street Church in St. Paul. On August 14, 1914, Mr. McCormick was elected president of Parker College at Winnebago, and besides his regular administrative work is instructor in the Bible and in Christian literature. He is registrar of the Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Church.

Mr. McCormick was married October 15, 1902, at St. Paul to Miss Ida Pearl Wenger. Her father, C. H. Wenger, was a farmer at Acadia, Wisconsin, and died in 1901. Mrs. McCormick is a graduate of Hamline University with the class of 1898. They have one child: Kenneth Dale, born in New Jersey, February 25, 1906, and now attending the Winnebago Public Schools.

Harry Blaine Randolph, who is principal of the school of commerce at Parker College, has unusual equipment and experience for his present office, having taught in public schools for several years, and also having a practical business experience as a banker and in other lines.

Harry Blaine Randolph was born at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, July 6, 1879. His father, H. H. Randolph, was born in Indiana in 1839, and was a pioneer of Minnesota, locating as a pioneer farmer in Le Sueur in 1855, and subsequently moving to Fergus Falls and thence to North Dakota. His home is now in St. Paul. He was one of Minnesota's early settlers who responded to the call for military service at the beginning of the war, and enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, later reenlisted, and was mustered out at the close of the war, having served in such great battles as Antietam, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and in many other engagements with Logan's Corps. His first wife was Narcissa Silver. After her death he married Mary L. Wilkins, who was born in the State of Vermont in 1840 and died at Owatonna, Minnesota, in 1906. Their children were: Harry Blaine and Marion Garfield, the latter a bookkeeper for the firm of Ogden, Merrill, Greer Company at St. Paul. The father now lives with his third wife, Clara F. Mills, who came from Stratford, Ontario.

Harry B. Randolph was graduated from the State Normal School at Valley City, North Dakota, in 1899, and has the degree A. B. from Hamline University at St. Paul with the class of 1904. In the meantime he had spent his early life on his father's farm at Valley City, North Dakota, where his father located in 1880. His first experience as a teacher was at Dodge Center for one year, and for three years he was principal of schools at LaMoure, North Dakota. This was followed by three years as cashier of the First State Bank at Jud, North Dakota, and after that he again taught school in Billings, Montana, two years. Mr. Randolph in 1913 came to Winnebago, and is now giving valuable service as principal of the school of commerce in Parker College.

In politics he is an independent republican, and is a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic Lodge at Edgely, North Dakota. On August 1, 1906, at Glencoe, Minnesota, Mr. Randolph married Miss Nellie Davis, daughter of J. S. Davis, who is now a fruit grower in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born October 11, 1907, and a student in the public schools.

George Morton Bleecker was born at Whippany, Morris County, New Jersey, November 19, 1861. His family descended from Johan Jacob von Bleecker, one of the early Dutch settlers of the original New Amsterdam, and the prominence of that family is indicated by the name attaching to one of the important thoroughfares of the City of New York. His grandfather, Judge John Anthony Bleecker, removed from New York City and settled at Whippany, New Jersey, about the year 1825, where, during a long life he was very prominent in all public affairs of Northern New Jersey, and for many years prior to his death represented his county in the State Senate of that state. Mr. Bleecker was educated in the public schools of his native town, and also attended Whippany Academy. In 1883 he came to Minneapolis, and for some time attended the University of Minnesota. In 1885 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated LL. B. in the class of 1887. Returning to Minneapolis, he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in December, 1887, and since that date has been continuously engaged in the work of his profession. For three years, 1894-97, he was

OTTO C. NEUMAN

associated with Edward E. Witchie, but otherwise has practiced individually. He early acquired a good clientage, and with mature experience his services have been retained by a number of large corporations.

Mr. Bleecker has been a lawyer first and foremost, and with no desire to serve in political office except for a completely disinterested purpose. In 1891-92 he was clerk of the Probate Court of Hennepin County, and represented that county in the State Legislature during the session of 1893. He was a democrat in a republican district and normal conditions did not favor the candidates of that party. In May, 1913, he was appointed by the mayor of the City of Minneapolis a member of the Civil Service Commission, under and through which all the employes of that city are employed. Mr. Bleecker is a member of the Minneapolis and State Bar associations and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Interlachen Country Club and the Minneapolis Rod and Gun Club. His wife before her marriage was Mary Frances Martin. Both are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Otto C. Neuman. Wheaton is rapidly becoming one of the most thriving centers of commercial and industrial activity in Western Minnesota, and its prestige may be accredited in large part to such men as Otto C. Neuman, whose operations in real estate have benefited the community while contributing to his own advancement. He has been a resident of the city for twenty-seven years, and during nineteen years of this period has been engaged in his present business, which through his good management and knowledge of realty values, has enjoyed a steady and consistent increase.

Mr. Neuman was born in Dakota County, Minnesota, June 29, 1869, and is a son of Frederick C. Neuman, who was born in Pomerania, Germany, in 1824, and died in Traverse County, Minnesota, in 1896. Frederick C. Neuman was forty years of age when he emigrated to the United States, settling first at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the vicinity of which city he owned a small farm for about five years. In the spring of 1869 he removed to Dakota County, Minnesota, there carrying on agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he came to Traverse County. One year later he came to Wheaton, and here established a grain elevator, but this business was sold in 1889, and from that time until his death the father lived in quiet retirement. Mr. Neuman married Miss Johannah Vudtke, also a native of Germany, who was born in 1830 and died in Traverse County, Minnesota, in 1906. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Amelia, who died in Traverse County; Henry L., who is a retired farmer and resides at Wheaton; F. W., who is engaged in farming and lives on his property in Traverse County; August F., who is now living retired in that county after many years spent in agricultural pursuits; Albert F., who was a farmer and died at Litchville, Barnes County, North Dakota; Herman, who passed his career in mercantile pursuits and died at Glencoe, Minnesota; Louisa, who married Frank Wolk, an agriculturist of Traverse County; Anna, who died unmarried in Dakota County; Otto C., of this review; David J., who is engaged in farming in Traverse County; and Sarah, who married Fred H. Lindig, the proprietor of a meat market at Wheaton.

The public schools of Dakota County furnished Otto C. Neuman with his educational training, and until he was nineteen years of age he remained at home, assisting his father in the work of the farm. In 1888 he became the manager of the elevator business belonging to his father at Wheaton, but one year later the enterprise was sold and Mr. Neuman established himself in the mercantile business, a venture in which he was engaged with a fair measure of prosperity until 1896. In that year Mr. Neuman entered upon his career in real estate, in which he has attained such success. He handles farm land, principally in Traverse County, although he also has dealt successfully in city property, and maintains offices in the Barrett Building, on Broadway. Mr. Neuman has responded to his business opportunities, and carries on his operations in a modern, systematic and efficient manner. His business discernment early told him that community success spelled individual success, and from the start he has made the interests of Wheaton and Traverse County his own. In this connection it may be noted that for the past eight years he has been actively and officially identified with the Traverse County Agricultural Fair Association, of which he was secretary for two years, and during the past six years has been president, a position which he capably fills at this time. A democrat, he was village recorder for a number of years, and has taken an active interest in political matters, and in the fall of 1914 interested himself in behalf of Hammond's candidacy for governor. That he wields some influence in public affairs is shown by the fact that although Traverse County is normally republican by several hundred majority, Mr. Neuman succeeded in carrying the county for the candidate of his party. Fraternally, Mr. Neuman is connected with Lodge No. 952, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Willmar; and the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Wheaton. With his family, he is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Neuman was married at Austin, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Thompson, of that city, and she died at Austin in 1900, the mother of one child: Fannie L., who is attending St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minnesota. Mr. Neuman was again married, in 1903, at Minneapolis, when he took as his bride Miss Fannie Mapes, of that city, daughter of the founder of Ripon College, Minnesota. They have no children.

George A. Brackett has been a resident of Minneapolis for more than fifty-five years, and during that time his life has touched for benefits at many points in the development and upbuilding of the city. George A. Brackett was born at Calais, Washington County, Maine, September 16, 1836. His father, Henry H. Brackett, was a mechanic, and represented the staunch English stock that founded homes in New England before the Revolution. The second in a large family of children, George A. Brackett spent his boyhood under conditions and circumstances that called forth the qualities of self-reliance and industry at an early age. He gained his education in the intervals of hard work, and was well disciplined for independent effort before reaching his majority. At an early age perseverance, self-reliance, industry, courage and integrity became his dominating characteristics.

Mr. Brackett came to the Northwest April 30, 1857, arriving in Minneapolis about the same time as

his boyhood acquaintance, the late William D. Washburn, whose name is written large on the industrial and civic history of Minnesota. He soon found work in a meat market, and also helped to build the new dam at St. Anthony Falls. In the following spring he opened a meat market of his own, and several years later secured a profitable contract for supplying meat to the Union troops after the outbreak of the Civil war. While the First Minnesota Regiment was being mobilized at Fort Snelling, Mr. Brackett was employed to furnish the beef to the troops which were the first ones to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers. He inaugurated such an economical system of buying and made such a good record with it that later the commissary of the First Regiment, having been promoted to commissary of General Stone's division of the Army of the Potomac, sent for Mr. Brackett to go to Washington and install the same system there. Then later General Sibley, at the outbreak of the Indian war in 1862, employed Mr. Brackett in the same capacity for his command. He accompanied the expedition of General Sibley during the Indian outbreak of 1862, and while in the present State of North Dakota became separated from the main body of troops, and spent seven days alone on the plains, walking 225 miles, in constant danger of his life, before rejoining the army.

At the close of the war Mr. Brackett turned his attention to the manufacture of flour, an industry which more than any other has given Minneapolis a distinguished place among American cities. For a time he was a partner in the milling firm of Eastman & Gibson and later was associated with William S. Judd under the name Judd & Brackett. This firm bought the Cataract Mill and in 1867 leased the new Washburn Mill, at that time the largest in the West. Judd & Brackett conducted operations on an extensive scale, as gauged by the standards of the time, and for several years ranked as the most prominent firm in the flour milling industry of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Millers Association was organized in 1867 with the following members: Judd & Brackett, Eastman & Cahill, Taylor Bros., Frazee & Murphy, Darrow Bros., and Tomlinson, Perkins & Co. Officers: President, George A. Brackett; vice president, W. F. Cahill; secretary and agent, Dwight Putnam; purchasing agent, O. Mays. In 1869 this association, to which the present organization owes its existence, was dissolved. In 1875 the association was revived, though again as an experimental institution. The temporary organization took a permanent form in 1876 as a corporate body in accordance with the laws of that state.

The chief exemplification of the genius of Mr. Brackett, however, has been in the broader field of constructive enterprise. In 1869, he welcomed the opportunity of assuming charge of the Northern Pacific Railroad reconnaissance work under the direction of Gov. J. Gregory Smith, president of the company. This expedition was fitted out in Minneapolis, and traveled over the plains as far west as the Big Bend of the Missouri River. As a result of these explorations, the construction of the line of railroad was determined upon, and Mr. Brackett's intimate knowledge of the country and his own successful business experience and influential associations enabled him to secure a contract for the construction of the first 240 miles of the road, from Duluth to the Red River. His associates were William D. Washburn, Col. William S. King, William W. Eastman, Dorilus Morrison, all now deceased. During the next ten years Mr. Brackett gave most of his time to railroad building, and as a contractor built some of the most important lines in the Northwest. At the same time he was closely associated with local business interests in Minneapolis, and his name will be found mentioned in connection with the history of the progress and achievement of a number of causes both of business and benevolent character.

Concerning his services of a public nature and also the crucial point of his business career the following account is quoted from another publication: "From the time of welcoming the returning soldiers after the Civil war to the great Harvest Festival of 1891, Mr. Brackett was the acknowledged and unquestioned leader of all such festivities. Into such undertakings as official work he threw himself with the utmost enthusiasm and was not satisfied unless everyone else was working at the same high pressure as he was. When the Minneapolis Exposition was undertaken in 1885 Mr. Brackett was made a member of its first board of directors, and was particularly active and efficient in the work of constructing the immense building, which was completed by three crews in ninety days. In the early '60s he was called to serve on the village council, and for years thereafter was almost continuously in municipal office—as alderman in the first city council, promoter of the waterworks, sewer system and fire department, of which last mentioned department he was chief for many years; also as member of the park board. He was always in the forefront of what was of the most importance and interest at the moment. To Mr. Brackett Minneapolis owes the organization of its fire department and in great measure its park system. When chosen mayor of Minneapolis in 1873, Mr. Brackett made such a vigorous campaign against vice that the city was unable to realize its opportunities thus offered, and at the next election relapsed into a less strenuous policy. Of all his efforts for a park system nothing was more important than his work in raising $100,000 at a critical time in the struggle to acquire Minnehaha Park, securing the tract for the city at the moment when it appeared to be lost forever. He served on the park board for six years, from the original formation of the board in 1883.

"Early in the '80s Mr. Brackett was largely instrumental in organizing the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, and served many years as its president, now being honorary president. This was only one direction in which the wise charitableness of the man found practical exemplification. Of the many acts of helpfulness within a long lifetime of generous and noble service there is no record. Mr. Brackett has always forgotten quickly his acts of charity and kindness. His particular fitness for such work led Governor Merriam to appoint him a member of the state board of charities and corrections, on which he served for a number of years.

"After the panic of 1893 Mr. Brackett found his resources crippled and the accumulations of a life of hard work largely dissipated. He went to Alaska, determined to make a new start in the new country. At Skagway he became interested in the project of transportation over the mountains, and was the one who demonstrated, through the construction of a wagon road, the possibility of a railroad. Overcoming tremendous engineering difficulties, and in the

face of bitter opposition and financial and political trickery, he completed the wagon road and, though losing heavily in the end, had the satisfaction of receiving acknowledgment on the part of the great Canadian and American constructionists, Henry Villard, James J. Hill, Sir William Van Horne and others, that he had accomplished more in building the wagon road than the railroad exploiters did in building a steam road after the wagon road had demonstrated the possibilities. Mr. Brackett also took a prominent part in the Alaskan boundary fight and is credited with having done more for the retention of the contested territory than any other man."

After returning to Minneapolis in 1905 Mr. Brackett established himself at his beautiful home Orono on Lake Minnetonka, a property purchased by him many years ago. He spends the summer months there, and makes his winter home in Minneapolis. Though advanced in years, Mr. Brackett is still active among the world's workers. He gives his attention to the supervision of his private affairs and to the business of the Lakewood Cemetery Association, of which he is president and has been trustee from the time of its organization. For many years he has been a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis.

In 1858 Mr. Brackett married Miss Anna M. Hoit, who died in 1890. Of their eleven children, five sons and one daughter are living.

Mr. Brackett is one of the men who has been most closely identified with the development of the Northwest. He was a manufacturer when the name Minneapolis had little significance as a grain and flour center. He helped construct some of the great railways that have developed the Northwest country and have concentrated business at Minneapolis. The following tribute from a former mayor of Minneapolis to Mr. Brackett is only a conservative statement of the general esteem in which he is held: "He is dear to the hearts of the people of Minneapolis, for what he has been and for what he is."

Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis. The benediction of lives translated to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns" finds fitting and enduring exemplification in the care and loving tribute shown in preparing for their mortal bodies a consistent resting place, and Minneapolis is fortunate in the possession of the beautiful Lakewood Cemetery, a brief history of which may appropriately find place in this publication. The data here incorporated are gleaned from an exquisite brochure issued at the time of the dedication of the cemetery chapel, in 1910. Without formal indications of quotation are given the following extracts from the dedication address delivered by Rev. Marion D. Shutter, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, at the time the chapel at Lakewood was dedicated.

One of the first questions a new community has to ask is, "Where shall we bestow our dead?" Houses must be built for the living; stores, business blocks, mills and factories where they may work; churches where they may worship; but room must be made somewhere for the "narrow house and the long home." And so, in July, 1871, a few of the leading citizens of Minneapolis held an informal meeting and decided to act. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon localities for a new cemetery. I shall give the names of those who took the initiative in this movement; for they are names which Minneapolis ought always to honor.

The committee was composed of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, of whom one who knew him has written: "For twelve years he was a living benediction in Minneapolis; modest, truthful, faithful, intelligently charitable and generous, he was at once a good citizen and model physician, taking hold of public enterprises as of all other duties, a positive and helpful agency in the early evolution of the city." With him were associated H. G. Harrison, Thomas Lowry, R. B. Langdon, W. D. Washburn, and Dr. Levi Butler. They looked the ground over, and when they were ready to report another meeting of citizens was called, to hear and act upon their recommendation. Fifteen men came together, whose names are all in the record. This is the roster: Dorilus Morrison, Dr. C. G. Goodrich, William S. King, A. B. Barton, Thomas Lowry, George A. Brackett, W. D. Washburn, W. P. Westfall, R. B. Langdon, R. S. Mendenhall, H. G. Harrison, Paris Gibson, Dr. Levi Butler, A. Tyler and Samuel C. Gale. These names have become interwoven in the web of our history. Take them away, and what a different pattern would have come forth from the looms of time. * * * That meeting of citizens was called to order by Dorilus Morrison, who was subsequently made permanent chairman, with Thomas Lowry as secretary. Then and there an association was organized, called the Lyndale Cemetery Association, and this name was later changed to Lakewood, the change being approved by act of Legislature, February 26, 1872. The first board of trustees was elected, consisting of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, William S. King, George A. Brackett, W. D. Washburn, R. B. Langdon, Dr. Levi Butler, W. P. Westfall, R. J. Mendenhall and H. G. Harrison. The organization being completed, the committee on location reported that after careful examination of various tracts of land they had decided upon one, owned by William S. King, lying between lakes Calhoun and Harriet; and recommended that a tract of 130 acres—which the generosity of Mr. King had made possible—be purchased. This was resolved upon, and stock to cover the expenses was soon subscribed. It ought to be emphasized that the Lakewood Cemetery Association is not a money-making corporation. Every purchaser of a lot is a stockholder and voter; but no dividends have been declared or ever will be. Those who originally advanced the money to buy the tract received back that which they advanced, but nothing more. The trustees of the association have given their time and their brains and their business ability to the management of the cemetery's affairs without one cent of recompense; and those trustees, from the beginning until now, have been among the able and most successful business men of the city. The revenues have all gone into the care and beautifying of the grounds and into permanent funds that will provide for needed improvements in the future. These men have put their time and strength under these burdens, and carried them gladly because they loved Minneapolis and were anxious to do something to beautify its surroundings and reverently care for its dead. They have earned the gratitude of the present, and coming generations will rise up and call them blessed.

In the manner described was the most important association organized and officered. Soon after Mr. A. B. Barton was made permanent secretary and superintendent, and under his efficient management and untiring care Lakewood became a thing of beauty. He at first secured the services of W. H. Folsom, the landscape artist who laid out Mount

Auburn near Boston; but later his plan was exchanged for what was called the "park plan," inaugurated by Adolph Strauch, at Spring Grove, Cincinnati, and this plan prevails today. And no one will ever know but those who have worked with him how many suggestions of Charles M. Loring have, here and there, blossomed into beautiful realities throughout these grounds.

Lakewood Cemetery was formally dedicated September 16, 1872. There is not time to record in detail the subsequent development of Lakewood; how adjoining tracts were purchased, how improvements were made, new plans for beautifying adopted, the massive gateway constructed, and everything to date culminating in this marvel wrought by architect and artist, the Lakewood Chapel. There are several points of interest in the cemetery, however, some of which may possibly have been forgotten, even by those who are most familiar with its history. On a high knoll overlooking Lake Calhoun stands a prominent tomb, in which rest the bodies of Sir Joseph Francis and his wife. The willow that grows beside it sprang from a shoot brought by Sir Joseph from the willow that stands near the place where Napoleon was buried, at St. Helena. Long before the cemetery was laid out, Mrs. Francis, looking from this elevation over the waters of the lake, said that she had never seen so beautiful a spot for a burial place as that upon which she stood, and expressed a wish that it might be her own. When the grounds were finally laid out Sir Joseph secured that portion, and it is set down in the books of the association as lot 1, section 1. His own epitaph was chiseled, long before his death, upon a granite slab that for many years covered the place where he now lies. That inscription runs: "Joseph Francis, Father and Founder of the United States Life Saving Service. Founder of American Shipwreck Society, 1842. Inventor of Corrugated Metallic Life Car and Life Boat. Received the thanks of the Forty-ninth Congress, honored by the Fiftieth Congress for his service to humanity. Honored, decorated, rewarded and knighted by the Crowned heads of Europe." * * * There are monuments in Lakewood which are historic. There is the Millers' Monument, whose granite front records the awful explosion which shook the mills of the city from their foundations; the Masons' Monument; the Odd Fellows'; the monument to the soldiers of the Civil war; and scores of others that leading citizens have erected, lifting their carven images of Faith or Hope or Charity aloft toward the infinite sky. In one spot the thick-sown graves recall the tragedy on Minnetonka when one of the noblest families in the city perished in the waves. One of the latest and most beautiful of all these monuments is the Greek Temple, which enshrines the ashes of Thomas Lowry, whose name is attached to the first minutes of this association, whose last vote as a trustee was given for the erection of this chapel. No citizen was ever more beloved than he; while the name of Minneapolis lives the name of Thomas Lowry will not be forgotten. They are one and inseparable.

One more spot I want to mention. There is a very humble grave on the lot of George A. Brackett, in which a colored woman, Aunt Millie Bronson, lies. She was a servant of General Beauregard during the war, was captured by Major Brackett of St. Paul, brought north and turned over to George A. Brackett for protection. She lived in his family, took care of the children and was especially devoted to little Annie. When the child passed away, in June, 1864, the sorrow of Aunt Millie knew no bounds. And when, years after, her own time drew near, at the end of almost a century's existence, Mr. Brackett asked her if she would like to be laid by little Annie, and her swift and eager answer, "Yes, Massa George, oh yes, if a' may," showed the one overmastering desire of her heart. And there, side by side, Aunt Millie and little Annie repose today, in the inexorable democracy of death.

In his address of dedication of the beautiful chapel of Lakewood the speaker paid the following tribute to Mr. George A. Brackett, who is now, 1915, president of the cemetery association: "And you, Mr. Brackett, have always put the city first and yourself last; your life has been a standing rebuke to the selfish who have taken all the community had to give and have done nothing in return; you have planted unselfishness and helpfulness, and you gather the rich roses of a people's affection. You have 'kept your fealty good, to the common brotherhood.' And if, in the vast possibilities of that world beyond the veil, there are souls in trouble, souls who need strength and love on which to lean, souls who need some friendly spirit to guide them higher, there will you find George Brackett in the midst of them, with this prayer upon his lips:

> 'If there be some weaker one,
> Give me strength to help him on;
> If a blinder soul there be,
> Let me guide him nearer Thee.'"

M. Sigbert Awes. It has been to the distinctive credit of Mr. Awes that his progressive and well-directed operations in the handling of real estate, principally farm lands, have contributed much to the march of civic and industrial advancement in the Northwest. An idea of the broad scope of the enterprise which he has represented in this field of endeavor at the early age of 20 to 25 is conveyed by the statement that within the past four years he has been actively concerned and the directing spirit in the sale of more than one million dollars' worth of land, the greater part of this being in North Dakota. He is now extending his operations into Minnesota merely to be more centrally located, and has established his residence in the City of Minneapolis, with offices in the First-National-Soo Line Building. Mr. Awes is a young man of vigorous initiative and most progressive business policies, and his interests in the domain of real estate transactions are of very extensive and important order. Further interest attached to his successful career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Minnesota and a scion of a family whose name has been most worthily linked with the history of Minnesota and North Dakota.

Mr. Awes was born in Dakota County, Minnesota, on the 16th day of September, 1889, and is a son of Rev. Elias Aas and Christine (Hegge) Aas, his change of the orthography of the patronymic having been made to insure its correct pronunciation in English. His father is an honored and valued clergyman of the Lutheran Church, is a man of high attainments, and has during the last thirty years held various pastoral charges in Minnesota and North Dakota. He and his wife now reside at Northwood, Grand Forks County, North Dakota, where he is pastor of the Lutheran Church, which

M. Sigbert Caus

has been signally prospered in temporal and spiritual advancement under his earnest guidance.

He whose name initiates this review was a boy at the time of his parents' removal from Minnesota to North Dakota, and in the latter state he gained his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he continued his higher academic studies in Augsburg Seminary, an excellent institution maintained in Minneapolis under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. After leaving this seminary Mr. Awes manifested his independence and ambition by engaging in the real estate business at Northwood, North Dakota, in 1909. His aggressive policies and energetic efforts brought to him definite success, and in 1911 he initiated extensive operations in the handling of North Dakota farming land, with an office at Crosby of that state, but with general headquarters still maintained at Northwood. At this juncture he effected the organization of the Northwestern Realty Company, and in 1912 he brought about the organization and incorporation of the Scandia-American Land Company, at Fargo, North Dakota. He severed his association with this company in 1913, and in the autumn of the same year organized the Awes-Anderson Realty Company, at Crosby, North Dakota, the same being incorporated under the laws of that state. In connection with these various associations in which he has been the chief executive, Mr. Awes had had the supervision of the sale of lands to the value of fully one million dollars since initiating operations in 1911, the lands thus sold having been in the northwestern part of North Dakota.

In the spring of 1914 Mr. Awes established his residence in Minneapolis, where he has given unremitting attention to the promotion and organizing of a real estate corporation known as the M. Sigbert Awes Company, the article of incorporation providing for a capital stock of $500,000, in which he retains the controlling interest. With the big and far-reaching plan of this large corporation directed by such influential business men and pioneers of the Northwest as C. F. Hjermstad of Redwing, Ernest Lundeen of Minneapolis, Hans E. Hagen of Glenwood, and Andrew H. Stavens of Hatton, North Dakota, for forty years one of the most successful farmers in that state and now owner of about ten thousand acres of well-improved North Dakota farms, this company is destined to wield great influence in the legitimate exploiting and further development of the resources of both Minnesota and North Dakota.

In view of the statements already made in this contest, it is unnecessary to say that Mr. Awes is essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen, and although he has had no time for political activities of a practical order, he is deeply concerned and interested in the progressive advancement of the government of this country. He and his wife are communicants of the Lutheran Church, in the faith of which they were reared.

At the home of the bride's parents, near Hatton, North Dakota, was solemnized, on the 26th of June, 1913, the marriage of Mr. Awes to Miss Katheryn Louise Stavens, daughter of Andrew H. Stavens. The wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. Awes was one of specially interesting order, as they passed three months in Europe, their tour including the visitation of England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Norway and Sweden. Mrs. Awes was born on the old homestead of her father, near Hatton, Steele County, North Dakota, and has received excellent educational advantages. She is, among other things, a talented elocutionist, having received special honors as a Norwegian dialect reader.

Berton Daniel Keck. On the basis of work accomplished it may properly be claimed for Berton D. Keck that he represents the best ideals of the architect's profession, and that Crookston and in the surrounding country has a patronage second to none among the firms of architects in Northern Minnesota. His substantial reputation as an architect has been acquired as a result of talent, distinctive ideas in the creative side of his work, and energy and devotion to the practical business of his calling.

Berton Daniel Keck was born in Louisa County, Iowa, October 16, 1876, a son of Frederick C. Keck, who was a millwright by trade, and also a manufacturing chemist. Mr. Keck received his early education in the public schools, had private instruction, and graduated through the grades of practical work in building construction into the profession of architecture, in which chosen field he has a record that can be traced in many of the costliest public and private buildings of Northern Minnesota.

Since removing to Crookston in 1902 Mr. Keck has given all his time to his professional work. To exemplify his professional achievements, the more notable buildings for which he has served as architect are as follows: The Central High School, the Public Library, the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, the Cathedral High School, the Armory of Company I, Third Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, the First Presbyterian Church, the Elks' Club, the Crookston State Bank, the Morris Block, all in Crookston; the buildings of the General Brokerage Company, in Canada and the United States, costing $250,000; at Warren, Minnesota, he built the Opera House and the Tarselet Building; the consolidated school buildings at Eldred, Gully, Middle River and Trail, and the Carlquist Building at Warroad, Minnesota, and also a large number of banks and the majority of the best class of residences in Crookston and vicinity.

Mr. Keck is a member of the Minnesota State Art Society, president of the Crookston Automobile Club, is identified with the Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a past commander of the Knights Templar, a member of the Shrine, and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 19, 1901, he married Elsa Marie Hanson of Jamestown, New York. Their two children are: Madeline Hazel and Konrad Marshall. Mr. and Mrs. Keck are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as trustee.

Carleton College. Since its first college class was graduated in 1874, Carleton College has sent forth into the world hundreds of men and women whose career has been characterized by Christian spirit, practical usefulness, and a service of high ideals in every community where they have been placed. As an institution Carleton has had nearly fifty years of history and its possibilities for useful service in the future are now greater than ever. Under the administration of President Cowling during the last six years it has received recognition as one of the schools of foremost rank in the

collegiate grade. Carleton also has many traditions and associations that are cherished in the hearts of hundreds of pupils long since engaged in the practical affairs of the world, and all these will appreciate a brief sketch of the founding and growth of the school where they received their early training.

The conception of Carleton College originated with C. M. Goodsell, a former citizen of Northfield, who had come to the state with the cherished purpose of founding a Christian college. Others associated with him in the pioneer plans and efforts were Charles Shedd, Edward Brown, David Burk, Richard Hall and Charles Seccombe. In the general conference of Congregational churches of Minnesota in October, 1864, a resolution was passed providing for an inquiry as to what could be done toward founding a college in the state. Minnesota was then a new state and the Congregational churches numbered only sixty-one with a total membership of less than twenty-one hundred. In the conference of the following year the members of that body committed themselves to the purpose of establishing a Christian college, and in 1866 the honor of location was awarded to Northfield. The first trustees were nominated by the state conference in the same year, and these trustees adopted articles of incorporation and became a self-perpetuating body, entirely free from ecclesiastical control.

In September, 1867, the preparatory department of the college was opened, and a large building formerly used as a hotel was fitted up for school purposes. This preparatory school was discontinued in 1906.

In September, 1870, Rev. James W. Strong was elected as the first president of the college, and that year saw the organization of the first class in the collegiate course. Up to that time Northfield College, as it was called, had depended almost entirely upon the support of residents of Minnesota, and President Strong had many financial problems to solve in order to assure the future of the institution. In order to provide for the existing and future needs of the college the president undertook to raise a fund of $50,000, and one of the largest contributors was Mr. William Carleton, a wealthy Boston business man. His first contribution was for current expenses, but in a few weeks he made an unconditional gift of $50,000. In recognition of this timely benefaction the trustees unanimously voted to change the name to Carleton College.

From the foundation thus laid more than forty years ago, Carleton College has had a growth now represented by a splendid material equipment. Its campus comprises twelve city blocks and immediately adjoining the college owns a tract of about two hundred acres, thirteen of which are used as an athletic field. The remaining land is operated as a college farm. The first permanent building was Willis Hall, named in honor of Miss Susan Willis, one of the early contributors to Carleton College. It was completed in 1872, was burned in 1879, was rebuilt on an improved plan, and is now the seat of the college chapel and recitation rooms. Williams Hall, a two-story brick building, was erected in 1881 for the department of natural science, but in 1910 the building was remodeled and is now used for class rooms, literary societies and the Y. M. C. A. Gridley Hall was built in 1883 for the women students, is a three-story building of white brick, was remodeled in 1912, and contains the college dining hall. The Goodsell Astronomical Observatory, which has equipment and facilities for astronomical work excelled by no other observatory in the Northwest, occupies a building of red brick erected in 1887. The first observatory was built in 1878. An additional dormitory for women is known as Nourse Cottage, which was given by Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Nourse together with twenty acres of land. The Scoville Memorial Library was built in 1896 as a memorial to the late James W. Scoville of Chicago. It is one of the chief architectural features of the campus. The Laird Science Hall was built in 1905, and was the gift of the late William H. Laird, president of the board of trustees, who also supplied funds for the Laird Athletic Field. The Science Hall accommodates the departments of chemistry, of biology and physics. The Sayles-Hill Gymnasium, erected in 1910, was the gift of Prof. and Mrs. Fred B. Hill, and is a memorial for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Clark Sayles, the parents of Mrs. Hill, and for Mrs. Grace J. Hill, the mother of Professor Hill. In 1910 was also completed the central heating plant. The most recent addition to the college campus is Music Hall, built in 1914 at a cost of about $50,000. Two additional buildings are at present under construction: a men's dormitory which will cost about $120,000, and the Skinner Memorial Chapel which will cost about $100,000. The chapel is the gift of Mrs. Myron W. Skinner of Northfield and is a memorial for her late husband, who was one of the original trustees of the college.

The above has indicated the principal features of material growth. These buildings and their equipment, together with the campus, represent an investment of about $865,000. As to the spirit which has animated Carleton College and gives character to its work, that is best described in a quotation from a recent bulletin of the college, which says: "Carleton college is a Christian college of the Congregational type. It represents the ideals for which the New England colleges were founded, and is adapted to the needs and spirit of the west. It seeks to emphasize the importance of a liberal education, and offers a course of study designed to develop men and women and put them into possession of all their powers, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, rather than to equip them for technical training for a specific calling. It is primarily interested in those who desire a full four years college course as a foundation for later professional study and their life work. The college is especially concerned with the moral welfare of its students. It strives to preserve a genuine Christian atmosphere and to have all of its influences count for the development of strong and well grounded character. Being independent of all ecclesiastical or state control, it is free to adopt such educational policies as in the judgment of its own officers are best adapted to serve the ends for which this type of college stands."

Carleton College has for some years been steadily growing and raising its previous high standards of collegiate work. At the present time the faculty of instruction numbers forty, exclusive of administrative officers and retired instructors. It is doubtful whether any institution of distinctly college grade west of the Allegheny Mountains is paying as high a scale of salaries for instruction as Carleton. Carleton has been able to measure up to the high standards now set by various boards as a measure of classification of the colleges and universities of

the country. Carleton is now one of the few colleges west of the Mississippi River recognized by the United States Department of Education as a college of the first rank without any qualification whatever. Under the conditions laid down by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching, Carleton was admitted to the first list of colleges accepted by that board, and that admission not only gives the direct benefits of the pension system, but also indicates the high order of work accomplished by the college.

Carleton is one of the few western colleges that admit no conditional or special students, and it is noteworthy that the graduates have established a high record in the graduate schools where they have continued their studies. Another definite judgment on the scholastic standing of Carleton was expressed in 1913 when the National Council of the United Chapters of the Phi Beta Kappa Society granted a chapter to Carleton. This is the oldest college fraternity in the country, and one whose membership has always represented the highest scholarly attainments. Another honor fraternity with a chapter at Carleton is the Delta Sigma Rho, the national honorary forensic society, which on the record of Carleton students in debate and oratory granted a chapter in 1910.

Carleton is associated with Beloit, Grinnell, Knox and Colorado colleges in the "Harvard Exchange," —an arrangement providing for annual exchanges of professors between Harvard University and this group of western colleges. Carleton College in 1915 has an enrollment of 471 students, representing an increase of about fifty per cent during the past six years. During the same period the college has received gifts amounting to about $850,000, and besides the five new buildings added to the campus as already noted, more than $50,000 has been spent on improvements to other buildings.

Rev. Donald John Cowling, Ph.D., D. D. It has been under the able administration of Doctor Cowling, who has been president since 1909, that Carleton has enjoyed its greatest era of both material and scholastic progress. Though a comparatively young man in the executive field of education, Doctor Cowling is recognized as one of the ablest college administrators in the country.

Donald John Cowling was born at Travalga, Cornwall, England, August 21, 1880. His parents were John P. and Mary K. (Stephens) Cowling, his father a minister of the United Brethren Church. The family came to the United States in 1882, settling in Pennsylvania where, together with a residence of three years in Ontario, Canada, the father was identified with the ministry until his death in 1907. The mother is still living.

Doctor Cowling attended the public schools of Pennsylvania and Ontario, Canada, in 1899 entered Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania, graduating A. B. in 1902, then spent four years in Yale University until 1906, and during his post-graduate career received from that institution the A. B. degree, and the degrees Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Philosophy. During his senior year in the divinity school he was president of his class.

His work as an instructor was in Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas, where he occupied the chair of philosophy from 1906 until 1909. In 1909 Baker University conferred upon him the degree D. D. Since July 1, 1909, Doctor Cowling has been president of Carleton College, and the record of his work has already been indicated in the sketch of that institution.

Doctor Cowling has contributed a number of articles to various magazines, and several addresses on educational subjects. As a prominent member of the Congregational Church, he is president of the board of directors of the Congregational Home Mission Society of Minnesota; chairman of Committee on Organization of Congregational National Council's "Commission on Missions;" trustee of Chicago Theological Seminary; member of the State Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; and is a trustee of Carleton College. He has numerous relations with social, fraternal and scientific organizations, including: "Book and Bond" Fraternity of Yale; Sigma Xi Fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa; American Sociological Association; Western Philosophical Association; National Education Association; Religious Education Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Chicago University Club; Northfield Commercial Club; is a Lodge and Chapter Mason and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 27, 1907, Doctor Cowling married Miss Elizabeth L. Stehman, daughter of Jonas G. and Annie (Dohner) Stehman of Mountville, Pennsylvania. Their family of three daughters are named: Mary Ellen, born July 25, 1908; Elizabeth, born July 7, 1910; and Margaret, born November 16, 1911.

Hon. Charles E. Flandrau. With the death of Hon. Charles E. Flandrau, which occurred at St. Paul, September 9, 1903, there passed away one of the most distinguished characters in Minnesota's history. An eminent jurist, he was one of the first justices of the Supreme Court of the state, and his opinions and interpretations of the constitution and statutes are today permanent forms and precedents in the state jurisprudence. As a soldier he performed one of the most brilliant exploits in the military annals of the state. It has been the lot of few men to live a life of such varied and distinguished service. He was a sailor boy, a cabinet-maker, a lawyer, judge, public official, soldier and eminent citizen, and in all the relations of life he was faithful and true, so that his career remains as one of the most honorable personal records in the history of Minnesota.

Born in New York City, July 15, 1828, Charles Eugene Flandrau inherited the gifts of good ancestry, a home of culture and character, and liberal advantages. On the paternal side, his Huguenot ancestors, fleeing under persecution from La Rochelle, France, had joined the colony that founded New Rochelle in Westchester County, New York. In this old settlement was born his father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, who in his time was a fine lawyer and a man of high position. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, studied law with Judge Nathan Williams at Utica, and after his admission to the bar formed a partnership with Aaron Burr, whose erratic and unfortunate career is a familiar page of American history. In this practice they located at New York City. About 1825 Thomas H. Flandrau married Miss Elizabeth Macomb, a half-sister of Gen. Alexander Macomb, commander-in-chief of the United States army from 1828 to 1841. Several years after their mar-

riage Mr. Flandrau removed to Oneida County, New York, where he was engaged in the practice of law up to the time of his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

Charles E. Flandrau began his education at Georgetown, D. C., but at the age of thirteen he left school, determined to enter the navy. With influential friends to support him he applied to the secretary of the navy for a warrant as midshipman. He was too young by a year, so when the appointment was refused he shipped before the mast in the revenue cutter Forward. He served one year on that vessel and one year on the cutter Van Buren, and then made several coasting voyages on merchantmen. Three years of his youth were spent as a sailor, and he then returned to the land and again entered school at Georgetown. Judge Flandrau through all his life was a man of self-reliant, decisive character, and in this light the changes of occupation he made when a boy had none of the haphazardness that is associated with inconstancy and lack of application.

After a few months in school he again left and went to seek his fortune in the city of his birth. He found employment in the large mahogany mills of Mahlon Bunnell, corner of Pike and Cherry streets, and during the three years he remained there he became proficient in every branch of the business. Cabinet-making was resigned in order to enter his father's office at Whitesboro, where he began the study of law. Two years of close application brought him to the entrance of his larger career, and he was admitted to the bar of Oneida County, January 7, 1851.

After spending two or three years in partnership with his father, in the fall of 1853 he determined to locate on the western frontier in the Territory of Minnesota. He and Horace R. Bigelow arrived in St. Paul together in the latter part of November. After being admitted to the bar they opened an office on Third Street under the firm name of Bigelow & Flandrau. At that period of Minnesota history law business was scarce, and the young attorneys had many tedious intervals between "cases." This period of his career is described by Hon. Isaac Atwater, a former partner of Judge Flandrau, and the following paragraph is excerpted from the Atwater sketch:

The practice of law in Minnesota in early days was neither arduous nor specially remunerative. Some business was furnished by the United States land offices, but commerce was in its infancy and the immense and profitable business furnished the profession by the railroads was then wholly unknown. It so happened that during the winter of 1853-4 certain capitalists of St. Paul engaged the services of Mr. Flandrau to make explorations in the Minnesota Valley and to negotiate for the purchase of property there, especially the "Captain Dodd claim" at what was then called Rock Bend, now St. Peter. His report was favorable to the purchase, and he was so impressed with the prospective advantages of the country that he decided to locate in the valley himself. St. Peter was then unknown. Traverse des Sioux was the only settlement in the vicinity, and consisted of a few Indian traders and their attachés and a number of missionaries. Here he met Stuart B. Garvie, a Scotchman, who had just been appointed clerk of the District Court of Nicollet County, and occupied an office with him. Their law business was very limited. The young men were frequently at their wits' end for devices to "keep the wolf from the door." Indeed they did not wish to keep him from the door in a literal sense. Instead of an enemy the wolf became their friend. They placed the carcass of a dead pony within easy rifle shot of the back window of their office, and this proved a fatal attraction to the prairie rovers. Every night many of them fell victims to the rifles of the young lawyers, who skinned the bodies and sold the hides for 75 cents apiece.

With the opening of the season in 1854 immigration began to pour into the Minnesota Valley, and in June of that year the first house was built in St. Peter. Judge Flandrau continued to reside at Traverse des Sioux until 1864, and during this time he had risen to be one of the most eminent men of the territory and state. He became in 1854 notary public and deputy clerk and later district attorney for Nicollet County. He was elected in 1856 a member of the territorial council, but resigned after his first year and in 1857 was elected a member of the constitutional convention, as a democrat. In August, 1856, he was appointed by President Pierce agent to the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi. Following the Spirit Lake and Springfield massacres, he took an active part in pursuit of the Indians and the subsequent restoration of the two captives, Mrs. Margaret A. Marble and Miss Abbie Gardner.

In 1857, having resigned as Indian agent, he was appointed on July 17th, by President Buchanan, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota Territory. He occupied the bench as a member of this court during only one general term, January, 1858, as Minnesota soon afterward became a state. In the democratic convention of the preceding year, for nomination to state offices, Judge Flandrau was nominated for associate justice of the Supreme Court for the term of seven years. The entire democratic ticket was elected, and on the ratification of the constitution by Congress and the admission of the state early in 1858, he qualified and entered on the discharge of his duties. His record as a jurist is permanently written in the first nine volumes of the Minnesota reports. At almost every term he wrote more than his share of the opinions. He was one of the most industrious judges that ever sat on a state bench, and the judgment of his associates and of history gives him the honor of being one of the founders of the system of jurisprudence of the state, both through his work in the constitutional convention and on the supreme bench.

The first Supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work to do. The code had been recently adopted and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition, and Minnesota had not uniformly followed the precedents and lines of decisions established in any of the older states, in addition to which there was no system in the decisions of the territorial court. The construction of a large number of statutes had also to be determined for the first time. These facts, besides increasing the labors of the court much beyond the comparative length of the calendars, invested these early results of the court's decisions with an authority and importance that through all subsequent years have had their effect. The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions was always plain, simple and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous and decided.

The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. As a fact of interest to his biography it should be borne in mind that these decisions were all rendered before he attained the age of thirty-six and many of them before he was thirty.

On October 25, 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the state, a position he held during that governor's term. While he was still occupying his office of associate justice, a great series of events occurred that drew his services to the field of war and gave his name an imperishable lustre as a military character of the state.

The rising of the Sioux Indians occurred in August, 1862, the news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence in Traverse des Sioux early the morning of the 19th, brought by couriers from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. With his thorough knowledge of the Indian character and of these Indians in particular, Judge Flandrau appreciated the situation instantly, and at once sent all his own family to Minneapolis. At St. Peter he assisted in raising and equipping a company of 115 volunteers, who chose him as their captain. By noon he was in the saddle, at the head of the company, and on the way to the rescue of the Town of New Ulm. He arrived just in time. The place was already attacked by 200 savages and a considerable portion of the settlement was on fire. Flandrau and his men galloped in, charged and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires, and calmed the terror-stricken people. Hailed as the savior of the town, Judge Flandrau was unanimously chosen as commander of all the forces, and he immediately began to prepare for the attack which he knew would be resumed. The men were put under hasty discipline, and a circular barricade constructed in the center of town for shelter to the women and children. Then on the morning of the 23d, about seven hundred Indians, well armed, a majority of whom had been engaged in besieging Fort Ridgely, stormed against the defenders of New Ulm, who were about three hundred strong and most of them armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. For two days the fight raged, during which the greater part of the town was burned, ten white men were killed and fifty wounded. The Indians, whose loss was probably much greater, then retired but continued to menace the little garrison. In this situation, with ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, Judge Flandrau evacuated the town and escorted over a hundred and fifty wagons, containing the helpless and wounded, in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety.

Such is an outline of the defense of New Ulm, which in detail is one of the most thrilling chapters in the annals of the Northwest. As the leader of the rescue party and the commander of the town during the siege, Judge Flandrau gained a fame throughout the nation. As a former biographer has said: "Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a supreme court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woolsack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for swords and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleaguered town with such expedition that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted and on the qui vive might equal the time."

Throughout the remainder of the hositilities on the northwest frontier Judge Flandrau rendered important service. He was authorized by Governor Ramsey to raise troops, appoint officers over them, and generally to perform whatever service he deemed best for the defense of the southwest frontier of the state. Later he was commissioned by the governor a colonel of state militia. He raised and organized several companies of men, and as commander of the southern frontier posted them in picket garrisons from New Ulm to the Iowa line. In October, when the Indians had been driven from the state, and the state and federal forces were in complete control of the situation, he turned over his command at South Bend to Colonel Montgomery of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and then resumed the discharge of his official duties.

Judge Flandrau resigned his seat on the supreme bench in the spring of 1864, and took up the practice of law with his former associate, Judge Atwater, at Carson and Virginia City in the Territory of Nevada. He spent a year there and late in 1865 engaged in a partnership practice in the City of St. Louis. In less than a year, however, he had returned to Minnesota and in 1867 joined Judge Atwater in practice at Minneapolis. He was elected city attorney and in 1868 was chosen the first president of the board of trade of that city.

In 1870 Judge Flandrau located in St. Paul, which city remained his residence during the rest of his career. He was associated at different times with various well known lawyers, and his firm was always rated as one of the strongest in the Northwest. His name is on the list of former presidents of the Ramsey County Bar Association, and many other honors that cannot be mentioned in this sketch came to him in the course of his long and distinguished career.

In politics Judge Flandrau was a Jeffersonian democrat of the old type, and was always more of a statesman than a politician. His political convictions were seldom influenced by opportunism or party selfishness, and he often opposed the plans of his party, however without impairing his dignity and power as a leader. After the war, when Minnesota became a stronghold of republicanism, he was the democratic nominee for governor in 1867, and in 1869 for chief justice of the Supreme Court. Neither of these honors was of his own seeking, for he was never a place-hunter.

Judge Flandrau possessed an interesting personality and had friends and admirers in every portion of the state. Of kindly temper, a gentleman in all his relations, he was an ornament in all social circles. He possessed fine talents, was a forcible speaker, a good writer, and whether as judge or man of affairs possessed the scholarship and wide information which gave his opinions the character of authority.

On August 10, 1859, Judge Flandrau was married to Miss Isabella Ramsay Dinsmore, daughter of Col. James Dinsmore, of Boone County, Kentucky. At her death on June 30, 1867, she left two daughters, now Mrs. Tilden R. Selmes and Mrs. Franklin Cutcheon. Judge Flandrau married, February 28, 1871, Mrs. Rebecca Blair Riddle, who died on December 5, 1911. Mrs. Flandrau was a daughter of Judge William McClure, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Two sons were born of her marriage to Judge Flandrau: Charles Macomb Flandrau and William Blair McClure Flandrau. Few families of St. Paul have more intimate associations with the life and history of the state, and no personality

throws a more interesting and honorable distinction on the annals of the city than the late Judge Flandrau.

Alexander Ramsey. The primacy of Alexander Ramsey, who was born near Harrisburg, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815, and died in St. Paul, April 22, 1903, in the public life and private citizenship of the community in which most of his fruitful years were spent has been universally recognized. He filled many exalted official positions, in his home and in his adopted states and in the Government of the United States. He was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for two terms while a resident of his native county and state, and before he was thirty years of age. He was governor of the Territory of Minnesota for the first four years of its existence, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs; he was mayor of St. Paul from 1855 to 1857; he was governor of the State of Minnesota from 1860 to the time when he was elected to the United States Senate from Minnesota, in which he served two terms of six years each. He was secretary of war under the administration of President Hayes, and once, during that service, also acted as secretary of the navy. He filled several minor offices, such as commissioner to treat with the Indians of both the Sioux and Chippewa tribes, and commissioner to carry into effect the act of Congress for abolishing polygamy in the territory and among the people of Utah.

On his father's side he was of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Alexander Ramsey, was born in eastern Pennsylvania, and his father, Thomas Ramsey, near the Town of York, June 15, 1784. The latter was an officer in the War of 1812, and died when the subject of this sketch was about ten years old. His mother, Elizabeth Kelker, was a descendant of some of the early German settlers of Pennsylvania. It will be thus seen that he descended from two sturdy and energetic races, and in his temperament and habits he combined some of the best characteristics of both.

Left an orphan by the death of his father, young Ramsey became a protege of a grand-uncle, Frederick Kelker, a merchant of high standing in Harrisburg, in whose store he was for a time employed. When still a youth he was employed as a clerk in the office of register of deeds of Dauphin County. Of his own volition he learned the trade of carpenter as a possible resource for emergencies. He was constantly pursuing his studies, however, and at the age of eighteen was enabled to enter Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he took a partial collegiate course with intervals of teaching. In 1837 he began the study of law with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg. He completed his legal education at the law school at Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1839. He pursued his profession successfully in Harrisburg for several years. He also manifested an active interest in political affairs, as an adherent of the whig party. In the Harrison campaign of 1840 he was secretary of the state electoral college and in January, 1841, he was elected chief clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

In 1843 Mr. Ramsey was elected to Congress. In 1844 he was again nominated and elected, and would undoubtedly have received a third term but that he declined a renomination which was tendered him in 1846.

On September 10, 1845, Mr. Ramsey was united in marriage with Miss Anna Earl Jenks, a daughter of Hon. Michael H. Jenks, a judge for many years of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. From this union were born two sons, both of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Marion, now Mrs. Charles E. Furness, of St. Paul. The children of Mrs. Furness are: Alex. Ramsey Furness, living in St. Joseph, Missouri; Anna E. Ramsey Furness, and Laura Furness, of St. Paul.

In 1848 Mr. Ramsey was chairman of the state committee of the whig party and conducted the successful campaign for Zachary Taylor as President. In March, 1849, President Taylor appointed him governor of the newly created Territory of Minnesota. He accepted the honor, arriving in St. Paul May 27, 1849, and proceeded to organize the territory, as fully narrated in another volume.

As the governor of the Territory of Minnesota, which at that time extended from the St. Croix River to the Missouri River, and from the northern boundary of Iowa to the British possessions, he had the most difficult duties to perform. He was to lay the foundation of the state. He at once recognized that the wonderful natural resources of this new country required but the energy of man to develop a rich and powerful commonwealth, and among his first steps after convening the Legislature were those that led to the abandonment by the Indians of all title to their land lying between the St. Croix River on the east and a line on the west that afterwards proved to be the western boundary of the state, in such a manner as to be satisfactory to the Indians and creditable and honorable to the United States. By this treaty with the Sioux in 1851 about forty million acres of fertile land were opened to settlement. In the autumn of the same year he visited the Red River Colony, and made at Pembina a treaty with the northern Chippewas for the cession by them of thirty miles on each side of Red River. This treaty was not ratified by the Senate, but in 1863 Governor Ramsey, then senator, made another treaty, accomplishing the results aimed at in the previous one, and thus threw the great and fertile Red River Valley open to settlement.

In 1857, at the first state election, he was nominated by the republican party for governor, but, after a gallant contest the party did not succeed in carrying its ticket for causes which need not now be enumerated. Two years later he was again nominated for the same office, and this time received a handsome majority. He was inaugurated January 2, 1860. At that time the state was in debt, taxes were difficult to collect, and many other troubles were to be contended with, but his administration was a very successful one, and the finances of the state soon showed a great improvement. He even asked the Legislature to reduce his own salary from $2,500 a year to $1,500 a year, an evidence of public spirit and patriotism which we see rarely displayed in these days. His measures of economy resulted in greatly reducing public expenditure in relieving the burdens of the taxpayers.

He must be credited mainly with saving the liberal grants of school lands and the funds derived therefrom from the despoilers, and bringing the lands and the funds to a position where they rest securely under the guaranty and protection of the

constitution. The grant to the university by the United States was saved by the course adopted by him as governor of the state during his first term and the great growth and prosperity of that institution is due as much to him, and probably more, than to any other one man.

The dark clouds of civil war began to gather towards the close of 1860, and in April, 1861, the armed struggle commenced by the attack on Fort Sumter. Governor Ramsey was in Washington at this time, and hearing of the fall of that fort at once called on President Lincoln and tendered to him 1,000 men from Minnesota to aid in suppressing the insurrection. President Lincoln had not then issued his proclamation calling for troops, and this tender of troops by Governor Ramsey was the first offer of armed support to the Government made during the memorable crisis. The treasury of the state at this time was empty, no appropriation had been made for this purpose and the Legislature would not convene until the winter following, but his standing was such in the business world that he was able to clothe, arm and equip in all respects for active service at least five regiments of infantry of 1,000 men each, several batteries and some squadrons of cavalry.

When more than five thousand troops had left the state and were serving in the armies at the South and a call, accompanied with a draft, had been made upon all the states for 300,000 more troops, and the State of Minnesota was well advanced in meeting this call, there occurred one of those Indian uprisings upon our frontier, without any previous warning, that caused all men to tremble and laid many prostrate with fear. Following an evening that was peaceful and serene, a morning came filled with destruction and dismay, threatening the desolation of the western frontier of Minnesota for 300 miles. The Sioux nation of Indians had suddenly declared war, and, like all the wars of those savages, it was waged against women and children. None were spared or allowed to escape except the armed soldier, and many of these were shot from ambuscade. This was enough to arouse all the fire of the governor and bring into strongest action those faculties that he had inherited from Revolutionary sires. He saw the desolation of the frontiers going on, and the population fleeing from the state. He immediately summoned all the resources of the state, turned all the able-bodied men back to the frontiers, fought battles, defensive and offensive, without organized troops, using the farmers with their shot-guns and men of every class with their most available weapons, to fight in lines of battle, and judges of the Supreme Court, who had received no military education to command them.

Governor Ramsey called his long-time political rival, Gen. H. H. Sibley, to the chief command, and in a remarkably short campaign the savages were defeated in battle and driven beyond the boundaries of the state, all their white prisoners were released and confidence was restored to the people of the frontier, never afterward to be seriously menaced.

In January, 1863, Governor Ramsey was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and in 1869, at the close of his term, was re-elected for six years more. During this period he served as chairman on several important standing committees, among them those on postoffices and postroads, on territories, etc. Postal reform occupied much of his attention during this time. He first introduced the bill for the repeal of the franking abuse, and visited France in 1869 to urge cheaper international postage, which was not long afterwards adopted. The improvement of the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries; the aiding of the Northern Pacific Railroad; assisting the territories of Dakota and Montana to obtain necessary legislation; the encouragement of trade with Manitoba, and other measures to benefit the Northwest, found in Senator Ramsey an active supporter. No member of Congress during his term worked harder or more successfully for the interests of his constituency, or for the general prosperity of the Union than he.

Governor Ramsey was appointed secretary of war by President Hayes, and served until the close of that term, in 1881. He administered the department with great wisdom and discretion. During his administration as much preparation was made for the defense of our great cities on the sea coast by procuring the heaviest ordnance and adopting the most skillful methods of operating the same with efficiency as has been made in any like period. He often administered the department of the navy as acting secretary while he was secretary of war.

He served from 1882 to 1886 under an appointment by President Arthur as a member of the Utah Commission, provided for by the "Edmunds Act."

Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey departed this life November 29, 1884, aged fifty-eight years. No biography of Senator Ramsey would be complete without doing full justice to the memory of this superior woman. From the day of her advent into Minnesota in 1849 to her death, a period of thirty-five years, Mrs. Ramsey was one of the foremost figures in society, if not the most prominent in social circles of both St. Paul and Washington. Endowed by nature with a striking personal beauty, with a commanding and queenly presence, with amiable and winning manners, Mrs. Ramsey remained unchangingly the center of an admiring circle of friends. During this time she was foremost not only as a generous supporter, but as an active worker in every charitable and benevolent movement in St. Paul, and was a sincere member of her church. And while no domestic and maternal duties were omitted, her spacious residence was continually the scene of those charming receptions and entertainments which gave enjoyment to her large circle of friends, and where she dispensed a generous hospitality with a grace and attractiveness which were one of the noted features in social life here for a generation.

Governor Ramsey lived to the venerable age of nearly eighty-eight years, blessed with intellectual and physical vigor to the last. After his retirement from public life he enjoyed seventeen years of a serene and beautiful "old age," ever alert and interested in current events; ever solicitous for the welfare of the city, state and nation he had served so faithfully; ever showered with abundant testimonials of the affectionate esteem of his fellow citizens.

He was the wise counsellor in many enterprises for the public good. He was the honored guest at innumerable civic and patriotic functions. He served as president of the State Historical Society,

of which he was a life-long member, and to which he had been a great benefactor. He was a leading spirit at the reunions of the Old Settlers' Association. He was an honored member of the Loyal Legion and keenly relished its convocations. He was a trustee of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church and a regular attendant at its services.

In physical appearance, he was a large, well-formed, fine loking gentleman, with a countenance expressive of dignity, force, and, at the same time, of amiability, and always beaming with good humor. As a conversationalist, Governor Ramsey was very entertaining, having seen so much of "men and things" in his long and active life, and having a tenacious memory full of valuable reminiscences. His venerable and dignified form was well known on our streets and in public places, and he enjoyed meeting with his old associates in a social way.

He died April 22, 1903, full of years and of honors. Numerous tributes were paid to his memory. The Committee of the Loyal Legion, composed of Gen. John B. Sanborn, Gen. J. W. Bishop, Gen. L. F. Hubbard and Mr. Joseph A. Wheelock, concluded its memorial with these significant words:

"What remains in store for the rising generation it is not for us of the generation now passing away to say, but we know that none of us shall ever see in the high official positions of the state and nation his like again."

Horace Austin. Among the governors of Minnesota who became residents of St. Paul after the expiration of their official term and continued, as citizens, the social relations formed while in executive position, was the subject of this sketch. His son and two of his daughters still abide here, illustrating in their several spheres of useful activity a recognition of the obligations imposed by their heritage of honor.

Horace Austin was born October 15, 1831, at Canterbury, Connecticut. He was the son of a substantial farmer, and the family was of good New England stock. He was reared on the home farm. His education, after the public school, was finished at an academy in Litchfield, Maine. Subsequently he taught in Belgrade Academy, of which institution he was for a short time the principal. From there he went to Augusta, Maine, and studied law in the office of the Hon. Lot Morrill, for many years United States senator.

Smitten with the western fever, in 1856 he turned his ambitious footsteps to Minnesota in search of home and fortune, and finally located at St. Peter. He was then twenty-five years of age. He at once began the practice of his profession as a lawyer.

In 1862, on the breaking out of the Indian war, he promptly enlisted as a private in the St. Peter Frontier Guards. He was afterward made first lieutenant of the company. He participated in the second battle of New Ulm. Immediately afterward the First Regiment of Mounted Rangers was organized. For this regiment Horace Austin raised Company B, and was mustered into the United States service as captain, October 29, 1862. He served until the close of hostilities, making an excellent military record.

His next step was in the judicial line. He was elected judge of the District Court for the Sixth District, embracing his home county of Nicollet with others, in 1864. He soon took high rank as a just, independent and fearless judge.

In 1869 Judge Austin was nominated by the state convention, on the first ballot, as republican candidate for governor of Minnesota. He was duly elected and served two terms in the executive chair, declining a third term, which was very generally urged upon him. His administration was signalized by many measures of state-wide importance pressed by him on the Legislature, and enforced by his executive action. One of his administrative acts was the appointment of William Windom as United States senator to fill a vacancy.

After leaving the governorship, Austin was appointed by President Grant third auditor of the treasury at Washington, a position of great responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with credit for four years.

Returning to Minnesota and resuming the practice of law, Governor Austin was, in 1887, appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill as state railroad commissioner, which position he occupied four years. McGill had served Austin as his private secretary during all the incumbency by the latter of the executive office.

The later years of Governor Austin's life were spent in travel or in tranquil ease at his summer home on the shores of Lake Minnetonka. He visited Alaska, and spent many months in California, indulging to the utmost his love of nature, as well as his taste for research and exploration.

He died November 7, 1905, as the result of a surgical operation, from which he had apparently rallied and from which full recovery was confidently expected. Thus passed from life a man of mark in the history of the commonwealth, leaving behind a legacy of brightness and encouragement to coming generations of Minnesotans.

Governor Austin was married in March, 1859, to Miss Mary Lena Morrill, of Augusta, Maine, who survived him for five years, and continued to reside in St. Paul. Of this union were born five daughters and one son, as follows: Mrs. Lenora Hamlin, of St. Paul; Alice Austin, an artist of Boston; Ida W. Austin, who died March 22, 1888; Herbert W. Austin, of St. Paul; Mabel married to Dr. Ernest Southard, professor in Harvard Medical College, Boston; and Helen Horace Austin, teacher in the Central High School, St. Paul.

Richard Chute. Graven deeply and with clear distinction on the history of the State of Minnesota are the name and works of Richard Chute, who was a pioneer of pioneers and who died in Chicago, August 1, 1893. He stood as an honored member of a striking group of men whose influence in the civic and material development of Minnesota was most potent and benignant. His fair fame rests on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his clear-cut, sane, distinct character, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character was the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of large achievement were his, as well as the honors of a worthy ancestry.

Mr. Chute first came to what is now the State of Minnesota over sixty years ago, several years prior to the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, and his initial activities in the Northwest were in connection with the fur trade. With the passing years his activities touched virtually all phases of enterprise and industry through which was evolved this great commonwealth, and Minne-

Rich. Church

sota shall ever owe to him a debt of gratitude for the practical and important work which he accomplished in its behalf, the while his strong and noble personality should cause his name and memory to be revered in the city and state that represented his home during the greater part of his active and useful career. He maintained his home in Minneapolis from 1854 until his death.

Richard Chute claimed the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, and he was a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. The genealogy in the agnatic line is traced back to Alexander Chute, who was a resident of Taunton, England, in 1268, and who was a scion of one of the fine old families of Norman blood who accompanied William the Conquerer to England. The original representatives of the name in America came to New England long prior to the war of the Revolution. A number of maternal ancestors of Mr. Chute were patriot soldiers of the continental line in that struggle, among the number having been Capt. Roger Clapp, known in history as the commander of the "Castle," now known as Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor.

Mr. Chute was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, September 23, 1820, the "Queen City" having been at that time little more than a village. He was a son of Rev. James and Martha (Hewes) Chute, who were folk of superior intellectual attainments, and who removed from the East to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the early pioneer days, the father becoming a teacher in a private school in that city and later a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, as a pioneer representative of which in Ohio he labored many years with consecrated zeal and devotion. From Cincinnati he removed with his family to Columbus, the capital of Ohio, where he remained until 1831, when he established his home in Fort Wayne, Indiana. His death occurred there in 1835, and his devoted wife passed away two years previously.

The early education of Mr. Chute was received under the able and effective direction and preceptorship of his parents, and as a lad of twelve years he found employment in the store conducted by S. and H. Hanna & Co. at Fort Wayne. He was but fifteen years old at the time of his father's death, and as he was the eldest of the children, he assumed heavy responsibilities, with unselfish devotion caring for the younger children. He was in the employ of various firms in Fort Wayne, and in 1841, about the time of attaining his majority, he there accepted a position as clerk for W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who were extensive fur dealers. In 1844 this firm decided to establish a trading post at Good Roads Village, eight miles above Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and Mr. Chute was sent out to assume charge of this preliminary work. Incidentally he visited the Falls of St. Anthony and came to a full appreciation of the splendid advantages which were here offered for the development of a large city of much industrial and commercial importance. He continued to be actively identified with the fur trade for a number of years, having become a partner of the Ewings in 1845 and later becoming a member of the firm of P. Choteau, Jr., & Co. In 1854 he established his home at St. Anthony, the virtual nucleus of the City of Minneapolis. Here he became largely interested in real estate, and soon acquired part ownership in the land controlling the water power on the east side of the river, a property then owned by Franklin Steele and other representative pioneers. Two years later the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company was incorporated, and Mr. Chute became its agent, a position which he retained until 1868, when he became president of the company. He continued as executive head of the corporation until its property was sold to James J. Hill, the great railroad builder of the Northwest. This company developed the power at the falls and thus gave impetus to the upbuilding of the great flour-milling industry that has given the Minnesota metropolis world-wide fame.

In 1865 Mr. Chute established the real estate firm known as Chute Brothers, in which was included his brother Samuel H. Chute. This firm long conducted most extensive operations and was influential in the development and upbuilding of Minneapolis. Richard Chute likewise became actively identified, at various times, with important industrial and commercial enterprises that proved specially successful. His public service in the interest of the city and state were extensive and varied. In association with R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy he supervised the expenditure of the public funds raised for the purpose of clearing the channel of the Mississippi River between Minneapolis and Fort Snelling and making the stream available for steamboat traffic between these points. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed by Gov. Henry M. Rice, a delegate from Minnesota Territory to aid in securing at the national capital the congressional enactment of the railroad land-grant bill, and with his coadjutor, H. T. Welles, succeeded in bringing about this important desideratum, the eventual result of which was the construction of 1,400 miles of railroad in Minnesota. He was made a charter director of several of the railroad companies, and was especially prominent and influential in the affairs of the Great Northern Railway Company. He was one of the organizers of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, of which he served as a director for many years and of which he was president two years.

In 1862 Governor Ramsey appointed Mr. Chute special quartermaster for a detachment of troops at Fort Ripley, and later he was made assistant quartermaster of the state, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 until the close of the Civil war he was United States provost marshal for Hennepin County, Minnesota, and aside from his local activities he did all in his power to support the Union arms in the great conflict that perpetuated the integrity of the nation.

Few have exercised greater or more loyal influence than did Richard Chute in connection with the work that has been done to preserve St. Anthony Falls—first through his association with the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and later, after three failures to obtain for the purpose the passage of a land-grant bill, he finally succeeded in securing from Congress an appropriation of $50,000 for the making of permanent improvements that should conserve the local water power at the falls. This sum, together with subsequent congressional appropriations and municipal subscriptions, made possible the construction of the present concrete dyke and permanent apron.

While he was identified with the fur-trading business with the Indians Mr. Chute became well acquainted with and won the confidence of various Indian tribes of the Northwest, and thus he was enabled to wield much influence in effecting treaties

with the Indians. He was present at the signing of the treaties at Agency City, in 1842, with the Sac and Fox Indians; in 1846 he was in Washington when the Winnebagoes sold the "neutral ground;" and he was present at Mendota and Traverse des Sioux when were concluded the Sioux treaties that opened Minnesota to settlement.

A man of broad intellectual ken, well fortified convictions, mature judgment and impregnable integrity, Mr. Chute gave himself with characteristic vigor and ability to fostering those undertakings that tended to conserve the progress and prosperity of the city and state of his adoption. He served several years as a member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and he was one of the organizers of the republican party in Minnesota, having had about twenty associates in this work and having ever afterward continued a stalwart advocate of the party's principles and policies.

Mr. Chute continued in active business until 1882, when impaired health caused his retirement. Thereafter he passed much of his time in the southern states until his death, which occurred on the 1st of August, 1893, the mortal remains of this honored pioneer finding a resting place in beautiful Lakewood Cemetery, a history of which is given on other pages of this publication.

In 1850 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chute to Miss Mary Eliza Young, who, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, still resides in Minneapolis, a city that is endeared to her by the gracious memories and associations of many years. She is one of the revered pioneer women of the Minnesota metropolis, and it is pleasing to note that she retains her mental and physical powers to a wonderful degree, and is alert and active for one upon whose head rests the crown of the octogenarian. Mr. and Mrs. Chute became the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Charles R., engaged in business in New York City; William Y., in the real estate business in Minneapolis; and Grace F., the widow of Gen. Joshua W. Jacobs, U. S. A., who died in California in 1905.

Thomas Cochran, whose name was for many years a household word in St. Paul, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 31, 1843, one of a family of five children. His father was James B. Cochran, a Scotchman by birth, and his mother was Catherine (Bayliss) Cochran, of Brooklyn. In his home he enjoyed the very best intellectual and moral training. Here and in the church to which his parents were deeply attached was laid the solid foundation of the Christian faith and character which so richly adorned his later life.

After completing his preparatory education in the Polytechnic School of Brooklyn he entered the University of New York, whence he was graduated in the class of 1863, one of the honor men of his class. Thereafter he went to the Columbia College law school, and upon graduation therefrom he was admitted to the New York bar. It is easy thus to trace the elements that entered into the makeup of Mr. Cochran. Take his generous and noble nature; his active and vigorous mind inherited from his parents; to them add rare home and church influence; the education and discipline of two of the best institutions in the land; years of membership in the famous Seventh Regiment of New York City; the culture and atmosphere of the metropolis of America and all its wonderful displays of interest in the Civil war, and you have Thomas Cochran,—the Christian gentleman; the man of culture and of noble mien; of rich and varied information; of scholarly habits; of brave sympathies; of ardent public spirit; of burning patriotism; and of deep religious conviction.

When he was attending the law school in New York he became deeply interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. of that city. After practicing law for a short time in New York he came to St. Paul, in the fall of 1868, in the interest of his health. In the following spring he returned to New York, but, taking ill again, he once more came to St. Paul, where he resided until his death,—his residence here being in all thirty-seven years.

In St. Paul he did not at once take up the practice of law, but first joined (in 1869) in the organization of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and later entered the real estate business. With his native gifts, training and culture, Mr. Cochran would have achieved high distinction in public life, but he was a man of very strong home attachments and of public spirit, and he was drawn into the real estate business partly by his great desire to see the city grow and develop. He had caught the metropolitan spirit in New York and he conceived of St. Paul as a great city in embryo, —as having a great future which he ardently worked to realize.

He was at different times the head of several real estate firms, as Cochran & Walsh (James R.), 1871-8; Cochran, Rice & Walsh (S. B.); and Cochran & Walsh. In 1898 the Northwestern Investment Company was organized, with Mr. Cochran as its president. It was when president of this company that he secured the building of the first electric street car line from Victoria Street along Grand to Cretin Avenue, and it was, among other things, the success of this line that led to the rapid change of the cable and horse car lines of both cities into electric lines, giving a service not excelled in the country.

It would require many pages to recite in detail the services of Thomas Cochran to the city of St. Paul. He was a born leader. He took an active part in the agitation and effort that secured the building of the first iron bridge across the Mississippi at Fort Snelling—a splendid service. That Summit Avenue was given a width of 200 feet and made a beautiful drive from Lexington Avenue to the river was due in no small degree to his indefatigable labors. When a valuable tract of land near the transfer was offered as a site for Macalester College, finding that the location was deemed unsuitable owing to its proximity to so many railroad tracks and other adjuncts of such a place, he was largely instrumental in making the arrangements by which the present splendid site of that great institution was secured. The first printed list of trustees of this college, selected by Rev. E. D. Neil, D. D., includes the name of Thomas Cochran. He served in this capacity with characteristic energy until 1898.

This is but an instance of the zeal with which Mr. Cochran devoted himself to innumerable projects of the education, moral, religious and material advancement of the city. During a long series of years if at any time it was desired to send a man to the front to hold the firing line in an emergency, the public mind turned instinctively to him. He represented the Chamber of Commerce, the

Commercial Club, the Christian Associations, the public charities, the churches, the school interests and the citizens at large on many trying occasions as the organizer, leader and spokesman of strong communities working for uplift and advancement, or resisting some serious menace.

He had unusual gifts as an orator—a fine voice, excellent diction, dignified and attractive presence, with great skill in marshalling facts and arguments. He was admirable in impromptu and after dinner speeches, and his addresses, prepared with much care, were of a high order. Examples were his address reviewing the work of the House of Hope during the first fifty years of its history, delivered before the men of the church in the Commercial Club rooms; his eloquent denunciation of the proposed prize fight in the old City Hall, and his address on "The City," given in several of the churches of this city.

Into his church he carried the same alert and intrepid interest that characterized his other activities. He was for long years an active, efficient elder in the House of Hope Church, and for many years the teacher of a large adult Bible class; few teachers of adults could question and draw out and interest his members as well as he.

Mr. Cochran died on Christmas morning of 1906. In announcing the news the Dispatch well said: "A cloud comes over this community today to mar the local festivities when it is announced that Thomas Cochran died this morning." In the city papers, all paid the warmest tributes to his memory. He lived the life of a consistent Christian gentleman, and it can be said of him, which is the highest praise, that the world is much the better off for his having been permitted to live. He lived for his fellow men more than for himself. The funeral obsequies in the House of Hope Church were attended by a large concourse of citizens.

On the 26th of November, 1867, in New York City, Mr. Cochran married Miss Emilie B. Walsh, daughter of Alexander R. and Emilie M. (Brown) Walsh, of New York City. Six children were born of this union: Alexander R., who died in 1893; Thomas Cochran, Jr., vice president of the Astor Trust Company of New York; Emily, William, Moncrieff and Louise.

Cushman Kellogg Davis. No citizen of Minnesota has conferred greater distinction on the state than her illustrious son, Cushman K. Davis. In the higher walks of jurisprudence, of oratory, of statemanship, and of diplomacy—as advocate, governor, senator, and wise counsellor in vital emergencies, he was the peer of the greatest men in the nation. His fame is a precious heritage of this fortunate commonwealth.

He was born at Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, June 16, 1838, and died at St. Paul, November 27, 1900. On the maternal side he was a direct descendant of Mary Allerton, the last survivor of the Mayflower passengers, who married the son of Robert Cushman, the pilgrim "Minister of Plymouth." His paternal ancestry was also of substantial Puritan stock. When he was two years old the future senator's parents moved to the neighborhood of Waukesha, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming for the next fifteen years, the son doing his share of the work as his strength developed.

He was an intellectual youth, and his vigorous mental faculties were trained in the district school, in Carroll College and in Michigan University, whence he graduated in 1857. He then engaged in the study of law, became a member of the Waukesha bar in 1859, and remained in active practice until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment for the Civil war. He served with distinction until 1864, when, on account of poor health, he was compelled to resign. He had attained the rank of first lieutenant, and was attached to the staff of General W. A. Gorman.

In 1865 he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, took up the practice of the law, and soon became noted as one of the ablest, most prominent and most eloquent members of the bar, with a large and lucrative practice. His successive partners here were W. A. Gorman, C. D. O'Brien, Augustus Wilson, Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance. He was a member of the Legislature in 1867; United States attorney for Minnesota from 1868 until 1873, and governor of the state in 1874 and 1875. He was one of the regents of the State University from 1882 till 1898. In 1887 he was elected United States senator, and re-elected in 1893 and 1899. He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate from March, 1897, till his death, and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris which terminated the war with Spain.

This is the mere outer shell of his extensive public career, and gives but a scant clew to his greatness and worth. To trace his life, the development of his vigorous mind, and its wonderful resources from youth to manhood is to scan a human epic, inspiring in its progress, grand and enduring in its results and outcome.

His early years in St. Paul were zealously devoted to his profession, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the state. But he always kept in touch with public affairs. In 1871 he prepared a lecture on "Modern Feudalism," which voiced the popular grievance against railroad exactions, and delivered it in many towns. That address, and his avowed attitude on the great questions of public concern, led him into the governor's chair, came near sending him to the United States Senate at that time, and forever endeared him to the people, who never ceased to have confidence in his integrity, his wisdom and his honesty of purpose. After one term in the executive chair he declined re-election, and again resumed his calling as a lawyer, with more success and greater vigor than ever before. And in the meanwhile, though not in office, he remained one of the acknowledged leaders of the republican party in the state, and was always ready and active to battle for the cause and for the best interests of the people.

In 1887, in obedience to a pressing demand, the Legislature elected him to the United States Senate. He went there in the maturity of his great powers, better equipped for the work before him than most men who enter the Senate. He went in middle life, an accomplished lawyer, a profound student and a learned scholar, well versed in public affairs. He at once became one of the leaders of the Senate, but it was not until he became chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the controversy with Spain became acute that his true forum was found. His speeches and his reports on our relations with England, with Spain, on the war with Spain, and on the treaty of Paris were epics of

wisdom and eloquence seldom excelled. He rendered clear and lucid the most profound and most intricate problems of diplomacy and statecraft. When he had spoken there was little more to be said on the subject. While he seemed listless and indifferent to the mere routine work of the Senate, yet when great questions were at stake and great problems were to be solved he was always on the alert. He studied and passed upon public affairs, both at home and abroad, with the instinct and purpose of a statesman, never in the spirit of a mere time-server or politician. He made some great speeches in the Senate, worthy of any period in its history, which will stand for accuracy, wealth of learning, beauty of diction and strength of argumentation as models. Some of the best were upon topics involving foreign relations, which though of remarkable beauty of expression, evidencing complete mastery of the subject, listened to by a full Senate with rapt attention, are lost to the world because they were spoken in the secrecy of executive session.

Two novel alternatives were presented to the commissioners in the negotiations at Paris as to Porto Rico and the Philippines alike. They were whether we should annex those islands or whether we should abandon them to Spain. The choice of annexation was inevitable, yet it was a great trial. Spain claimed the Philippines with the anxiety of a lion deprived of its prey, and we resisted that claim with the firmness that had already inscribed on our banners, "Deliverance to the oppressed." On that commission and afterwards in the Senate Mr. Davis stood by this great purpose, and it became the supreme law of the land. The fame that is thus interwoven with these events will grow brighter as time grows longer, and nations grow greater, and truth spreads its dominion over the nations now in darkness.

He was never extreme and never erratic; he was always courteous and always independent and manly. He had a high and honorable sense of conviction and of responsibility, with a certain reserve that modestly emphasized rather than diminished the dignity and weight of his opinions. The play of a fine fancy sometimes fringed his serious discourses with phosphorescent fire, but never an unseemly word or misplaced levity marred or belittled his utterances.

His was a daring mind. He had no time for inconsequential thought. Mentally "he walked the mountain ranges." No problem in the domain of international law or diplomacy was too complicated or monumental for his mental grasp. There was about him nothing of mental or moral timidity. He shrank from no responsibility; no specter or phantom danger had terror for him. Once convinced of the true course, he would guide the craft whose rudder was in his hands through any sea with unshaken nerves and will as firm as adamant.

A striking illustration of his courage was given in his famous telegram to the Duluth workingmen in July, 1894. A labor conflict of giant proportions was in progress. A resolution was introduced in the United States Senate, the object of which was to allow strikers to stop all railway traffic, providing they did not interfere with the carriage of the United States mails. A committee, assuming to speak in the name of the workingmen of Duluth, wired Senator Davis requesting him to support the resolution. The message arrived after he had gone to bed. Without waiting to dress, he wrote in pencil and sent back by the messenger an answer in which he unequivocally refused to support the resolution, saying:

"I have received your telegram. I will not support the resolution. It is against your own real welfare. It is also a blow at the security, peace, and rights of millions of people who never harmed you or your associates. My duty to the Constitution and the laws forbids me to sustain a resolution to legalize lawlessness. The same duty rests upon you and your associates. The power to regulate commerce among the several states is vested by the Constitution in Congress. Your associates have ursurped that power at Hammond and other places, and have destroyed commerce between the states in these particular instances. You are rapidly approaching the overt act of levying war against the United States, and you will find the definition of that in the Constitution. I trust that wiser thoughts will again control. You might as well ask me to vote to dissolve the Government."

This message, instinct with the courage of a patriot and the kindness of a father, was published at once in all the newspapers of the country, and was everywhere regarded as "the word fitly spoken." Dread vanished. All felt safe on learning that so strong, so just, so gentle a soul was in the halls of power.

Senator Davis was a conspicuous example of the scholar in politics. His reading, both in history and in general literature, was comprehensive and minute; but in this respect, as in others, he followed the instinct of his own taste and preference rather than any hard and fast programme of study. His library was his most congenial habitat. Thither with unerring certainty he might be traced in the intervals of professional engagements or public business. His books had gathered about him in answer to the call of his mind for companionship and counsel. He was not a writer of many books. A life given to war, to the law, and to politics left him no opportunity to enter upon a field where he might have won a distinction which he would have valued above all others. A lecture upon Hamlet; an address upon Madam Roland; a little volume upon the Law of Shakespeare, was all that he found time for in this direction. After leaving college he had taught himself French and Italian so that he read both with absolute ease and fluency —no small feat to be performed by a boy who went from the college to the camp and then fought his way up at the bar and in politics amid the sharp competition of a young and growing state.

One of the favorite subjects of his youthful investigation was destined to afford Mr. Davis his chief avenue of distinction in public life. No contemporary statesman excelled him in acquaintance with international law. All the elementary works on the subject in English, French and Italian were familiar to him, and he was profoundly versed in diplomatic precedents and history. His conceded pre-eminence as an international lawyer is the strongest certificate to his abilities and attainments. These qualifications were recognized early in his senatorial service, and it is well known that many successive secretaries of state availed themselves of his great store of knowledge, always courteously at their command. If the files of the state department were available, the special subjects of investigation with which he was charged and the labor

involved in their investigation would disclose a record of signal public service. They belong to an unwritten history traceable only in the policy of the nation.

He was ever a strong and decided republican, and never faltered in his allegiance to the party of his faith. Yet, in his thought and action upon momentous themes of national and international importance, he endeavored to bear himself as a patriot rather than a partisan; to examine them from the highest plane for the greatest public welfare, and to lift their consideration above the depths of petty and passionate discussion into the loftier and serener atmosphere of true statesmanship.

Senator Davis was an exceptionally methodical man. That was one reason why he accomplished so much and with such apparent ease. It was his practice, for example, to reach his committee room in the Senate every morning promptly at 8:30. There he would meet his stenographer, and read his letters, and indicate the answer to each. He answered every letter that he received.

As the crystal waters of the state he loved, as its name implies, catch and reflect every hue and tint of the skies above them, so his delicate and refined nature seemed to catch all that was beautiful in his wide horizon of history, literature and poetry and reflect it back in the glowing imagery of his language. The exordium of an address delivered on the battlefield of Gettysburg on July 2, 1897, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue erected by the State of Minnesota to commemorate the never-to-be-forgotten charge made there by the First Regiment, Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, on the 2d day of July, 1863, will serve as an illustration of his style:

"How lovingly Peace, enrobed in her imperial mantle of golden harvests, reigns over this delicious landscape! The refulgent armor of war now rusts beneath our feet. The cannon that we see here in position among the ranks which sleep in the invincible array of death are silent forever. Peace now holds an unbroken sway over our dear land. And yet thirty-four years ago today she fled affrighted from this scene. The fiery chariots of war were reaping here her fields and were gathering a harvest of men into that tabernacle of never ending rest, wherein all grains and fruits and flowers and men and all living things must be garnered at last."

Senator Davis, who, after a long series of expanding successes, became the master mind in American diplomacy, dominating, almost unconsciously, it is true, but none the less dominating, the mighty minds that composed the peace commission and virtually created the treaty of Paris, which in the years that lie before us will come to be regarded as one of the world's greatest triumphs in diplomacy, met death with that same calm, indomitable courage with which he had overcome every obstacle that confronted him in life. His robust constitution had been undermined by over-work in the public service. In the midst of a triumphal tour of the country, as an orator in the presidential campaign of 1900, his strength failed and he returned to St. Paul, where he died on the 18th of November. He was buried in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

Frederick Driscoll filled worthily for a long period, crowded with important events, a conspicuous place in the annals of this city and state, besides attaining positions of nation-wide influence in the realms where his professional activities were exercised. He was a man of forceful and generous nature, with a fertile mind well stocked with ideas and lavish in their outlay. Warm-hearted, open-handed, large-minded, with a certain profusion in his intellectual expenditures, as if conscious of an overflowing reserve, his powers were wonderfully at his command on those occasions when the exigencies of the moment required him in some public assembly to present his views on an important subject under discussion.

He was equally at home in a political convention, at the Chamber of Commerce, or at a great meeting called to decide on measures to meet an impending crisis. He made no oratorical efforts, but the clearness of statement, the persuasiveness of his manner of reasoning, all combined to win assent and disarm opposition.

Frederick Driscoll was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1834. His boyhood was spent in that city where he received a liberal school and academic education. He formed plans for a mercantile career and was trained in that direction, with no premonitions of the wide divergence therefrom the future years would bring.

In the summer of 1856 he came west and found employment for a few months at Clinton, Iowa. He arrived in Minnesota in October, 1857, and, after a short stay in St. Paul, located at Belle Plaine in Scott County as bookkeeper for the land company which exploited the townsite. This company suffered some financial reverses; Mr. D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, a leading merchant, was made assignee and Mr. Driscoll became his agent. Among the assets of the land company was a weekly newspaper, the Inquirer, which, after many vicissitudes, suspended publication in 1861. At the suggestion of Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Driscoll accepted the newspaper plant in payment of arrearages due for his services. He was not a practical printer, but he embarked on this untried venture, which was to shape and control the work of a lifetime, with a youthful self-reliance fully justified by the result.

Meantime other important events occurred in Mr. Driscoll's history. In 1859 he was married at Belle Plaine to Miss Anne Brown, of New York. In November, 1860, he was elected to the State Legislature from Scott County. He served during the session of 1861 efficiently. In the session of 1862 he was elected secretary of the Senate. In November, 1862, he removed his printing office from Le Sueur to St. Paul and established the Daily Union. In February, 1863, he was elected state printer. Soon afterwards the Union was merged into the Press; J. A. Wheelock was editor and Mr. Frederick Driscoll, publisher—and thus began the association that was destined to endure so long and so creditably to both.

There were giants in those days, and Frederick Driscoll was with them and of them. He stood shoulder high with the pioneers like Alexander Ramsey, Henry M. Rice, H. H. Sibley and William R. Marshall. He kept step with the developments worked out by E. F. Drake, W. L. Banning, W. F. Davidson, George L. Becker, Oliver Dalrymple, Thomas Lowry and James J. Hill, the empire-builders—the men who did things. He sat in council with such financiers as Erastus Edgerton, Horace Thompson and H. P. Upham. He measured up to the intellectual standard of jurists like Gilfillan,

Cornell, Cole, Flandrau, R. R. Nelson and George B. Young. In politics he was the trusted adviser of Windom, Pillsbury, Dunnell, Washburn, Wilkinson, John B. Sanborn and Cushman K. Davis; the dreaded antagonist of Donnelly, Eugene Wilson, Norton and Coggswell. He was the co-worker in business enterprises with John Nicols, C. D. Strong, P. H. Kelley, C. W. Hackett, Channing Seabury and J. C. Burbank. He worked in the ranks of journalism for the upbuilding of the state, heart to heart, with J. A. Wheelock, W. S. King, J. A. Leonard and Daniel Sinclair. He walked hand in hand in gracious deeds of philanthropy and benevolence with D. W. Ingersoll, Wilford L. Wilson, D. R. Noyes and Thomas Cochran. With bowed head, reverently, he marched abreast of churchmen like S. Y. McMasters, D. R. Breed, E. D. Neill, H. B. Whipple and John Ireland, in paths that lead to righteousness through Christian faith and hope.

It were an honor to any man who sustained himself for a long series of years on terms of acknowledged equality in a companionship like this, emulating the brotherhood at King Arthur's table round, the goodliest fellowship of famous knights whereof the world holds record. Frederick Driscoll thus sustained himself and more. In numerous vital emergencies he was pushed forward, in one or another of these several fields of usefulness and honor, to a position of applauded leadership, and in no such case did he fail to amply vindicate the preferment.

In May, 1870, Mr. Wheelock was appointed postmaster of St. Paul. Mr. Driscoll became assistant postmaster and for five years performed the duties of that position in addition to those of business manager of the Daily Press.

Shortly after relinquishing this office, the Press was consolidated with the Pioneer under the title Pioneer-Press, which it retains until this day. Later the management acquired the Morning Tribune and Evening Mail, at Minneapolis, suspended their publication, and for a time held a monopoly of the daily newspaper field of the Twin Cities, except for the St. Paul Evening Dispatch.

Mr. Driscoll was necessarily the prime factor in negotiating and effecting these several fusions or amalgamations, in each case adding to the prestige and profits of his great journal. Whether the ablest survive, or only those ablest to survive, the survivals concededly get the credit and reap the reward. In his admirable history of Minnesota Journalism, Mr. D. S. B. Johnston traces out the pedigree of the Pioneer Press and shows that nineteen daily and weekly newspapers were, first and last, absorbed into its ravenous organism.

The history of the Press and the Pioneer Press, in its business relations and in many of their political and journalistic aspects, for thirty-six years was the history of Frederick Driscoll. Nor were his political activities restricted to the newspaper columns. In 1867 he was appointed chairman of the republican state central committee, and held the position until 1870, conducting with skill the campaigns which resulted in the second election of Governor Marshall and the first election of Governor Austin. He was during this period and subsequently the moving spirit in what we called "the Ramsey dynasty"—the inner circle of leading republicans who had in charge the political fortunes of Senator Ramsey. Governor Marshall, General R. N. McLaren, Mr. Driscoll and Mr. Wheelock composed this inner circle and so managed affairs as to dictate, with a view to the senator's continued tenure, most of the nominations for state officers, congressmen, etc., as well as most of the appointments to federal positions, during at least a full decade of Minnesota history. It was a puissant combination, devoted to what its members then believed and some of their surviving opponents now concede was a laudable purpose.

After 1875 his personal connection with practical politics measurably ceased, but the paper remained a power in the state. As always, Frederick Driscoll guided its financial destinies. His eye was on every detail of its complicated business and that of the manufacturing and mercantile branches he had built up around it—the printing, binding and lithographic establishments, the wholesale paper and stationery trade, and the ready-print auxiliary, each an industry of itself.

Yet amid all the exacting demands of this, the busiest time of his busy life, he always found leisure for cheerful participations in matters relating to the public welfare. In this capacity he was one of the strongest and most useful men our city and state have ever known. The real value of his unselfish service cannot be overestimated. He was the cultured man, the gentleman, in the highest meaning of those expressions. Yet his was a militant soul. He was not merely a good man negatively; he went out and fought for the faith that was in him.

His interest in all matters relating to business extensions, municipal policies and official responsibility, made him a leader among the men who were shaping the evolution of our ambitious and struggling young city. He was for many years a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and one year its president. Every step in St. Paul's advance had to be worked and fought for against vigorous rivalry. No more zealous worker or more chivalrous fighter than Frederick Driscoll contributed to the ultimate victory. The chapter on street railways in Volume One of this work gives an example of his forceful and effective leadership.

On December 1, 1889, the ownership of the Pioneer Press Company passed into other hands, and Mr. Driscoll resigned the management. At the age of sixty-six, two years beyond the supposed limit of efficiency in officers of the army, he laid down the special burden he had carried for a generation, but he did not retire. On the contrary, he entered on a new career, that led him into even higher, wider ranges of endeavor than those in which he had previously toiled and triumphed. He had already become a national figure in lines connected with practical journalism. He was one of the founders of the Associated Press and long a director. Also a leader in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Thus prominently identified with the leading publishing interests by long association, his colleagues at once availed themselves of the opportunity, when he left the Pioneer Press, to enlist his services in a very important capacity, for which he was believed to possess rare qualifications. A national board of arbitration was created. It was composed of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the executive council of the International Typographical Union. Of this national board Frederick Driscoll was early in 1900 made commissioner of arbitration,

with wide discretionary authority and a liberal provision as to salary and expenses.

He was a pioneer in the movement for better relations between employer and employed. He had no precedents to guide him. He was obliged to blaze his way through a forest of tangled prejudices and animosities, arrogant defiance on one side and sullen contumacy on the other. These had brought strikes and lockouts, sometimes riots, always costly to both parties, demoralizing the community and paralyzing its productive industries.

He gave himself to this fruitful mission with ever increasing capacity for good during the remainder of his life. How fully he succeeded in accomplishing the duty assigned him is most conclusively shown by the voluntary tributes transmitted to his family after his decease by the national jurisdictions best qualified to appreciate his work.

A memorial brochure, beautifully engraved and bound, contains resolutions adopted and signed by the National Board of Arbitration, including James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller and J. W. Bramwood, representing the International Typographical Union, which pay a high tribute to Mr. Driscoll's fair-mindedness and his unceasing efforts to promote the mutual interests of employers and employees. An equally sumptuous volume contains a tribute of like tenor from representatives of the publishers, demonstrating how successfully he had performed the functions of peacemaker.

His new work required his removal from St. Paul to Chicago in 1900. It involved much fatiguing travel and severe nervous strain. But he performed it energetically for seven years, and literally "died in the harness," on March 24, 1907. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery, St. Paul, two days later.

He rests in peace. He had kept the faith. He had lanced a festering abscess in the body politic and applied healing lotions. He had stretched fresh wires into the domain of industrial economics and electrified them with his soul.

Mrs. Anne Brown Driscoll died March 31, 1880, leaving three sons. On November 8, 1882, Mr. Driscoll was married in New York City to Mrs. Lucy Norris Stiles, of St. Paul, who shared his successes and labors for twenty-five years. Mrs. Driscoll now resides in this city. There also survived him his sons, Frederick Driscoll, Jr., Arthur B. Driscoll and Walter J. Driscoll, his daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Kirk, and his stepson, John N. Jackson.

In his private life Mr. Driscoll was firm and in all relations an exemplar of correct morals and earnest religious convictions. He stood for what is best in framing the elements of our Christian civilization, the hope of the country, the light of the world. He was one of the first members of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church of St. Paul and a leader of the choir in its early days. He served for many years on its board of trustees, and was always a generous contributor to its denominational and benevolent agencies. By precept and example he lent encouragement to every judicious effort for the regeneration of society and the uplift of the race.

Mr. Driscoll was easily one of the foremost in the front rank of his contemporaries. He left the indelible impress of his exceptional talents, his tireless industry and his inflexible integrity on many features of the advancement of this city, of this state and of the embryo communities beyond our western border, which for three decades looked to this center as a source of information, of political guidance, of commercial and financial tutelage.

And perhaps his last days were his best days. Having served faithfully in diverse fields of local effort, with wide radiations of beneficent influence, he was at an age which entitled him to retirement and rest, transferred to spheres of national achievement, yielding distinction it is the privilege of few to win. He did not retire and he did not rest. Well past three score and ten, his untiring energies still consecrated to good works, he fell, at last, a mailed warrior of the Empire of Peace and Civilization "rich in honor and glorious with praise."

Dr. Chester Goss Higbee. In a memoir to the subject of this sketch, issued after his lamented death by Cobb Hospital, of which he was president, an associate presented this merited eulogy:

"Between August 5, 1835, and April 3, 1908, lived one often called the 'Good Physician.' Beyond, ever lives, in hearts made better by his presence, the teacher, soldier, great-hearted philanthropist, whose acted motto was—'Where need is, there is my brother.' To Dr. Higbee medicine was more than a profession—it was a sacred calling. His eminence through over forty years in St. Paul, the Northwest and nationally, among his fellow-practitioners, was no accident. A great purpose steadily held draws its wealth from many sources. His was such a purpose.

"It is partly written in the record of his twenty-three battles and how he rose from the private of '61 to the captain of '64, bearing a wound from before Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea, we may know what kind of a soldier he was. How men trusted and loved him is hinted in the long list of honorable positions which he held: Headship of the Loyal Legion in Minnesota; thirty-second degree Mason, trusted and efficient officer of the United States and Minnesota in connection with old soldiers; president of the State Association of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons; foremost in philanthropic and charitable work—these are only some of the ways in which his worth is hinted. We knew him for the man who took but simple fare and shelter, so well he loved his fellowmen, so much he cared for his calling. We may not know the mighty good he did in secret; it is written only in the hearts he blessed and in the remembrance of Him who knoweth all. Above the wisdom and the brilliance of his mind and the skill of his hand, we love the loving, gentle man this strong man was."

Doctor Higbee was a native of Pike, Wyoming County, New York, but when he was very young his parents removed to the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent. The outbreak of the war for the Union found him a resident of Hudson, Wisconsin, where he and his brother enlisted. A condensed epitome of his army experiences is thus set forth in the records:

"Entered the service as private Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, October 30, 1861; First Sergeant, December 4, 1861; Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1862; Captain, November 21, 1864; honorably mustered out, December 20, 1864. Served in Missouri and Kansas 1861 and 1862, and in Tennessee and Mississippi campaigns; siege of Vicksburg and Meridian expedition, and with the Nineteenth Army Corps during Atlanta Campaign, and March to the Sea; wounded at Atlanta, August 20, 1864."

This gives but a bald outline of three years' ardu-

ous, dangerous service and sacrifice, in which his valor and his patriotism were demonstrated in one of the mightiest conflicts recorded in the pages of history. In all the great campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee he thus bore a creditable part, winning promotion by bravery and exemplary conduct, and returning at last, when the war had virtually ended, to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

After a thorough preparation in the best professional schools of medicine and surgery, Doctor Higbee began the practice of medicine at Red Wing, Minnesota, but located in St. Paul about 1870, and with the exception of a three years' sojourn on the Pacific coast, and of some months' travel in Europe, with professional advancement in view, practiced actively and successfully in this city during the remainder of his life.

Although among his patients were many of wealth and high social position in the community yet there was none so poor, friendless and unfortunate as to appeal to him in vain—ever to the sick, the wounded and sorrowing he enacted the part of the Good Samaritan. To such as these he ministered in numberless instances with no hope or expectation of pecuniary reward, actuated solely in his largeheartedness by the desire to do good, as he found opportunity, to suffering and afflicted humanity. Such deeds create a memorial more significant, lasting and worthy than bronze or marble. Doctor Higbee's life had no acme of success, no termination of usefulness on the attainment of sixty years, as maintained by some modern theorists, but rather shows a sure and progressive mental evolution to the final summons of the supreme architect. Though the physical powers waned in later years, thereby lessening the quantity of his labors, yet the high quality remained to the last unimpaired.

He was long a member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners; a consulting surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home; president of the directors of Cobb Hospital; was vice president of the American Institute of Homeopathy; and was a trusted counsellor in medical affairs for many charitable associations.

He was for many years an active member of Acker Post, G. A. R., and its commander. He was a charter member of the Minnesota Commandery, Loyal Legion, organized in 1885, and served as its commander, May 8, 1906, to May 14, 1907. His was a rare personality, uniting in a most felicitous manner the skilled physician with the fatherly mien that begets confidence, affection and trust, leading factors in the healing of all diseases, whether of the mind or body. In 1897 the Doctor met with a severe accident, which partially disabled him, but with sublime courage he arose superior to physical ills, renewed his life work and heroically persisted until the end, which came suddenly, as to one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

He was survived by a brother, Dr. Albert E. Higbee, of Minneapolis, and a sister, Mrs. J. B. Johnson, of Milwaukee.

Doctor Higbee was twice married—the last time in 1876, to Miss Isabel A. Davis, who also survives him and who by her energetic, intelligent and abundantly fruitful efforts along practical lines of human uplift and advancement splendidly supplements the life-long work of her honored husband. Mrs. Higbee is a state leader and a national figure in various organizations of women for mental and social improvement, for effective influence on legislation, administration and all features of good government.

John Albert Johnson. With the untimely passing of John Albert Johnson on the morning of September 21, 1909, Minnesota suffered a loss so acute, so far reaching and so lasting that the great northwestern commonwealth will not wholly react from it in many years to come, and his name will go down in modern history as the best loved governor and one of the most truly admirable citizens the state has ever been privileged to know. His death called forth sorrowful expressions on all sides, and was regarded not only as a state, but as a national loss. "The Lincoln of the Northwest" he has been called, and fittingly so. For he possessed many Lincolnesque qualities of gentleness, simplicity, integrity and tenderness, with the ability to inspire great and unselfish love in the hearts of men. These words of eulogy extracted from one of the leading journals of Minnesota are a frank and simple statement of an undeniable truth: "No death in Minnesota ever was felt so deeply and widely as that of Governor Johnson. We speak advisedly. Greater men have died in the maturity of life and fame, with their work done and their span rounded out. He died in the vigorous prime of life with the best promise of performance before him. What he might have done can never be known. Grief and affection measure it generously. He departs at what might have been the climax of popularity that has had few parallels in the United States. He will remain a romantic legend of political success without compromise of taste, dignity or honor; of high public purpose fulfilled without loss of personal popularity. That might not have endured. But he loved service above reward; achievement more than applause. To such a man death comes as untimely as to his lovers."

Governor Johnson bore the distinction of being the only chief executive of the state who was a native of it, and his election to that high office for three consecutive terms is unanswerable evidence of his sterling worth, and of the secure place he had found in the hearts and homes of the people of his state. Despite the hardships of his early life, he had been able all his days to retain the sweetness of temper and cheery optimism which is the natural right of childhood, and was a man of splendid mental balance and unerring wisdom. The unhappy conditions attending his youth he never denied. Neither did he make capital of them, posing as a "self-made man" and flaunting his high attainments in the face of the people; he rather was constrained to admit, regretfully enough, the shortcomings of his father, and to lay stress upon the noble mother who endowed him with the mentality and character which made him what he was. The life which was begun with a struggle for existence at an all too early age, was finished in the midst of a similar struggle, although in later years his efforts were not so much for himself as for the benefit of others.

This Swedish-American man of deeds was born in a cabin near the little village of St. Peter, on the 28th of July, 1861, son of Gustave and Caroline (Haden) Johnson. His father was of a worthy Swedish family, and he inherited considerable wealth, but it appears that he squandered his patrimony in his young manhood, and when he was

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thirty-three years of age his relatives sent him to the northwest of the United States in the hope that in a new land he would start life anew and make something of his mis-directed life. He settled at St. Peter, became a blacksmith, and after a time married. For a time he continued in the straight path, but his old habits were permitted to master his better instincts, and the growing family was plunged into abject poverty as a result of his indiscretions. At his death he left three sons and a daughter, the elder sons having helped their mother to support the home for some time before his death. John A. was the second born, and he early felt the neglect and privation which made it necessary for the children of the home to become breadwinners. It is entirely consistent with the character of the late governor that when these painful circumstances of his boyhood were unearthed and brought into his first gubernatorial campaign, he refused to deny the parentage of a drunken father and a mother who "took in washing." The first he admitted sadly enough and without comment; the second with a proud lift of the head and the words which brought such ringing applause: "Took in washing? Yes, she did; until I was old enough to go out and earn something. But she never took in any washing after that." That Governor Johnson was largely indebted to that mother for the splendid heritage of mental and moral qualities which was his is attested by many of the older inhabitants of St. Peter who knew the family intimately. The worthy attainments of her son in later years were ample recompense to this brave woman for her sufferings in early life, for she lived until 1906, thus privileged to have a part in the honors heaped upon him by his state.

John A. Johnson was twelve years of age when the family circumstances compelled him to become a breadwinner, and his first work was performed in a grocery store in his home town, from which he finally graduated into the village drug store. He passed ten years in that drug store and his work in the capacity of clerk enabled him not only to become a thorough pharmacist, but gave him the opportunity to acquire something in the way of an education, which had been denied him in his boyhood. He was an omnivorous reader and he exhausted every library within his reach, both public and private, and proved his knowledge thus gained by his connection with debating and literary clubs. Mr. Johnson remained in the drug business until he was twenty-five, and his withdrawal from that field of activity was the result of an offer made him by four leading democrats of the place to advance him the purchase price of a partnership in the St. Peter Herald. Mr. Johnson was entirely inexperienced as a journalist or a newspaper man, but his friends recognized in him qualities which they believed could be utilized to advantage in such a venture. Thus in 1886 he became the editorial partner in the Herald, and in a short time was a recognized force in the journalism of the state. In 1891 he was elected secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association, and became its president in 1893, when he was thirty-two years old. He entered into politics, and although he was beaten for a seat in the State Legislature in 1888, ten years later he was elected to the State Senate over C. J. Carlson of the Gustavus Adolphus College. After his four years' term in the upper house of the Legislature he was re-nominated, but beaten by another Swedish-American, C. A. Johnson.

It was in 1904 that John Albert Johnson was first nominated for governor, his republican opponent being Robert C. Dunn, who had just completed a fine record as state auditor. Mr. Johnson made one of the most sensational runs known in the history of Minnesota, going into office with a majority of 7,862 votes, and taking his seat as the third democratic governor in forty years. His first administration was marked by his ever increasing popularity with the people, and he will be remembered as one of the supporters of the two-cent fare bill. His appointments also met with invariable approval, and in 1906 the people acknowledged his own trite expression "one good term deserves another" by commencing his second term with a plurality of more than seventy-two thousand votes, said to be the most flattering vote ever accorded to a candidate for governor of Minnesota. This striking success of a plain, unvarnished and practical man soon brought him into national prominence, accompanied by the usual attentions from magazines, lyceum bureaus, etc. The University of Pennsylvania also conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. June 17, 1907. In the fall of the succeeding year he was again elected governor, by a plurality of more than twenty-eight thousand, and he was still deep in his campaign for the initiative and referendum, a license tax on corporations outside the state which did business within, for the increased taxation of home corporations and for the proper regulation of all business and financial organizations which enjoyed the protection of the state laws—in short, he was still laboring valiantly and honestly for what he claimed to be truest democratic doctrine, when he was stricken down by his last illness.

On June 1, 1894, Mr. Johnson wedded Miss Elinore M. Preston, a young woman who had been educated in the Catholic sisters' school at Rochester, and came to St. Peter as a teacher of music and drawing in the parochial schools of that place. A woman of education and rare refinement, she was a devoted wife to the last. She was a daughter of John and Josephine (Matteson) Preston, and was reared by her grandparents in Wonewoc, Wisconsin.

The foremost men of the day, of state and national prominence, have made public utterances indicative of the great heart and mind of Governor Johnson, and the people of his state need no reminders of the worth of the man they loved and honored, and whom they still mourn.

In his private life Governor Johnson was a member of various fraternal societies, prominent among them being the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen and the St. Peter Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the Minnesota, Commercial and Nordin Odin Clubs, and was prominent in all. In earlier years he served for seven years in the Minnesota National Guards, retiring from the service with the rank of captain.

Edwin G. Evensta. The work of a building contractor does not require assertion or unsupported statements to give it prestige. The record of constructive enterprise undertaken and executed stands as the real test of the quality possessed by the individual contractor. Few men in this business in the entire State of Minnesota can exhibit a better record in buildings actually completed and now conspicuous in various localities than E. G. Evensta,

head of the E. G. Evensta Company, general contractors and builders, with main offices in the Northwestern Building at Minneapolis. For a man who came to America something over twenty-five years ago without knowledge of a word of English, Mr. Evensta may be conceded to have made a remarkable progress in successful achievement.

Edwin G. Evensta was born at Damdalen, Central Norway, February 25, 1862, a son of John E. and Anna (Gndbjornson) Evensta. Both his venerable parents are still living in Norway, and at this writing both in good health and possessed of all their faculties. The father was born in 1835 and the mother in 1833, and their lives have been spent in quiet scenes, but in vigorous activity in the old country. The father has combined the vocation of farmer with blacksmith and carriage maker, and for many years manufactured buggies and wagons by hand. He sold his farm some time ago, and now in the leisure of retirement maintains his shop only that he may have something to employ his time and energy. Though he never went to school, he is a man of education and writes a splendid hand. There were four sons and eight daughters in the family, and two of the sons and six of the daughters are still living. While the parents never came to America, three of the daughters are living in the United States, and a son, C. J. Evensta, conducts the City Hotel at Brainerd, Minnesota. Mrs. Henrietta Olson, a widow, resides at Mankato; Mrs. Simon Carren lives in South Dakota, while Mrs. John Paulson is a resident of Wisconsin.

Edwin G. Evensta grew up in his native village in Norway, attended the public schools, including high school, took a course in a business college, and as a young man learned the blacksmith's trade under the supervision of his father. This work proved too strenuous for his strength, and he then took up the trade of carpenter. With this education and with his training in mechanical trades he came to the United States in 1889, landing in New York on the 15th of June and going direct to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where one of his sisters was then living. After two weeks there he came on to Minneapolis, arriving in that city July 5, 1889, and has never quitted the city for any length of time since then, except as his business duties have required his absence. The first necessity which confronted him on coming to America was to acquire some facility in the use of the English language. He took perhaps the best method of learning a new language by finding work as clerk in a grocery store at Minneapolis, spending about eight months with the firm of Norbeck & Johnson, and rapidly picking up a practical knowledge of the new tongue. After that he was conductor on a street railway for three months, and at the end of that time had acquired some proficiency in conducting his transactions and general social intercourse through the medium of English.

Mr. Evensta then applied himself to the work of his trade as a carpenter, was employed by local contractors three years, and then spent two seasons working with the Northern Pacific Railway in the Yellowstone Park. In the main he followed his trade as a journeyman until the spring of 1904, in which year he established a business as carpenter and general contractor. The scope of his business and his successful standing may perhaps best be indicated by the fact that he employs between 400 and 500 men, and at the outbreak of the European war had contracts under way to an aggregate value of a million dollars.

Only the briefest catalog and description of his work as a builder can be attempted. For about ten years prior to setting up his business as a general contractor his services were largely employed in the erection of residences at Minneapolis. He constructed the Swedish Mission Church, on Twentieth Avenue North and Aldrich; the Zion Church, at Twenty-sixth and Lyndale North; the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Columbus and Twenty-sixth; the Slovonian Lutheran Church, on Essex and Ontario streets, and has constructed more than a hundred of the better class of private residences in Minneapolis. Mr. Evensta put up all the handsome buildings at the Glacier Park station, including the Glacier Park Hotel. The Great Northern Hotel building at Belton, Montana, and the Great Northern machine shops at Hillyard, Washington, are examples of his business record. His services were employed in the construction of all the buildings on the Great Northern Railway from Fargo to Minot, including the terminal at New Rockford. He is now engaged in the construction of the Great Northern Many Glacier Hotel in the Glacier National Park, which is to be completed by July, 1915. He constructed the freight and office building for the Northern Pacific at Mandan, North Dakota, and the flour mill for the Missouri Valley Milling Company at Dickinson, North Dakota. Other structures are: The public school building at Taylor Falls, Minnesota; the school building at Glencoe, Minnesota; the German school in Minneapolis, at Thirteenth Avenue South and Nineteenth Street; the Kellogg Manufacturing Company's building at Minneapolis. His company at the present time is engaged in the erection of the engine facilities or terminal at St. Paul. Another building in that city is one for the Pintsch Compressing Company, for the New York concern which manufactures the familiar gas light for railway cars. Mr. Evensta now has in Montana a sawmill and general finishing plant, engaged in working up the logs from the immediate timber and manufacturing all the doors, frames, casings, from the log on the stump to the finished product needed for the buildings of the Glacier Park Hotel Company at Many Glacier, Montana, which is located fifty-four miles from any railway. Over a hundred and fifty men are employed in the various departments of manufacturing and construction in that locality, and the Evensta Company furnishes all the supplies, from shoes and clothing to board and lodging. Mr. Evensta during the last year paid out $35,000 for camp expenses in Montana.

As one of the leading building contractors of Minneapolis, it is only natural that Mr. Evensta takes part in the social and civic life of the city through membership in the various representative organizations. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, attends the Swedish Mission Church, and since 1893 has been a member of Prospect Camp No. 1035 of the Modern Woodmen of America at Minneapolis. On November 26, 1892, Mr. Evensta married Miss Carrie Anderson of Minneapolis. She was born in Sweden and came to this country when a young woman of twenty-two. Her parents came from Sweden later and both died in Minnesota. Mrs. Evensta was born and educated at Vermland, Sweden. In 1901 Mr. Evensta returned to Norway to visit his parents and the scenes of his boyhood, spending three months there,

and had planned another visit in 1915, but has deferred that pleasure until the European war is ended.

Freeman P. Lane. In continuous practice the oldest member of the Minneapolis bar is Freeman Parker Lane, whose offices are in the Security Bank Building. Mr. Lane has lived in Minnesota since nine years of age, and by his own ability and ambition has risen to prominence in his profession. His attainments and success as a lawyer have been in proportion to the many years of his connection with the profession in Minneapolis.

Of sturdy colonial stock in New England, Mr. Lane was born at Eastport, Washington County, Maine, April 20, 1853. Eastport is a port of entry on Moose Island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. He is a son of Charles W. and Almira B. (Coulter) Lane, both representatives of old families early founded in New England. Charles W. Lane, like many other sons of New England, early entered upon a seafaring life and became first mate on a sailing vessel, an office now known as first officer. This vessel sailed between Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and the West Indies. The captain of this vessel was Freeman Parker, and in his honor the subject of this review was named. The Lane family early became closely identified with maritime activities on the Atlantic, and for a number of generations nearly all of its male representatives were sailors by vocation.

Charles W. Lane, at nine years of age, left home without his widowed mother's consent, and became cabin boy on a schooner plying between Eastport, Maine, and the City of Boston. He continued to follow the sea until after the birth of his son Freeman P. Both he and his wife were natives of Maine. The former's father was born in Scotland and always wrote his name McLane, according to the original spelling in Scotland. Charles W., however, dropped the prefix of the name when he became a sailor, and all of the immediate family have retained the simplified form of Lane. The maternal grandfather of Freeman P. Lane was born in the north of Ireland and was a representative of the Scotch Protestant element that became prominent in that part of the Emerald Isle when religious difficulties led to immigration of numerous families from Scotland.

In the spring of 1862 Charles W. Lane came with his family to Minnesota and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Minneapolis, where he found employment in a cooper shop situated at the corner of what are now First Street and Marquette Avenue. The family home was in South Minneapolis, in what is now the Eleventh ward of the city. At that time there were but two houses in that section of the city. In 1864 Mr. Lane, leaving the cooperage business, purchased a carriage repair shop at the corner of the present First Street and First Avenue North. He became a comparatively prosperous business man and both he and his wife continued as honored citizens of Minneapolis until their death.

During the years from 1862 to 1865, inclusive, Freeman P. Lane held, with doubtless the usual amount of independent dignity, the position of newsboy in Minneapolis, where he sold the editions of the Press and the Pioneer, later combined to form the present Pioneer-Press. His subsequent advancement is the more interesting for the fact that in those early days he was also a bootblack. In the meanwhile he attended school in the old Lincoln school building, on Washington Avenue, near Sixth Avenue North, but the youth and his teacher matured differences of opinions that resulted in Mr. Lane's involuntary "graduation" when he had reached the eighth grade. From that time forward he never attended any educational institution except the law school. He gained a broad and liberal education principally through self-discipline and through the lessons acquired under the preceptorship of that wisest of all headmasters, Experience. He continued school until 1867, and then found employment in L. L. Stanchfield's mill, at the mouth of Bassett's Creek. In 1868 he was clerk in his father's grocery store, and in the following year entered the service of the Northwestern Telegraph Company, which was later absorbed by the Western Union. He assisted in the construction of the company's lines in Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota and continued to be thus engaged until the spring of 1872, when he entered into the joint employ of the United States Government, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Northwestern Telegraph Company and became identified with the construction of a telegraph line from Fort Cross (now Jamestown) to Lincoln, in Dakota Territory, this line having been completed before the grading of the railroad had been started. In the meanwhile his ambition caused him to formulate plans for a broader and more effective field of endeavor, and within ten days after his return to Minneapolis, in November, 1872, he entered the office of Albee Smith and began the study of law under this able and kindly preceptor. In the following year he was matriculated in the Albany Law School, in the capital City of New York, where he further fortified himself for his chosen profession and where he was admitted to practice law on the 6th of May, 1874, by the Supreme Court of the Empire State.

Mr. Lane returned immediately to Minneapolis and was duly admitted to the Minnesota bar. During the long intervening period of forty years he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Minneapolis, and in the matter of continuous practice he now has the distinction of being the oldest lawyer in the city, though there are numerous members of the local bar who are older in years. Mr. Lane has long controlled a large and representative law business, has been identified with much important litigation in the various courts, and has become recognized as a skillful trial lawyer and counselor. His character and achievement have reflected dignity and distinction on the profession of his choice.

Mr. Lane has long taken an active interest in political and general civic affairs, and was formerly an influential figure in the republican party in Hennepin County, where for a number of years he served as a member of the Republican County Committee as well as of its City Committee in Minneapolis, and was chairman of each of these committees. In 1889 he represented his district in the State Legislature, in which he made an admirable record. In 1893 Mr. Lane left the republican party, because of the attitude of its leaders toward the tariff, the trusts and financial matters, and he then became known as a radical populist. He presided at many populist conventions and assisted in the formulating of platforms that were afterward borrowed in part

by William Jennings Bryan and to a greater extent by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, both of whom became more strenuous in the advocacy of reforms than were the most ardent populists. Mr. Lane now designates himself as a progressive democrat. He has never lacked the courage for his political convictions, and has never sacrificed principles for personal expediency. In religious matters he has a deep reverence for spiritual verities, but is tolerant and liberal, holds to no special creed and believes that a man's religious faith should be a matter to be regulated by himself and in accord with his convictions as to his personal responsibility to himself and to his Maker. For nearly forty years Mr. Lane has been actively identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is at the present time affiliated with Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M.; St. John's Chapter, R. A. M.; and Zion Commandery, Knights Templar.

On the 6th of July, 1875, Mr. Lane married Miss Mollie Lauderdale, daughter of the late William H. Lauderdale, a well known citizen of Minneapolis. Of this union were born four children—Bessie, Ina, Mabel and Stuart. Bessie became, in 1894, the wife of Thomas F. Maguire, and she died in 1898, when her only child, Inalane, was three years of age. Inalane was reared to the age of eighteen in the home of her maternal grandparents, and she is now with her father in Minneapolis. Ina Lane, the second of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, is the wife of John E. Christian, proprietor of the Edgewood Hotel, on Lake Minnetonka, and they have three children, Ruth, Helen and Margaret. Mabel Lane became the wife of Dr. Hugh C. Arey, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Excelsior, Hennepin County, and their three children are Stuart Lane, Jane and James Blanding. Stuart Lane, the only son, remains at the parental home and is in the employ of the Heywood Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of envelopes.

Hon. Andrew Ryan McGill. For more than forty years Andrew Ryan McGill had been a strong and positive force in the life of the State of Minnesota, and his career throughout was marked by honorable, useful and distinguished service, both to the state and to the communities wherein he resided, and in his death at St. Paul, on the 31st of October, 1905, this city and state lost one of its most eminent citizens and public men.

Fifty years ago Mr. McGill was a school teacher at St. Peter, a town that has the notoriety of furnishing many eminent men to Minnesota. Soon afterward he was a volunteer soldier in the Civil war. Ambitious and perserving in his aspirations, he was successively county superintendent of schools, publisher of a paper in St. Peter, insurance commissioner of the state for thirteen years, was elected tenth governor of Minnesota, and at the time of his death was serving as state senator from the Thirty-seventh District, and also was postmaster of St. Paul.

Andrew Ryan McGill was born in Saegerstown, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1840. Of Irish ancestry, his paternal grandfather, Patrick McGill, came from Belfast to America in 1770, at the age of seventeen years. He and an older brother served in the War of the Revolution, and after the war settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. A few years later the family joined the western movement of thousands of Scotch-Irish settlers to the western border of Pennsylvania, and Patrick McGill secured a large tract of land in what is now Crawford County in 1792, and on the "Old Homestead" founded by him his children and grandchildren were born. His youngest son was Charles Dillon McGill, father of Andrew. Charles Dillon married Angeline Martin, a woman of strong character, whose influence had a great deal to do with the success of her son Andrew. Her grandfather, Charles Martin, was of English birth, but fought with the colonies during the Revolution, and was afterward appointed by President Washington as a lieutenant in the Second U. S. Infantry. This position he resigned and was then appointed a major general of the Pennsylvania state troops and stationed as commandant at Fort Le Boeuf in northwestern Pennsylvania. In time of peace, the office having lost its importance, he resigned and became a citizen of Waterford (a town that had grown up around Fort Le Boeuf) and was appointed its first postmaster, which office he was filling at the time of his death in 1820. His son, Armand Martin, the father of Angeline Martin McGill, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also resided in Waterford.

Governor McGill was reared in the beautiful region of the Venango Valley of Pennsylvania. As a boy in the schools of his native town he made an exceptional record of scholarship. When he assumed control of his own course in life at the age of nineteen, he resisted the inducements of his father to remain on the farm, and began teaching at Rimersberg, about fifty miles from his home. From Pennsylvania he followed the Ohio Valley to Kentucky, where he continued as a teacher at Newport until all social and civic activities were disturbed by the Civil war and his own position, on account of his views touching slavery, became unpleasant. By the direction of an old friend he came to Minnesota and located in St. Peter, June 10, 1861. He arrived here with scant means, but with characteristic energy in less than a month had organized and opened a select high school. As an educator he was one of the best of that time in the state, and many citizens came under the influence of his instruction and were the better and stronger for it.

Mr. McGill had already determined upon a career of large usefulness, and the first step in his advance was through the study of law. This course was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. On the 19th of August, 1862, he became a private in Company D of the Ninth Minnesota, and was later elected first sergeant. His service was on the frontier during the Sioux outbreak. He served with fidelity for one year and was discharged for serious disability August 18, 1863. He was restored to comparative health and strength after months of careful nursing, but he was not considered fit for re-enlistment. He was one of the eleven Minnesota governors who saw service during the Civil war or during the Sioux war of that period.

After his military service he returned to St. Peter and was elected and served two terms as superintendent of schools of Nicollet County. In 1864 he purchased the St. Peter Tribune and became its editor. Later he was elected clerk of the District Court, and the duties of this office permitted him to resume the study of law in the office of Charles S. Bryant. On May 8, 1869, he was

admitted to the bar by Judge Horace Austin, and when, a year later, Judge Austin became governor, young McGill was appointed his private secretary.

In December, 1873, Mr. McGill was appointed by Governor Austin to the office of insurance commissioner, a post which he filled for thirteen years by appointment of the successive governors, Davis, Pillsbury and Hubbard. His work in this office was valuable to the state, and through his wide information he became a recognized authority on all insurance matters. As a public man he now possessed an extensive acquaintance throughout the state, and his services and his personal character had won for him a large and intelligent following. In 1886 his friends announced him as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor, and against three well known citizens as his competitors he was chosen in the convention on the fifth ballot.

As Governor McGill's biographer, Gen. James H. Baker in his "Lives of the Governors of Minnesota" states, the following campaign was made on the issue of high license, then practically a new question in this state, and indeed in many other parts of the country. The organized liquor interests had been able to defeat a high license bill passed by the previous Legislature, so that the question was still a live one. The republican convention at which Mr. McGill was nominated took a stand for high license and local option, thus concentrating all the opposition in support of the democratic candidate. The prohibtion party, refusing to "compromise with evil," in effect gave its support to the democrats. It was an intense campaign, and when the ballots were counted McGill had a plurality of 2,600 over the democratic nominee. He was inaugurated governor on January 5, 1887, and at once gave his unflinching support to the carrying out of the work planned in the previous campaign. It was his steady and unfaltering resolution, combined with strenuous personal work, that held his party to its campaign pledges, and by which he was able to sign the high license bill in February, 1887. This law subsequently became a model for other states, and still remains on the statute books of Minnesota. Its operation was such, and the general point of view changed so much in the course of a few years, that the former enemies of the law became thoroughly reconciled to and even advocated its provisions.

Governor McGill during his term of office gave his attention to many other problems. He urged the simplification of the tax laws, the abolishment of contract prison labor, and the establishment of the Soldiers' Home. He also advocated the greater supervision of railroad rates, and was the first governor to recommend the abolition of free passes. He was an industrious, conscientious worker, and the amount of positive beneficial legislation accomplished by him gives his two-year term a distinction such as few similar periods possess in the history of the state.

Because of his valuable services and by the custom of politics, Governor McGill deserved a renomination. General Baker says: "The convention (of September, 1888) having thus cordially indorsed Governor McGill, proceeded to stultify itself by rejecting his unqualified right, under all party usages, to a renomination. It is not too much to characterize the action of the convention as the most flagrant piece of wrong ever perpetrated by a political party in the state of Minnesota. It was simply a transcendant injustice." In 1907, at the memorial service held in the state Senate, one of the senators spoke as follows: "Parties, like men, have their sins of omission and commission to account for, and one of the dark spots on the Republican party in this state was the treatment of Governor McGill. * * * Although for the time being, apparently discredited by his party, he became more popular and has ever since been held in higher esteem than ever before."

On retiring from the office of governor he was for a short time engaged in the banking and trust business at Minneapolis, retaining, however, his residence in St. Paul. In 1898 and again in 1902 he was elected to the state Senate from the Thirty-seventh District, and was a member of this body at the time of his death. His work as a legislator was as business-like and public spirited as his career in the governor's office. He was the pronounced enemy of vicious legislation and applied himself zealously to the promotion of needful reforms. Largely through his influence a monument was erected to the Minnesota soldiers who fell at Vicksburg. He was one of the organizers of Acker Post, No. 21, G. A. R. In 1900, by suspension of the presidential rule, he was appointed postmaster of St. Paul, thus holding a state and federal office at the same time. Among other public affairs to which he gave the support of his personal service were the public schools, and he was at one time president of the St. Paul board of education.

Governor McGill was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Evelyn Bryant, daughter of Charles S. Bryant, the well known lawyer and author, under whom Mr. McGill studied law. Her death occurred in 1877, and she was survived by two sons and one daughter: Charles H., born in 1866; Robert C., in 1869, and Lida B., in 1874. In 1879 he married Miss Mary E. Wilson, an accomplished and highly educated woman, who was a daughter of Dr. J. C. Wilson, a physician of Edinborough, Pennsylvania. Two sons were born of this union: Wilson, born in 1884, and Thomas, in 1889. The four sons of Governor McGill are now prosperous business men in the "Twin City." Mrs. McGill still resides in the old homestead at 2203 Scudder Avenue, and through her own personality and the influence of this home maintains many of the old associations and quiet benevolences which were so highly appreciated during her husband's life.

In closing this memorial sketch we heartily endorse the tribute of General Baker as follows: "Governor McGill was justly esteemed as a citizen and a man. His affections bound him to his country and to his friends and family. Always kind and considerate of friend and foe, with a personal deportment beyond the reach of criticism, his constant civilities won upon all. Anger and resentment were unknown to him in his conduct of life. He was always and at all times, and above all, a gentleman. He was truly the gentleman in politics. Modest by nature, he was indifferent to publicity and notoriety. Above all, he possessed a spotless character; and character, like gold, passes current among all men and in all countries. His private life was pure and sweet and his friendship a benediction."

William Rainey Marshall, a pioneer of Minnesota, surveyor, merchant, banker, editor, soldier, governor, railroad commissioner—always an enter-

prising citizen and a man of unblemished integrity, was for nearly fifty years a conspicuous figure in the annals of St. Paul and the state.

He was born near Columbia, Missouri, October 17, 1825. In 1830 his parents removed to Quincy, Illinois, where his father died in the cholera epidemic that prevailed a year or two later. William grew up in Quincy and established a reputation as a studious, industrious, reliable youth which prepared his associates there to understand the distinction that came to him in later years. That good old town has always cherished him with pride among the numerous illustrious sons she has sent forth to achieve honor in many western commonwealths.

In 1841, with his brother Joseph, he went to the lead mines of Galena, where he worked several years. During this period he learned practical surveying, which he afterward engaged in at intervals. In 1847 he came to Minnesota and, after alternating for two years in residence between St. Anthony and St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, and in occupations between merchandising, lumber, surveying and land-office clerkships, he settled at St. Anthony in 1849. He perfected a claim to land at the falls; engaged in the hardware trade with his brother Joseph, and was elected to the first territorial Legislature.

In 1851 he removed to St. Paul and established the business in heavy hardware, iron and steel which was the foundation of the present great jobbing house of Nicols, Dean and Gregg. In 1855 he engaged in banking, but succumbed to the disastrous panic of 1857. After a season of dairy farming and stock raising, he engaged, in 1861, in journalism, merging three daily papers of St. Paul into the Press, as related in a chapter of this work devoted to newspaper history.

In August 1862 Marshall responded to President Lincoln's second call for soldiers to suppress the Rebellion, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry Regiment. His first service was in connection with the Indian outbreak. At the battle of Wood Lake he displayed exceptional gallantry, and in the Sibley expedition across Dakota in 1863 he added to his reputation for military efficiency and bravery in action.

On October 7, 1863, his regiment was ordered South, with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall in command. On November 6, 1863, he was made colonel of the regiment. Thenceforward until its muster-out the regiment, under Marshall's command, saw very active and creditable service at different points. In the sixteenth army corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, it was engaged in the battle of Tupelo; the Oxford raid; the pursuit of Price in Missouri; the battle of Nashville and the siege of Spanish Fort at Mobile. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Marshall was commissioned as brevet brigadier general, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On August 16, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Fort Snelling, and Marshall's war experience was ended.

General Marshall's military career had been so praiseworthy that he was soon clothed with civil honor and authority. On September 6, 1865, he was nominated by the state convention as republican candidate for governor of Minnesota. He was elected in November, and served two full terms, or until January 7, 1870, when he was succeeded by Horace Austin. Two leading events of Governor Marshall's administration were the adoption of a constitutional amendment conferring negro suffrage, warmly advocated by him, and his veto of a legislative enactment removing the state capital to Kandiyohi County.

After his retirement from office Governor Marshall became vice president of the Marine National Bank and president of the Minnesota Savings Bank, both located in St. Paul. He was also successfully engaged in large real estate transactions. In 1874 he was appointed railroad commissioner by Gov. C. K. Davis, and held the office by successive elections until 1882.

In 1880, associated with Gen. C. C. Andrews, he purchased the St. Paul Dispatch from Capt. Henry A. Castle, and in September, 1881, sold it back to him. Governor Marshall promoted the construction of railroads and engaged in other business enterprises. He built several fine residences in the city, making and losing three or four fortunes in real estate fluctuations.

Governor Marshall's health declined in his later years and he finally sought relief in the climate of Southern California. He died at Pasadena, January 8, 1896. His remains were brought to St. Paul and buried at Oakland Cemetery. He was a member of Acker Post, G. A. R.; past commander of the Minnesota Loyal Legion, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution—his grandfathers, Lieut. David Marshall and Private Daniel Shaw, having been soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the war for independence.

Governor Marshall was imbued with devout religious feelings and was a life-long communicant of the Swedenborgian Church. His pastor for twenty-three years, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, in a memorial address, paid him this tribute:

"I can testify to his loving faith in the Word of God; his steadfast trust in Divine Providence; the purity and beauty of his social life; his unswerving loyalty to every good cause; his tender sympathy with all who suffered; his uncompromising opposition to all forms of meanness; his chivalrous championing of all who were oppressed; his dominant cheerfulness; his freedom from vindictiveness; his generous confidence in the good intentions of others; his patient bearing under severe trials and sufferings. He lacked the cautious calculation, the habitual attention to petty details, and the cool foresight which always allows for unforeseen contingencies. Commercially speaking, he left behind him little of this world's goods; but, speaking from a spiritual standpoint, there are few men who carry more with them to the world beyond."

Public Library, Thief River Falls. The original Public Library Association of Thief River Falls was organized in 1900 by a number of energetic and public spirited women of the city. Except for the sum of $500, which was raised by public subscription for the first purchase of books, the library was supported entirely by the efforts of the ladies until in May, 1906, when it was taken over by the city government.

Its first home was in a small building near the present location of the postoffice. In 1902 the city council built a small addition to the city hall at a cost of $200, which was used by the library until 1909 when a place was provided in the basement of the new Auditorium. The library remained here

until May 12, 1915, when the new Carnegie Library was opened to the public.

This building was erected at a total cost of about $18,000, including the site, $12,500 of which was donated by Andrew Carnegie.

It is built of brown tapestry brick, with Bedford stone trimmings and is finished inside in dark oak with golden brown walls, and presents a very attractive appearance. The book capacity is about ten thousand, but provision has been made for one-third as many more when needed.

A large auditorium in the basement provides a meeting place for the Women's Civic Club and other public organizations, and a smaller room is used as a men's reading room.

EDMUND EICHHORN. For more than forty years the late Edmund Eichhorn was an honored and influential citizen of Minneapolis, and here his death occurred on the 14th of May, 1907, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Stremel. He was a man of distinct individuality and noble character,—a splendid type of that fine German element of citizenship that became prominently identified with the history of the northwestern states of the Union in the late '40s, when many representatives left Germany, after the overthrow of the revolutionary movement in which they had taken part, moved by lofty patriotism, and sought homes in America, where they were assured of independence in thought and action and of better opportunities than were offered under conditions then existing in their Fatherland. Mr. Eichhorn was thus a contemporary of those distinguished German-Americans, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, in immigrating to the United States, and though he did not with them attain to distinction in national affairs he was animated by the same noble spirit that made his two countrymen worthy of lasting honor in the land of their adoption. The subject of this memoir was true and loyal in every relation of life, a man of action and achievement, a sterling citizen, and one whose name and deeds merit special recognition in this history of the state that long represented his home.

Edmund Eichhorn was born at Boehlen, in the Principality of Rudolstadt, of the famed Thüringerwald, or Thuringian Forest district of the Saxon grand duchies of Germany, and the date of his nativity was August 15, 1825, so that he was nearly eighty-two years of age at the time of his death. He became a resident of Minneapolis in 1873 and was here long and prominently identified with the real estate and fire insurance business, the while he contributed all in his power to the furtherance of the civic and material progress and prosperity of the Minnesota metropolis. The genealogy of the Eichhorn family is traced back to patrician origin in Austria, where its representatives ranked with the landed and governing class. F. F. Eichhorn, father of him to whom this review is dedicated, was a scion of the branch of the family that removed from Austria to the Saxon duchies of Germany, and he himself settled in the Thuringian Forest, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and for some time conducted a successful manufacturing business, besides which he became a prominent and influential factor in public affairs of a local order.

Edmund Eichhorn passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the vicinity of the place of his birth, and he attended the local schools until he had attained to the age of eleven years, when he went to the City of Arnstadt, where he continued his studies in a commercial college and prepared himself for the practical activities of business. In 1838 he left school and entered upon a four years' apprenticeship in a wholesale and retail drug and grocery establishment in the City of Arnstadt. Later he was employed as a volunteer in the counting rooms of various commission houses in the cities of Hamburg and Magdeburg, and thus he acquired valuable experience in connection with business affairs of magnitude. Finally he was tendered and accepted a position with the extensive jobbing house of Boeheve & Company, in Leipsic, and for four years he represented the tobacco department of this firm, in the capacity of traveling salesman.

At the time of the revolutionary troubles and political unrest that swept over Germany in the late '40s Mr. Eichhorn was one of the patriotic young men who was in deep sympathy with the spirit that prompted these protests against existing governmental policies, and he finally found it expedient to sever the ties that bound him to home and native land and to seek the freedom of the United States,—a freedom which his compatriots, Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, as well as many others, had vainly sought in their Fatherland. Mr. Eichhorn landed in America in the month of September, 1848, and he soon found opportunity to make practical application of his powers and excellent business experience. Like many others of the sturdy young German immigrants of that period, he made Wisconsin his destination, and there he established his home at Mayville, Dodge County, where he opened a general country store and became a pioneer merchant of the village. He engaged also in the manufacturing of potash, an industry that was for a number of years one of much importance in that section of the Badger State. He continued his business operations with varying success until 1857, when he came to Minnesota and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers at Hastings, Dakota County. There he was engaged in the retail grocery trade for the long period of sixteen years, and he was one of the leading citizens of the county and village, to the development and upbuilding of which he contributed in generous measure, as a substantial citizen who commanded the unqualified confidence of all who knew him. In 1873, at the expiration of the period above noted, Mr. Eichhorn disposed of his property and business at Hastings and removed to Minneapolis, where he continued to reside until the close of his long and useful life. Here he became a representative and influential figure in the real estate, loan, and fire insurance business, and the business of which he was the founder is still continued, as one of the leading enterprises of its kind in the Minnesota metropolis. It must be a matter of gratification to state that the name of the founder is perpetuated in this enterprise, which is still conducted under the title of E. Eichhorn & Sons, the offices of the firm being at 125 Temple Court. Mr. Eichhorn continued to be actively identified with this business until advanced age led to his retirement from the various business and civic associations that had long engrossed his time and attention. His influence and tangible cooperation transcended the limitations of his private business affairs, as is evident when it is stated that he was influential in the promotion and founding of the German-American Bank of Minneapolis, which

was organized and incorporated in August, 1886. He was president of the bank for three years and his retirement from this office was the result of impaired health, though he continued as a valued member of the directorate of the institution for a number of years thereafter. Mr. Eichhorn retired from active association with the substantial real estate and insurance business about ten years prior to his death, and thereafter he passed much of his time in California and in travel, having made several visits to his native land, where he found pleasure in renewing the memories and associations of his youth. In 1868, 1887 and 1889 he made extensive tours of Europe, and his fine perceptive and descriptive powers made his reminiscences of these journeys most graphic and interesting.

That a man of such marked ability and such inviolable integrity of purpose should be called to public offices in his home community was but a natural result, and while a resident of Hastings, Minnesota, Mr. Eichhorn served as register of deeds of Dakota County, besides having been a member of the board of aldermen and also serving as school inspector. From 1882 to 1887 he represented the Third Ward of Minneapolis as a member of the board of aldermen, and in the last named year he retired by voluntary resignation. Mr. Eichhorn was a man of genial and generous disposition, kindly and optimistic, and he enjoyed greatly the gracious social relations which were his. He was an appreciative and popular member of a number of social and musical organizations and was specially fond of athletic sports in his earlier days. In Minneapolis he was affiliated with Khurum Lodge, No. 112, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church.

At Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, on the 15th of August, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eichhorn to Miss Veronica Goeldner, whose parents came to America from Breslau, Silesia. Mrs. Eichhorn was summoned to the life eternal in October, 1877, about four years after the family removal to Minneapolis, and concerning the four children of this union the following brief data are given: Alvin A., who was a member of the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons, died July 4, 1910, and to him a brief memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work; Arthur E., who is now the executive head of the real estate, loan and insurance business founded by his honored father, is individually mentioned elsewhere in this publication; Ottelie, who died in June, 1905, was the wife of J. William Dreger, who formerly served as sheriff of Hennepin County and who is now connected with the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons; and Helma is the wife of Arthur Stremel, vice president of the Stremel Brothers Roofing & Cornice Company, of Minneapolis.

The second wife of Mr. Eichhorn bore the maiden name of Matilda Miethe, and she survives him, her home being at Coronado Beach, California, in which state her husband had resided the greater part of the time during the last decade of his life, owing to his impaired health. Mr. Eichhorn had come from his California home to pass the summer with his children in Minneapolis, and his death occurred about two weeks after his arrival in this city, in the spring of 1907. His funeral services were held at the home of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Stremel, and were given in the German language, the officiating clergyman having been Rev. William C. Hartig, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Eichhorn was one of the first native German citizens of Hennepin County, Minnesota, and here his name is held in lasting honor. In his will he provided for three legacies in his native land. He devised the sum of $500 to the invalid daughter of his stepbrother, Constant Soehle, her home having been at Hirshberg, Germany, and Mr. Eichhorn having always taken deep interest in her welfare; to each the church and school of his native town of Roehlen, where he received his early religious and educational training, Mr. Eichhorn made a bequest of 500 German marks.

Alvin A. Eichhorn. The elder of the two sons of the late Edmund Eichhorn, to whom a specific memoir is dedicated in this history of Minnesota, Alvin A. Eichhorn was prominently and worthily identified with the upbuilding of the substantial and representative real estate and insurance business founded in Minneapolis by his father more than forty years ago, and at the time of his death he was still actively concerned with the business, as senior member of the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons. As a sterling citizen and prominent business man of Minneapolis Mr. Eichhorn made his life count for good in all its relations, and it is but a matter of consistency that he be accorded in this publication a definite memorial tribute.

Alvin A. Eichhorn was born at Mayville, Dodge County, Wisconsin, on the 17th of February, 1855, and thus was about four years of age at the time of his parents' removal from the Badger State to Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota, where his father became a pioneer merchant and a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. At Hastings Alvin A. Eichhorn was afforded the advantages of the public schools and also of German schools, and at the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship in a local printing office. He familiarized himself with the intricacies of the business and proved through his several years of service the truth of the statement that the discipline of a country newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. Mr. Eichhorn was a vigorous and aspiring youth of eighteen years at the time of the family removal to Minneapolis, in 1873, and here he became an employe in the office of the Minneapolis Daily Tribune, with which he continued to be associated until 1884, when both he and his younger brother, Arthur E., were admitted to partnership in the thriving real estate and insurance business which had been founded by their father soon after his settlement in Minneapolis. With the adjustment made at this time the present title of E. Eichhorn & Sons was adopted and after the death of the honored father Alvin A. Eichhorn continued as the senior member of the firm until his death, the while he had gained impregnable vantage-place as one of the substantial and progressive business men of the city that long represented his home and in which his interests were centered from his youth until the close of his life.

In 1909 the health of Mr. Eichhorn became so seriously impaired that he went to California, in the hope of recuperating his energies, and at his home in Ocean Park, that state, his death occurred on the 4th of July, 1910, after a lingering illness

which he had borne with characteristic fortitude and patience. While actively engaged in business he was most vigorous and energetic, and he merited fully the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him, his many friends manifesting a deep sense of bereavement when he was summoned to the life eternal, at the comparatively early age of fifty-five years. Since his death his only brother has been at the head of the business that was founded by their father so many years ago.

Arthur E. Eichhorn. The only surviving son of the late Edmund Eichhorn, to whom a memorial tribute is paid on other pages of this publication, Arthur E. Eichhorn is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears and is at the head of the firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons, engaged in the real estate, loan and fire insurance business in the City of Minneapolis, the enterprise having been founded by his father in 1873 and its consecutive history being greater than that of any other similar business in the fair metropolis of Minnesota. In the conducting of the substantial business the subject of this review is associated with his brother-in-law, J. William Dreger, and the elder brother, the late Alvin A. Eichhorn, was the senior member of the firm until his death, he likewise being specifically mentioned elsewhere in this history.

Arthur E. Eichhorn was born at Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota, on the 27th of August, 1856, and his father was one of the pioneer settlers of that now thriving city, where he was an honored and influential citizen until his removal to Minneapolis, in 1873, as designated in the sketch of his life on other pages of this volume. Arthur E. Eichhorn is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Curtiss Business College, in Minneapolis, an institution in which he was a student for one year. He was about seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to Minneapolis and after leaving the commercial college he here became associated with his father's real estate and insurance business. He gained thorough knowledge of all details of this line of enterprise, with which he has been continuously identified to the present time, and finally both he and his elder brother, Alvin A., were admitted to partnership, under the firm name of E. Eichhorn & Sons, which is still retained, as a mark of filial appreciation and honor. Of the original firm Mr. Eichhorn is now the only surviving representative, and he has gained and retained high reputation in his chosen field of endeavor, being known as one of the progressive business men and loyal and progressive citizens of Minneapolis. The firm of E. Eichhorn & Sons represents the following named fire insurance companies: Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford; Germania Fire Insurance Company, of New York; Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, of Hamburg, Germany; Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Rochester German Insurance Company, Fire Association, of Pennsylvania; and the German Underwriters Department. A general real estate, loan and collection business also is conducted by the firm, and it has the local agency for the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, the Holland-American and the Red Star Line Steamship companies.

Mr. Eichhorn is one of the original stockholders of the German-American Bank of Minneapolis, his father having been one of the founders and the first president of this substantial institution, of which he himself is a director. Mr. Eichhorn is an active member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, and the North Side Commercial Club. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and he is identified also with the Interlachen Club and the Teutonia Kegel Club, representative social organizations of his home city.

On the 15th of September, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eichhorn to Miss Susie Rauen, who was born and reared in Minneapolis, where her father, Peter Rauen, settled in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Eichhorn have two children,—Edmund P. and Myrtle H. The son was graduated in the North Side High School and also in the law department of the University of Minnesota. He now has supervision of the legal affairs connected with the business of which his father is the executive head and is otherwise actively associated with the substantial enterprise that was founded by his grandfather more than forty years ago. Myrtle H. likewise was graduated in the high school and the University of Minnesota, and both she and her brother are now married and live in Minneapolis.

Albee Smith. Well entitled to distinctive consideration as one of the pioneer members of the bar of Minneapolis, Mr. Smith has here been engaged in the practice of his profession during the major part of the long period between the present day and the year 1867, when he came here as a young lawyer and began his professional novitiate. His life has been one of close application to the vocation of his choice and his success has been worthily won. He recently attempted once more to maintain his home in the City of Chicago, but the manifold attractions of Minneapolis, where he had long lived and labored and where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, soon called him back to the Minnesota metropolis, which is endeared to him by the gracious associations of the past and in which he hopes to round out his life without again seeking other fields of endeavor and involving separation from friends who are tried and true.

Mr. Smith is a native of the old Bay state and is a scion of families that were there founded in the Colonial era of our national history, as is evidenced by the fact that his paternal and maternal great-grandfathers, Abner Smith and Asa Albee, were the first to sign their names to the list of volunteers from Orange, Massachusetts, for service in the war of the revolution. Mr. Smith was afforded the advantages of the graded schools at Cambridge, Massachusetts and in 1863 he came to the West and entered the old Chicago University. The next year, however, he returned to New England, where he became a student in Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vermont. There he pursued his studies for two years and then returned to his home in Chicago, where he entered a law school, besides which he carried forward his professional study under the preceptorship of Sanford B. Perry, and the firm of Walker, Dexter & Smith. He remained in Chicago from 1865 until 1867, when he was admitted to the bar and removed forthwith to Minneapolis, Minne-

sota, where he formed a partnership with an old college friend, M. D. L. Collester, and engaged in the practice of his profession. This effective alliance continued two years and thereafter Mr. Smith conducted an individual practice until 1872, when he formed a partnership with C. J. Bartleson, the firm of Smith & Bartleson existing, however, for only one year. Thereafter Mr. Smith again controlled a substantial independent law business until 1888, when he became associated with C. E. Leslie, under the firm name of Smith & Leslie, an alliance that obtained about one year. In 1871 Mr. Smith returned to Chicago, but he remained there only eight months, his office and its appurtenances having been destroyed in the historic fire that swept that city in the year mentioned. After his return to Minneapolis Mr. Smith here continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1900, and in the meanwhile he gave special attention to real-estate law. In the year noted he again went to Chicago, where he established an office at 128 North La Salle Street, opposite the city hall. The great western metropolis could not, however, long retain his allegiance, and in January, 1912, he resumed his residence in Minneapolis, where he has since continued his professional labors, with offices in the Security Bank Building. His practice is of general order and he is specially valued as a counselor, owing to his long and varied experience and thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. Mr. Smith has witnessed the development of Minneapolis from the status of a virtual village to that of a fair and opulent metropolitan center, and at the present time he wonders that his loyalty should have faltered even for the brief period that he remained in Chicago. Here his affections and interests are centered, and he is gratified to know that he may again refer to the Minnesota metropolis as his permanent home. He is interested not only in the history of this state but also in that of his nativity, and he is at the present time collecting data for a history of Orange, Massachusetts, the place of his birth, with the intention of publishing the work after he shall have properly compiled the material available.

In the City of Chicago, on the 25th of November, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Mollie McClelland, and of their six children three are living. The elder son, Robert, who was born in Chicago, died in Minneapolis, in 1873, when about two years of age. The eldest of the daughters was Orrill E., who died in Chicago in 1903, her remains being conveyed to the old home in Minneapolis for interment. Sophronia H. W. died at Minneapolis, November 5, 1914. Of the three surviving children Albee, Jr., is a resident of Evanston, Illinois, and Olive A. and Gertrude A. remain at the parental home. All of the children were born in Minneapolis with the exception of Robert.

Mr. Smith has never been a seeker of public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the work of his profession, but he has been unswerving in his allegiance to the republican party and in former years he was an active worker in behalf of its cause. He is affiliated with the Chi Psi college fraternity and was one of the founders of its chapter at the University of Minnesota. Both he and his wife were charter members of the Parish of St. Mark's Church, Protestant Episcopal, in Minneapolis, which was organized in 1868, and they are now zealous communicants of this parish. Mr. Smith was likewise one of the organizers of the Minnesota Children's Aid Society, and was a member of its board of directors until his removal to Chicago in 1900. He was also a member of the board of managers of the Minnesota organization of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with which he is still actively identified. Generous and tolerant, considerate and conscientious in all of the relations of life, Mr. Smith has exemplified most effectively the precept expressed in the Golden Rule, and has aimed to "comfort and relieve all those who are in any ways afflicted, or distressed, in mind, body or estate." He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession for nearly half a century, and has dignified it by his character and services, even as he has merited and retained the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Henry Hastings Sibley. Few indeed are the names that appear more frequently and there are none that appear more honorably in the early history of Minnesota, than that of H. H. Sibley, as the pages of the first volume of this work abundantly testify. His fame is a part of that of the commonwealth and his name is a household word throughout the state.

General Sibley was born at Detroit, Michigan, February 20, 1811. His father, Hon. Solomon Sibley, was a prominent pioneer of the Northwest and he was by profession a lawyer. In 1799 he was elected to the first Territorial Legislature of the Northwest Territory, which assembled at Cincinnati. He was elected a delegate to Congress from Michigan in 1820. He was also for some years United States district attorney for Michigan. The mother of General Sibley was Sarah W. Sproat, a daughter of Col. Ebenezer Sproat, an officer in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution.

General Sibley received an academical education and was subsequently given two years private tuition in the classics by the Rev. Mr. Cadle, a gentleman of superior scholastic attainments. His father designed him for the law, and at the age of sixteen he began the study of that profession in Judge Sibley's office. A year's experience convinced him, however, that the pursuit in life selected for him was against his natural tastes and inclinations. A frontier boy he wished to become a frontiersman. His father wisely acquiesced in his decision and in 1828, before he had reached the age of eighteen, he went to Sault Ste. Marie and engaged in a mercantile house for about a year. In 1829 he went to Mackinac and entered the service of the American Fur Company as a clerk. He remained at Mackinac for about five years.

In 1834 he formed, with H. L. Dousman and Joseph Rolette, Sr., a copartnership with the American Fur Company, of New York, which passed in that year under the direction of Ramsey Crooks as president. By the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Dousman and Rolette were to continue in charge of the station of the company at Prairie du Chien, while Sibley was placed in control of the country above Lake Pepin, to the headwaters of the streams emptying into the Missouri and north to the British line, with his headquarters at St. Peter, now the town of Mendota. He arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River November 7, 1834. The trip from Prairie du Chien was performed on horseback. General Sibley resided at Mendota from 1834 to 1862, a period of twenty-eight years, and owing to territorial changes was successively a citizen of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa territories,

and of the Territory and State of Minnesota, without changing the location of his residence.

For many years his only companions and associates were the military officers at Fort Snelling, with their families, the clerks of the Fur Company and the Indians. With the latter he became intimately acquainted. He frequently exchanged visits with them for months at a time. He was given a name by them—Wah-ze-o-man-nee ("Walker in the Pines").

General Sibley's public services may be only summarized. He was the first justice of the peace, being appointed by Governor Chambers of Iowa Territory, in 1838, his jurisdiction extending over what now forms all of Minnesota west of the river, a portion of Iowa, and a large part of North and South Dakota. In 1848 he was elected by the people as their delegate to Congress and after some trouble was admitted to a seat. During that session he secured the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Minnesota, which became a law March 3, 1849. In the fall of that year he was again elected to represent the territory, and 1851 was re-elected. In 1853 he declined re-election.

In 1857 he was president of the "democratic branch" of the constitutional convention, which by compromise and in conjunction with the "republican branch" adopted the first constitution of Minnesota. Soon after he was elected governor, but owing to the delay in the admission of the state he was not inauguarated until May 24, 1858. As the first governor of the state he is entitled to eminent distinction. His recommendations were sound, and statesmanlike. Had his counsel been heeded the reckless railroad legislation of that period would never have appeared. In 1871 General Sibley served one term in the lower house of the Legislature. He was appointed one of the original regents of the University of Minnesota, and was elected president of the board. He was also president of the State Normal School Board which office he filled for nearly two years.

Of General Sibley's military services much may be written, and their value to the people of Minnesota can hardly be overestimated. The Sioux outbreak occurred August 18, 1862, and the following day he was appointed by Governor Ramsey to the command of the military expedition sent against them with the nominal rank of colonel commanding in the field, but really with the powers and duties of a general.

The history of General Sibley's successful campaign against the Indians appears in Volume I. He planned it in one evening, that of his appointment, and conducted it to the close without deviating from the original plan. The expedition required for its successful issue cool courage, rare ability, consummate address, and finesse. General Sibley rose superior to every occasion and met every requirement. It was incumbent upon him to not only punish but to preserve. The lightnings of vengeance were to be loosened upon the savages, but the lives of the 250 women and children in their hands were to be saved.

After his victory at Wood Lake, with 2,000 Indians in his hands, on whom he might have wreaked a summary and terrible vengeance which the public would have applauded, and which posterity would have justified, General Sibley constituted a military commission for the trial of the principal offenders. He might have constituted a drum-head courtmartial for this work, whose conclusions would not have been the subject of review, and from whose judgment there would have been no appeal. But he preferred to complete his work as he had begun it and as he had carried it on in order and regularity. About four hundred Indian warriors were put on trial before a commission and 303 of them were convicted of murder and outrage and condemned to death, while others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for robbery and pillage. But President Lincoln was induced to save from the gallows all but thirty-eight of the bloody-handed villains. The remainder had their sentences commuted to brief terms of imprisonment. This act of clemency was characteristic of the tender-hearted martyr President, but was deplored by all lovers of justice.

September 29, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned the then Colonel Sibley a brigadier-general of volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field." General Pope, the commander of the department, had given the military affairs of this district into his hands, confident of his ability to direct them successfully. The winter of 1862-63 was spent in forming a cordon of military post and garrison, with a line of scouts and patrols, across the western frontier. The people returned to their homes and farms, and the country was in a measure tranquillized.

In May, 1863, General Sibley concentrated 4,000 troops at "Camp Pope" on the Upper Minnesota River, for an expedition against the Indians who were then in Dakota. The expedition was to be assisted by another commanded by General Alfred Sully, which was to move up the Missouri River and prevent the Indians from retreating to the westward, while General Sibley should come upon them from the east and include them between two fires. General Sibley carried out his part of the program completely. He moved on the 6th of June and after a long and difficult march reached the couteau of the Missouri, July 24. On that day he engaged the savages, killed twenty-one of them, losing but two of his own men. July 25, at Dead Buffalo Lake and July 28 at Stoney Lake he again fought them, and on both occasions drove them from the field. He then pursued the Indians to the Missouri, across which they escaped, owing to the inability of General Sully to fulfill his part of the campaign, his march being retarded by the extreme heat of the summer and the want of forage for his horses. He afterwards came up and engaged the Indians, punishing them severely. General Sibley returned to the state about the first of September, having freed the Minnesota frontier from all apprehension of Indian raids and given security to hundreds of settlers elsewhere.

During the year 1864-5 General Sibley was chiefly employed in conducting and inaugurating measures for the defense of the frontier. These measures gave in the end entire safety to the western counties by depriving the savages of an opportunity to molest them, and that part of the state began to be occupied not only by the former settlers but by hundreds of newcomers. November 29, 1865, he was promoted to brevet major-general, "for efficient and meritorious services." He was relieved from the command of the District of Minnesota in August, 1865, by order of President Johnson, and detailed with General Curtis and others as a member of a mixed civil and military commission to negotiate treaties with the hostile Sioux and other disaffected

bands on the Upper Missouri. The treaties with the Sioux were made at Fort Sully and were subsequently ratified by the Senate. General Sibley was honorably mustered out of the military service with many other general officers in April, 1866, and returned to his home in St. Paul.

In 1871 General Sibley was appointed on the National Board of Indian Commissioners, but was compelled by the press of his private business interests to resign after a year's service. His connection with the business interests of St. Paul was very intimate and conspicuous. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce, director of the First National Bank, director of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, and for several years president of the St. Paul Gas Company, president of the State Historical Society and president of the Oakland Cemetery Association.

May 2, 1843, General Sibley was married to Mrs. Sarah J. S. Steele, a sister of Hon. Franklin Steele, and a lady of superior accomplishment and worth. She died in May, 1869, leaving four children, viz: Augusta, now Mrs. Augusta A. Pope; Sarah, now the wife of E. A. Young, Esq., of St. Paul; Charles Frederick, and Alfred B. General Sibley removed from Mendota to St. Paul in 1862 and thenceforth lived on Woodward Avenue.

Though reared on the frontier, far away from the polished circles and refinements of fashionable society, General Sibley was always noted for his accomplishments and attainments. A true born gentleman always asserts himself. General Sibley in his bearing and conduct was courtly and hospitable and was never charged with an unchivalrous or an ignoble action. This old Indian fighter was likewise a scholar, a thinker, and a writer of superior abilities. Sixty years ago his contributions to certain periodicals under the nom de plume of "Hal. A. Dakota," and over his own signature made him justly celebrated. He made some most invaluable contributions to the publications of the historical society. As a writer he was very clear, finished and interesting. As a controversialist he was quite able to hold his own with the ablest. As long ago as in 1850, when he was a delegate to Congress, his letter to United States Senator Foote of Mississippi gave to the outside world the first definite information concerning the Territory of Minnesota and made for the writer a national reputation. The pioneers of Minnesota were justly proud of the manly bearing, mental qualities and exemplary character of their delegate, who, backwoodsman though he was, did not suffer by comparison with any of the members of the dignified body of which he was so long a member.

The County of Sibley, and the City of Hastings are named for General Sibley, but historians will record and preserve the history of his services and the people of Minnesota will ever hold them in grateful remembrance. In June, 1888, General Sibley was elected an honorary member of the Ancient Cliosophic Society of Princeton College, N. J., and on the 23d of the same month received from that renowned college the degree of LL. D. At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, held in St. Paul, June 6, 1888, he was unanimously elected the commander of that organization for the ensuing year. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

General Sibley died in St. Paul, February 18, 1891, lacking only two days of being eighty years old. Full of years and honors, he passed to the reward due to the hero, the patriot and the Christian.

Joseph Albert Wheelock was born in Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, February 8, 1831, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 9, 1906.

At the age of nineteen he came to Minnesota in quest of health and settled in St. Paul. Minnesota was then a sparsely settled territory and St. Paul a straggling frontier village. In all the subsequent development of both he bore a conspicuous part.

About 1855 he embarked in journalism, achieving marked success from the beginning. On January 1, 1861, he established the St. Paul Press, which became some years later the Pioneer Press, and he remained its editor-in-chief to the end of his life.

On May 2, 1888, Mr. Wheelock was unanimously elected by the Loyal Legion a companion of the third class, in recognition of his valuable service to the Union cause during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Wheelock was for nearly fifty years continuously at the head of the editorial profession in Minnesota, winning a national reputation for ability and independence in the higher walks of journalism. He was one of the clearest thinkers and most forcible writers this county has produced, capable of sustained efforts of uniform excellence, with an occasional flight into the realms of genius.

His scholarship was both profound and practical. He walked the higher ranges in his thought; he wrote with a fullness of information and a richness of diction that commanded applause while it persuaded and convinced; he mingled on terms of intimate equality with the highest in the land, statesmen, diplomats and presidents, to whom his counsels were welcome and valuable.

His literary taste was exquisite, but he could hurl the thunderbolts of denunciation when, in his opinion, the case required it. He loved the learning that exercises beneficent influence on the lives of men and the policies of the nation; he cherished lofty political ideals. Not infallible in judgment, or exempt from the infirmities of temper and temperament which at times cloud the intellectual vision, he was through decades of stormy political conflict always credited with purity of motive and manliness of action. He was postmaster of St. Paul from 1870 to 1875. He was state commissioner of statistics in 1860, and president of the St. Paul park board from 1893 until his death.

Mr. Wheelock wrought a tremendous influence on the political destiny of many individuals. He incurred the enmity of some good men and of many bad men, through his hostility to their aspirations; he earned the gratitude of many successful men in public life, but did not always receive it, through his lack of the ingratiating arts which enable smaller natures to reap where they have, and often where they have not, sown.

He contributed his full share to the material development of the State of Minnesota; to the advancement of her educational interests; to the upbuilding of all the elements which constitute a prosperous commonwealth. He was to St. Paul always a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and devoted many years of zealous, intelligent, unrequited effort to the establishment of her splendid system of boulevards and parks.

In his family and social relations Mr. Wheelock was a model of considerate kindness and devoted affection. His circle of intimacies was not extensive, but he was, to those he trusted, a wise counsellor and faithful friend.

As a loyal editor during the terrible years of the conflict for national life, Mr. Wheelock eminently deserved the high compliments paid him by the Loyal Legion in selecting him as one of its companions from civil life, distinguished for patriotic services at that period. His pen was always vigorous and versatile in sustaining the administration, encouraging the people and stimulating a spirit of patriotism in the darkest days, when many yielded to disappointment and despair. That he fully appreciated the great honor conferred upon him by that selection was attested in many ways. He worthily stood with Ramsey, Rice, Pillsbury and Tiffany, recipients of this tribute of regard; he was the last survivor of that illustrious roll, and since elections to this class of membership have been discontinued throughout the order there can be no more names upon it.

Mr. Wheelock was married to Miss Kate French, of St. Paul, who, with their son, Webster Wheelock, survived him.

O. M. Hall. On November 26, 1914, death removed one of the prominent and useful citizens of Minnesota in the person of Osee Mattson Hall, of Red Wing.

Mr. Hall was born at Conneaut, Ohio, in 1848, came of one of the substantial old families of the Western Reserve in Ohio, and was a man of sturdy ancestry and of liberal education. He completed his early training in Hiram College, the institution of which James A. Garfield was at one time president, and also at Williams College. In 1868 he came to Minnesota as a pioneer, and from that time until his death his citizenship was prominently associated with the City of Red Wing. He was a lawyer by profession, but was especially distinguished for his political service. In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate for one term. In 1890 he was elected as a democrat to Congress, and re-elected in 1892. His political honors came from localities and districts which were nominally republican. When the Minnesota Tax Commission was authorized by the Legislature in 1907 Governor Johnson named Mr. Hall as one of the three commissioners, and he served on that important body until his death in St. Paul. He declined an appointment to the district bench in 1909, preferring to remain on the tax commission. His first term was for six years and in that time he established a reputation as an authority on taxation and on the basis of his service was reappointed for another six years by Governor Eberhart.

Mr. Hall was survived by his wife and two sons, Charles P. and Edward S. Hall, both residents of Red Wing.

Louis Nash. One of the most important municipal offices is that of commissioner of parks, playgrounds and public buildings, the incumbent of which in St. Paul is Louis Nash, a man who has had a large experience in business and public affairs and who is using his official prerogative in many ways to improve local conditions, give the city better parks and playgrounds and extend their use to the people.

Louis Nash was born in England May 26, 1867, a son of Absolom and Hannah Emma (Broughton) Nash. He attended the National schools, finished a course in the Tuxford, Notts, Grammar School and graduated from the University of Minnesota with the night law class of 1902 with the degrees of LL. B and LL. M.

Arriving in St. Paul in 1887 he took a position with the Boston Clothing Company, leaving there to go with the firm of Browning King and Co., when it opened in St. Paul that fall. He immediately fathered a movement for the closing of the retail stores at 6 o'clock, and to his efforts, more than those of any other man are the retail clerks indebted for the short hours they now enjoy throughout the United States. He was the founder of the Retail Clerks National Advocate and the St. Paul Trades and Labor Bulletin, and the first editor of each of those publications. In 1890 he organized the clerks from Denver to San Francisco as a labor of love, and thus started the early closing movement in the far West. In 1897 he assumed the management for Nicoll the Tailor, which position he has held ever since.

His introduction to the public life of St. Paul came with his election in 1906 as county commissioner, to which office he was successively elected four times and was still serving when in February, 1915, he was unanimously elected to fill out the unexpired term of John J. O'Leary (deceased) as city councilman. It was mainly through his efforts that the Boys' Detention Farm of sixty-eight acres and the Girls' Detention Home were acquired by the County of Ramsey. In politics Mr. Nash is a fundamental democrat.

He married Miss Lottie J. Weller of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1890 and has two children, Norma Marie and Louis, Jr. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks, Past Worthy President of the Eagles and Past Consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, Minnehaha Camp. A member of the Commercial Club, Automobile, Town Criers and Current Topics clubs, and Association of Commerce. A thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

His summer home on the north shore of White Bear Lake is a rendezvous for his many friends during the heated months, where everyone is warmly welcomed.

James Carlson. Now manager of the Lampert Lumber Company at New Richland, where he has supervision of large and important interests, James Carlson came to Minnesota from Sweden about twenty-seven years ago, and has been identified with the lumber business under some form or other ever since, his long connection and experience having brought him his present substantial position and regard as a successful man.

James Carlson was born in the Province of Skone, Sweden, October 24, 1868. His parents were James and Hannah Carlson. James Carlson was born in the Province of Skone in 1831, was a mason by trade, gave the regular term of service to the national army of Sweden, and died at his home locality in 1879. His wife was born, reared and spent her life in the same vicinity.

James Carlson was reared in Sweden, was educated in the common schools, and served an apprenticeship which qualified him for the trade of dairyman, in the thorough fashion in which such things

are done in Sweden. Making his voyage across the Atlantic to the new world in 1887, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Carlson located in Worthington, Minnesota, and there his attention was directed to an entirely different line of work. He found employment in a lumber business, and worked through all the grades of service, until in 1903 he came to New Richland and has since been manager of the Lampert Lumber Company's large interests in that town.

Mr. Carlson is a republican in politics. In 1889 at Worthington, Minnesota, he married Miss Ingrid Mortinsan who was from Worthington. Her father, a native of Sweden, was an engineer at Sweden, but is now deceased. Mr. Carlson and wife's children are: Harry M., who is manager of a lumber yard at Waubay, North Dakota; George W., who is a manual training teacher at New Richland, Minnesota, and Ellen Josephine is engaged in teaching school near Janesville, Minnesota.

John D. Ekstrum. A business in Minneapolis that has shown remarkable power of development, with its success to a great degree exemplifying and illustrating the progressive career of its president, is the Flour City Fuel & Transfer Company, of which John D. Ekstrum is president. A little more than fifteen years ago Mr. Ekstrum made his advent into Minneapolis business circles with a capital of $100, as a fuel merchant. The business over which he now exercises executive control has a capitalization of $150,000, is engaged in the wholesale and retail coal, coke and wood trade, general transfer, handling of baggage, freight, machinery and merchandise, operates a wagon factory, a large warehouse for the packing and storage of goods, and has an equipment representing many thousands of dollars in buildings, horses, and other facilities, among which is a wagon factory where the wagons in use by the company are built, and they also sell wagons to their customers. The main office of the company is at 40 West Lake Street, and there are nine business offices and eight distributing yards.

John D. Ekstrum was born in Sweden in 1873. A few years after his birth the father, Solomon Ekstrum, came to Minneapolis, and after getting started in his trade as a mason he sent for his wife and family, who came on to Minneapolis in 1882. He was for many years a mason contractor.

John D. Ekstrum had received some advantages in the way of schools in the old country, and afterwards attended the Minneapolis public schools. Outside of school his time was taken up with some useful occupation or other, and among other things he did considerable teaming for his father. For several years Mr. Ekstrum was connected with the Minneapolis police force and rose to the rank of sergeant in the Fifth Precinct. After three years, in 1899, he retired from the force to give his entire attention to the fuel business, in which he was engaged while still a policeman and which was started with the modest capital of $100. He soon afterwards took into partnership N. L. Johnson, and in a few years they had laid the foundation for the present handsome business. After four years John Olson joined his capital and energy to the partnership. The present company was incorporated in 1911 with a capital stock of $100,000, and with Mr. Ekstrum as president, N. L. Johnson secretary and treasurer, and John Olson vice president. In its present proportions, as above described, the business employs about ninety men.

In the meantime Mr. Ekstrum has acquired other business relations which place him among the leading and aggressive business factors in his home city. He is manager and partner in the Interstate Fuel & Transfer Company, a business that operates three fuel yards. He is a director of the Minneapolis State Bank and director of the Bankers Security Company. He was one of the organizers of the West Side Commercial Club in 1908, and has served as director, and in 1913 and 1914 was president of the club. He has also served as president of the Swedish-American Club of Minneapolis, a most important organization among the Swedish-Americans of the Northwest. He is a member of the Odin Club and the Zion Lutheran Church, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Ekstrum was married in Minneapolis in 1901 to Miss Ida K. Nelson. To this union have been born four children: John D., Jr., Martha, Robert and Bertill.

Tobias Hogenson. The efficient and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Stewartville, Olmsted County, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this county, which has been his home from the time of his birth, and is a scion of that fine Scandinavian element of citizenship that has played a most worthy and important part in the civic and industrial development and advancement of Minnesota.

Tobias Hogenson, now prominent and influential in connection with financial affairs in his native county, was born in Rock Dell Township, Olmsted County, on the 4th of May, 1869, and is a son of Peter and Sonova (Bryneldson) Hogenson, both natives of the Hardanger-fjord District of Norway, where the former was born in 1834 and the latter in 1830, the death of the father occurring in 1904 and that of the mother in May, 1914. The parents were reared and educated in their native land, where their marriage was solemnized, and in 1854 they came to the United States and became pioneer settlers in Wisconsin, which state continued to be their place of residence until 1862, when they came to Minnesota and established their home in Olmsted County. Here Peter Hogenson bought land, in Rock Township, and instituted the reclamation of a farm. He eventually became one of the substantial agriculturists of the county and continued to follow farming during his entire active career in the United States, the while he stood exponent of the most loyal and upright citizenship and commanded the high regard of all who knew him. He was a republican in politics, was zealous in the support of measures and enterprises contributing to the general good of the community, served twenty-four years as assessor for Rock Dell Township, and both he and his wife continued to reside on their old homestead farm until their death, both having been devout communicants of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Of their twelve children Tobias, of this sketch, was the eleventh in order of birth, and the four others now living are: Christopher, who is a successful farmer of Olmsted County; Hogan M., who resides at Fertile, Polk County, and is a carrier on a rural mail route; Maria Hogenson residing at Fertile, Polk County, Minnesota; and Mrs. Sophia Mohn, who remains on the old home farm of her parents.

Reared under the invigorating influences of the home farm, Tobias Hogenson acquired his preliminary education in the district schools of his native township and thereafter completed a thorough course in Darling's Business College, at Ro-

J. D. Ekstrom

chester, in which institution he was graduated in 1888. That he had made good use of the advantages afforded him is evidenced by the fact that he became a successful and popular teacher in the district schools, devoting seven years to the pedagogic profession and simultaneously giving his attention to farming.

In 1900 Mr. Hogenson became prominently identified with the organization of the First National Bank of Stewartville, of which he has been cashier from the time of its incorporation and in the building up of the substantial business of which he has been a potent force. The bank bases its operations on a capital stock of $250,000; its surplus and undivided profits amount to $8,000; and its average deposits are in excess of $385,000. This is one of the staunch and ably managed banking institutions of Olmsted County and has marked influence in fostering the general prosperity of the community which it effectively serves.

Mr. Hogenson has the unqualified esteem of the people of his native county, and this is distinctively shown by the fact that in 1912 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, in which he made an admirable record, so that he was renominated in 1914 and at the election in the autumn of that year was re-elected by a gratifying majority. His present term will expire in December, 1916. He has been a zealous supporter of the cause of the republican party and both he and his wife are communicants of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Hogenson has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and in the York Rite he is past master of his lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, besides which he is affiliated with Rochester Lodge, No. 1091, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In the year 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hogenson to Miss Thora Tandberg, daughter of Torger Tandberg, of Spring Grove, Houston County, her father having been a successful school teacher, having followed the trade of stone-mason. Mr. and Mrs. Hogenson have five children: Selma is a student in St. Olaf's College, at Northfield; Alma was graduated in the Stewartville High School as a member of the class of 1914; and Tobias Palmer, and Helen are attending the public schools, the youngest of the children being Esther, who is five years of age.

Winfield W. Bardwell. Judge Bardwell is one of the able and honored members of the bench and bar of the City of Minneapolis, where he is presiding on the bench of the municipal court, and for a score of years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession as one of the representative members of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis, his retirement from active practice having come only when he was elected to his present judicial office. He has a host of friends in Minnesota and further interest attaches to a consideration of his career by reason of his being a native of this state and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families.

Judge Bardwell was born at Excelsior, Hennepin County, Minnesota, on the 18th of July, 1867, and is a son of William E. and Araminta (Hamblet) Bardwell, who were early and honored settlers in the county in which is situated the fine metropolis of Minnesota. They represented the best element of the pioneer type, at a time when social relations in this section of the Union were far less complex than at the present time, and they gained and retained the confidence and high regard of all with whom they came in contact during the formative period of Minnesota history. William E. Bardwell was a stationary engineer by vocation and was a man of strong character as well as of vigorous mentality. He came to Minnesota with his parents in 1855 and the family home was established at Excelsior, Hennepin County, where the parents passed the residue of their lives. William E. continued his residence in Hennepin County until the close of his life, and his widow still resides at Excelsior, her parents having been early settlers at Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, where they took up their abode in 1853.

To the public schools of his native village Judge Bardwell is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in an academy that for a few years held high rank among the educational institutions of the Northwest. His tastes and ambition led him to prepare himself for the legal profession, and in pursuance of this ambition he followed the plan more customary at that time, as he initiated his technical studies under private preceptorship. He entered the office of Harlan P. Roberts, of Minneapolis, in whose law office he assumed the dual position of stenographer and clerk, and in the meanwhile he gave assiduous attention to the study of law under the effective direction of Mr. Roberts, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. Judge Bardwell finally entered the law department of the University of Minnesota and after being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws he completed a post-graduate course and received from his alma mater the further degree of Master of Laws,—a fact indicating that he considered as adequate none but the most thorough preparation possible to be made for the work of his exacting profession.

In 1891 Judge Bardwell engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis, where he was first associated in partnership alliance with James M. Burlingame and later with C. Louis Weeks. He soon gained prestige that placed him among the representative members of the bar of Hennepin County, and his practice involved his appearance in connection with much important litigation. He achieved special precedence as a criminal lawyer, and in this domain he was retained as counsel in several of the most celebrated cases ever tried in the local courts. For five years prior to assuming his present judicial post he was associated in practice with Samuel Levy, under the firm name of Bardwell & Levy and with offices in the Loan & Trust Building.

It is a recognized fact that members of the legal profession in America have normally been those best qualified for domination and leadership in the political arena, for their very training has matured their judgment and made them specially well fortified for the formulating and directing of governmental policies, both state and national. Thus Judge Bardwell was consistently drawn into the field of political activity, and he has been one of the valued and influential figures in the councils and work of the republican party in Minnesota. In 1902 he was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, and he proved one of the strong and resourceful workers in the legislative session of 1903. The estimate placed upon his services was

best shown in the fact that he was re-elected for the sessions of 1905-07. In the session of 1905 he was chairman of the Hennepin County delegation and was assigned to membership on a number of the most important committees of the House of Representatives, including the committee on insurance, of which he was chairman. Judge Bardwell refused to become a candidate for a third term in the Legislature, as he felt it incumbent upon him to subordinate all other interests to the demands of his profession, which placed exigent claims upon his time and attention, as his practice had become one of important and representative character. In the national campaign of 1912, however, he was a zealous worker in behalf of the cause of his party, as one of the leaders of the republican forces in Minnesota. He had, however, come to look more closely to the legal rather than to the administrative and legislative phases of government, and he has consistently maintained the highest of civic ideals without reference to mere partisanship in political affairs. His strong stand in this respect may be said to have led to his being called to the important judicial office in which he is now giving admirable service. In 1913 he was appointed, by Governor Eberhart, one of the three judges of the Municipal Court, this appointment having been made to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of the regular incumbent to the district bench.

The admirable professional ability and marked civic loyalty of Judge Bardwell have likewise given him special prominence and influence in various fraternal, business and social organizations with which he is identified. He has held membership on important committees of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association; he served as secretary and member of the executive committee of the Hennepin County Bar Association; on the 1st of April, 1914, he retired from the office of exalted ruler of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and prominent among other organizations with which he is identified may be mentioned the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Automobile Club and the University Club. He and his wife hold membership in the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Bardwell is a prominent and popular figure in the social life of her home city, where she was elected president of the Elks Women's Bowling Club in March, 1914, a preferment that indicates her prowess in the line of sport designated, as well as her personal popularity.

On the 24th of February, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Bardwell to Miss Edith May Champlin, who was born and reared in Minneapolis and who is a daughter of Charles N. and Marian (Sherman) Champlin, her father being now deceased and her mother being a resident of the State of Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Bardwell have three children, all of whom remain at the parental home,—Mildred I., Charles Champlin, and Marian A. The elder daughter was graduated in the West High School of Minneapolis as a member of the class of 1912 and the two younger children are still attending the public schools.

Chelsea J. Rockwood. As a representative member of the Minneapolis bar and as a citizen of high civic ideals and utmost loyalty Mr. Rockwood is consistently accorded recognition in this history. He has been a resident of Minnesota since boyhood and is a member of a family whose name has been one of no little prominence in the annals of this commonwealth, besides which he is a scion, in both the paternal and maternal lines, of staunch New England stock, the respective families having been founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Mr. Rockwood controls a substantial and representative law business in the Minnesota metropolis, where he has served for many years as attorney for the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners.

Chelsea Joseph Rockwood was born on a farm near Bennington, Vermont, on the 13th of September, 1855, and the ancestral homestead which was the place of his nativity became the property and home of his maternal great-grandfather, Moses Hurd, in the year 1769. Mr. Rockwood is a son of Rev. Joseph R. and Rhoda (Hurd) Rockwood, both of whom were born and reared in the old Green Mountain State, where their marriage was solemnized and where in his earlier years of independent activity the father was a farmer by vocation. He was a man of strong individuality and fine attainments, and finally became a member of the clergy of the Baptist Church, of which denomination he became an early and honored representative in Minnesota. In 1869 he came with his family to this state and established his home at Garden City, Blue Earth County, where he held a pastoral incumbency, as did he later also at Norwood, Le Sueur and other villages, his consecrated zeal and devotion being on a parity with his recognized ability and nobility of character. He labored in his high calling for many years and was a resident of Garden City at the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1904. His widow continued to maintain her home in that place until she too was summoned to the life eternal, in June, 1911, her memory being revered by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the children five attained to years of maturity and are now living, and of the number Chelsea J., of this review, was the second in order of birth.

Chelsea J. Rockwood acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of his native state and was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to Minnesota. Here he continued his studies in the public schools of Garden City and in the preparatory department of Carlton College, at Northfield, besides which he had the beneficent influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. After the completion of his collegiate preparatory course Mr. Rockwood was matriculated in the academic or literary department of the University of Minnesota, in which he completed the prescribed four years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Like many other students in the university Mr. Rockwood depended largely upon his own resources in defraying his incidental expenses. His cash capital was but $50 at the time when he entered the university, and he carried newspapers and did other work that gave him sufficient emolument to enable him to complete his course, such discipline proving of value and begetting the greater appreciation of the value of the education which he received. He has retained a deep affection for his alma mater, and this was significantly shown in the year 1905, when he initiated the movement which has resulted in the procuring of the larger and present fine

campus of the university. Under his leadership the alumni of the institution attempted to have the board of regents put themselves on record as requesting from the State Legislature an appropriation for the purchase of more land for the campus. This effort failed, but it directed attention to a much needed improvement and the matter was not permitted to be dropped until the desired end was attained and an appropriation made. When it became necessary to select an attorney to represent the attorney general of the state in the incidental legal proceedings Mr. Rockwood was enlisted for the work, as the unanimous choice of the board of regents of the university, and with all of zeal he applied himself to the formulating and carrying forward of the plans that have resulted in giving to the university a campus in consonance with the dignity and requirements of the institution, this work having received his attention during the course of several years, his service as attorney for the board of regents having continued from 1907 until 1910.

After his graduation in the University of Minnesota Mr. Rockwood held for two years the position of principal of the public schools of LeSueuer, but he utilized the pedagogic profession only as a means to an end, as he had determined to prepare himself for the legal profession. He read law under the effective preceptorship of the firm of Shaw, Levi & Cray, of Minneapolis, and continued his technical studies thereafter in the office of Judge P. M. Babcock, another of the representative members of the Minneapolis bar. In November, 1882, upon examination before the District Court of Hennepin County, Mr. Rockwood was admitted to the bar, and he has since been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in the City of Minneapolis, where in later years he has given special attention to corporation law. For more than thirty years he had thus applied himself assiduously and effectively to the work of his chosen profession, in which he has achieved marked prestige and success, with recognized resourcefulness as a trial lawyer and marked versatility as a counselor. From 1889 to 1892 he held the post of attorney for the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners and after an interim of about two years, in 1895, he was again appointed to this office, of which he has continued the incumbent to the present time and in which he has done much to facilitate and further the progressive policies of the board that has effectively maintained and extended the fine park system of the Minnesota metropolis. His interregnum as attorney for the commissioners was caused by the fact that from 1893 to 1895 he himself was a member of the board.

It is scarcely necessary to state that as a citizen Mr. Rockwood has been animated by distinctive loyalty and public spirit, and while he has subordinated all other interests to the demands of his profession and has manifested no desire for political preferment, he is known as a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the republican party. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the Minneapolis Bar Association. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association, of which he is serving as attorney in 1914, and he holds membership in the Minneapolis Club and University Club in his home city, both he and his family being zealous members of Trinity Baptist Church. He maintains his law offices in the Andrus Building.

On the 30th of October, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rockwood to Miss Carrie D. Fletcher, of Mankato, this state, she likewise having been graduated in the University of Minnesota as a member of the class of 1882. She died February 7, 1915. Concerning the children of this union brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Paul died in 1890, at the age of sixteen years; Ethel was graduated in the North High School and then entered the University of Minnesota, in which she was graduated as a member of the class of 1907, and is now a teacher in the Duluth High School; Edith likewise completed the curriculum of the North High School and in 1909 was graduated in the University of Minnesota, after which she completed a post-graduate course in Columbia University, in New York City, from which historic institution she received in 1913 the degree of Master of Arts; Fletcher was graduated in the North High School and was graduated in the engineering department of the University of Minnesota as a member of the class of 1914.

The following extracts from an article that appeared in the Minneapolis Journal of February 11, 1914, are worthy of preservation in this connection: "Edith Rockwood, daughter of C. J. Rockwood, attorney for the Minneapolis park board, after taking a master's degree in sociology at Columbia University, being employed by the New York bureau of municipal research, and more recently engaged in school survey work in Ohio, to-day became identified with the municipal research bureau of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association. Miss Rockwood was a student at North High School, and she studied economics, history and sociology at the University of Minnesota, from which she was graduated in 1909. The first work that Miss Rockwood expects to do in Minneapolis will be in the nature of a survey of the health department. 'I expect to utilize in the Minneapolis work the experience I have gained elsewhere and to be of general service to the municipal research bureau,' said Miss Rockwood."

Michael W. Nash. On February 26, 1915, death removed Michael W. Nash, said to be the second oldest resident of Minneapolis. His home has been in that city for more than sixty years, a period of time measured by accomplishments and influence far beyond those of the average citizen. The late Mr. Nash was identified with banking and real estate affairs in Minneapolis, was at one time prominent in politics, and was one of the leading men in Catholic Church circles.

Michael Walter Nash was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, September 24, 1843. He was seven years old when his parents came to America, and in 1851 the family settled in St. Paul. From that city they removed to Minneapolis in 1854 and Mrs. Nash opened a boarding house near the site of the Great Northern Station. Michael W. Nash received most of his early training in the schools of the Twin Cities, and at an early age began working for himself. He was in the flour business, and his foresight and judgment prompted him to invest all his surplus capital in local real estate. His investments were centered in the downtown district near the old Union Station. At one time he owned the site of the station, and at the time of his death owned

property in that locality. He contributed materially to the growth and development of the city, especially in promoting and assisting in the construction of the Minneapolis Exposition Building. That old Minneapolis landmark is now owned and occupied by M. W. Savage, the stock food merchant. Mr. Nash was also instrumental in the erection of the Labor Temple.

Throughout his residence in Minneapolis he took an active part in civic affairs. He served twelve years as a county commissioner, first from 1888 to 1896 and again from 1900 to 1904. He was a charter member of the old Commercial Club. He was always liberal in using his means for the public benefit, and particularly in assisting the various institutions of the Catholic Church. He was one of the builders of the Catholic Orphanage, and as a member of the board arranged for the purchase of land so the property cost the board nothing. At the time of his death he was an officer in the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers Association. While a member of the board of county commissions he helped to plan and build the city and county building in Minneapolis.

For a quarter of century the late Mr. Nash lived at his home at 513 Sixth Street, South, and later removed to the residence in which he died at 2018 Hennepin Avenue.

In 1876 Michael W. Nash married Mary Brennen who survives him. There were four children in the family: Anna M., who is engaged in teaching in the Harrison School; Julia A., who teaches a class in the Emerson School; Edward M., and Margaret A., at home. All the children were born in Minneapolis and are graduates of the high school, while Anna and Julia graduated from the University of Minnesota.

Edward M. Nash. One of the most forceful of the younger citizens of Minneapolis, Edward M. Nash has always utilized his excellent legal talents in the furtherance of what he has conceived to be for the best interests of the community, merging the two characters of lawyer and citizen into a high individual combination which has been generally recognized as an example well worthy of emulation. In the prolific field of personal injury and damage law he has attained a deservedly high place, and his position at the bar is that of a thorough and learned practitioner.

Edward M. Nash is a native son of Minneapolis born February 13, 1881, a son of the late Michael W. Nash mentioned above. He was graduated in the class of 1899 from the old Central High School, which his sisters also attended, following which he took an academic course of two years at the University of Minnesota. He then became deputy clerk of the District Court, and while discharging the duties of that office began attending the night classes in law at the University of Minnesota. In 1906 he was admitted to practice, his university giving him his degree. After serving about four years as deputy under Clerk C. N. Dickey, Mr. Nash began the active practice of his chosen calling, in which he has met with splendid success, particularly in his special field of damages and personal injury law, his connection with which has made him a more or less familiar figure in the courts. For a time Mr. Nash was connected with the Canadian Land Company, for which he served as attorney, and also made considerable investments in its behalf.

Mr. Nash belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbus, in the last named of which he has attained to the fourth, or highest, degree. He belongs also to the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and the Minneapolis Automobile Club, is a charter member of the Native Sons of Minnesota and until recently held membership in the University Club. He is popular with his associates both in and outside of his profession. Mr. Nash's offices are maintained at No. 1203 Plymouth Building.

William Spencer Kingsley. Having left school at the age of fifteen to learn the carpenter's trade, William S. Kingsley has for thirty years been steadily progressing towards independence, and in the meantime has controlled a large business as a general contractor, has worked all over the Northwest, and his activities in their results can be pointed out in a score of places not only in Faribault but elsewhere.

William Spencer Kingsley was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 25, 1869. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and came from the vicinity of Edinburgh to America, locating in New York State. S. J. Kingsley, father of the Faribault contractor, was born at Utica, New York, in 1836 and died in Faribault in 1895. He followed the great exodus of people to California during the gold excitement of 1849, and during his residence on the Pacific coast enlisted with a California regiment and for more than three years served as a soldier in the American Civil war. On returning East he located at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, finally moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1870 to Faribault. During the greater part of his active career he was a general contractor. S. J. Kingsley married Mary Greenville, a native of New York State, who now lives in Faribault.

William Spencer Kingsley was brought to Faribault in infancy, was educated in the public schools, and having gone so far as was deemed necessary in book learning left to prepare himself for the practical vocation of carpenter at the age of fifteen, and by the time he was eighteen was employed in railroad work at Devils Lake in North Dakota. The following year he returned to Faribault, but a year later went out to Great Falls, Montana, on railway construction work for a year, and for the following three years was with the Boston-Montana Smelting Company. Again returning to Faribault in 1892, Mr. Kingsley was in business as a contractor until 1905, and then did railway construction contracting in Montana until 1908. In the latter year began his partnership relations with Albert G. Payant at Faribault, which continued until 1915, and since that time he has been alone in business. His operations have been rapidly growing and have given him a hand in much of the building construction and general contracting in this state. His offices are maintained at 5½ Central Avenue, North. The field of activities covers Minnesota and Wisconsin. He was identified at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, with the building of the Anna M. Rutlege Memorial Home. Other structures erected were the Faribault High School, a number of buildings for the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Faribault, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Institute for the Blind in that city, besides a large number of residences and private business houses.

Mr. Kingsley is now serving on the local board for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind Institute at Faribault. He is a republican in politics. Frater-

WILLIAM S. KINGSLEY

nally his affiliations are with Faribault Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., Faribault Chapter, R. A. M.; Faribault Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and Zurah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Kingsley is treasurer of the Faribault Agricultural and Fair Association.

On June 5, 1896, at Wells, Minnesota, Mr. Kingsley married Miss Julia Kenney, daughter of John D. Kenney, now deceased, formerly a farmer at Richland, Minnesota. Mr. Kingsley and wife have two children: Raymond W. and Mary E., both pupils in the Faribault High School. The family home is at 719 West Division Street.

Clive T. Jaffray. The financiers who have left the impress of their abilities on the banking history of the Northwest have been, almost without exception, men of affairs, with little instruction in science. Stepping from the counter or office to the counting-room, they have demonstrated their fitness to be leaders by soundness of judgment and skill in management, force in organization and general ability in handling the moneys of corporation or individual. It was with such training and qualifications that Clive T. Jaffray, now vice president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, has for more than a quarter of a century been identified with the banking interests of that city. He is also an influential and public-spirited citizen, and one well known in club and social circles of Minneapolis.

Mr. Jaffray was born in Canada, a son of W. Jaffray, a resident of Berlin, Ontario, and for a number of years postmaster at that place. After an education in the public schools of Berlin, Mr. Jaffray at once began training for a business career. His first banking experience was in the Merchants Bank of Canada. Entering the service of that institution in 1882, he continued to be associated with it for five years. A Canadian bank is an unexcelled school of training in the details and routine of commercial banking, and with this valuable experience, in 1887 he resigned his position and came to Minneapolis. Shortly after his arrival, he became a clerk with the Northwestern National Bank, was made bookkeeper in 1889, and two years later was appointed to the post of assistant cashier, an office which he retained until 1895. In that year he was offered and accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, which was then, as now, one of the leading financial institutions of the state. After nine years in the cashiership, in 1905 Mr. Jaffray became the vice president of the institution, and has continued to act in that capacity to the present time.

Mr. Jaffray is well known in local club and social life, and is a member of the more prominent organizations, including the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. Taking an active interest in athletic sports, he is a member of the Minneapolis and Long Meadow Gun clubs and an enthusiastic golfer. Mr. Jaffray is married and has a beautiful home on Mount Curne Avenue.

John Cochrane Sweet. During the twenty years since his admission to the Minnesota bar, John Cochrane Sweet has enjoyed not only the success and distinctions of the able lawyer, but has also proved the value of his service in various field outside of his immediate profession.

Born April 24, 1870, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, John Cochrane Sweet is descended from ancestors who came from England and settled in Rhode Island in 1630. His parents were Kay Chittenden and Elizabeth (Cochrane) Sweet. His father was for many years a locomotive engineer, but later became a merchant in North Dakota.

In Fort Wayne, where his boyhood was spent, Mr. Sweet attended the public schools, moved to Waseca, Minnesota, in 1882, continuing his public school education there, and in 1890 went to Mankato and the following year came to Minneapolis to enter the university. His university career was one of unusual accomplishment. At the college Field Day in 1892 he won a gold medal for first place in the 220-yard dash, and in 1893 was awarded the Paige prize for the best graduation thesis. His studies were then continued in the law department of the university, and in 1893 he was awarded the LL. B. degree and in 1896 the university made him LL. M.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Sweet entered the United States service as second lieutenant in Company A of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His legislative record comprised his membership in the lower house during the sessions of 1901 and 1902, representing the Thirty-ninth District. From 1896 to 1908 he was lecturer on the law of mortgages in the law department of the State University. Since 1902 his office has been with Sen. W. S. Dwinnell. In 1908 Mr. Sweet was assistant United States attorney, and since July, 1909, has given his attention chiefly to the practice of law.

The social and civic bodies of which he is a member include the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; the Minneapolis Club; the Minikahda Country Club; the Minneapolis Automobile Club; Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Psi Upsilon Association of Minnesota; the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity; and he takes much interest in athletics and automobiling. His church home is the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis.

On May 19, 1897, Mr. Sweet married Miss Mary Lougee, daughter of the Minnesota pioneer, Charles D. Lougee, whose interesting career is sketched elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Sweet is also a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Their three daughters are: Catherine Elizabeth, born 1901; Margaret Cochrane, born 1903; and Mary Lougee, born 1909.

Charles D. Lougee. Very few of the real pioneers, the men who met and conquered the conditions of the decade before the Civil war in Minnesota, are still surviving into these years of the twentieth century, and for that reason the more interest attaches to such a character and figure as Charles D. Lougee, now living retired at Minneapolis. Mr. Lougee in his day of active work was an associate with the Pillsburys and other leaders in industry and commerce and in public affairs in Minnesota. He has won his wealth and position by clean and legitimate business dealings and by participation in several departments of activity, including lumbering, land and real estate, farming and live stock, and although practically retired from business, his name is still an influence in the financial district of Minneapolis.

Of New England birth and lineage, Charles D. Lougee was born at Barnstead, New Hampshire. His parents were Samuel and Betsy (Nutter)

Lougee, both of English stock. The father, a farmer, moved west to Minnesota in 1857, settling in Rice County, where he bought land from a man who had entered it direct from the Government, and eventually came to own two large farms.

Mr. Lougee was already grown to manhood when the family came West to Minnesota Territory and established a home in Rice County. While living on a farm in New England his advantages for attending school were necessarily limited, but during a residence of a year or so at Manchester, New Hampshire, he managed to secure a fair academic preparation, and possessing shrewd native ability, and the typical New England industry, was able to embrace his opportunities when they came. His business career has been one of unusual success and accomplishment. About 1860 Mr. Lougee drove sixteen hundred sheep from Ypsilanti, Michigan, around by way of Chicago to Rice County, Minnesota. For more than half a century he has kept land and engaged in farming operations on an extensive scale.

One of his early purchases in Minnesota was the buying of 1,000 acres of land for which he paid $3,000. That same land is today worth approximately $70 an acre. For many years he numbered among his possessions a prize farm of 640 acres in Kandiyohi County, all of it under cultivation, and he has sold as high as 150 head of cattle at a time.

When Mr. Lougee removed from Rice County to Minneapolis in 1867, he engaged in the milling business, and in partnership with Thomas Croswell owned and operated a mill on the east side under the firm name of Croswell & Lougee. At the end of six years Mr. Lougee sold out his interest and next engaged in lumbering, investing heavily in the pine land of Minnesota in association with the late Governor Pillsbury and under the firm name of Pillsbury & Lougee Lumber Company. Mr. Lougee was in active practice in Minnesota lumber circles for about twelve years. His operations were entirely confined to the wholesale department of the business. The logs were brought in to the mill here, and after being worked up into lumber, the product was sold to the wholesale trade in yard lots, usually running from five to six million feet or whatever happened to be in the yard after the consignment of logs had been worked up.

For the past twenty years Mr. Lougee has lived practically retired and makes no pretensions as an active business man. He was one of the charter members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, but gave up his seat some years ago.

It would be difficult to enumerate and describe the breadth and accomplishment of such a career as Mr. Lougee's. When he was a young man in Rice County he lived in the midst of Indians, but all of them were of a peaceful nature and he never experienced any trouble directly from them. Soon after the beginning of the war and the uprising of the Sioux tribes in Minnesota, Mr. Lougee enlisted in a cavalry company organized in Rice County on August 20, 1862, this company comprising about one hundred men who enlisted at Faribault under Capt. David D. Lloyd, and was known as the Capt. David D. Lloyd Company in Colonel Sibley's expedition. Mr. Lougee served as a private and was with the company when it reached Fort Ridgley, Minnesota.

Mr. Lougee has relations with many banks as a stockholder, including the First National Bank, the Northwestern National Bank, the Commercial National Bank, and also the First National Bank of Great Falls, Montana. At different times executive offices have been urged upon him, but he always declined any greater responsibility than that of director. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Lougee supports and attends the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis.

On November 28, 1872, Mr. Lougee married Miss Cathrine Sperry of Waterbury, Connecticut. She was a sister of Admiral Sperry, who commanded the great fleet which left Hampton Roads and cruised around the world. Another brother was Mark L. Sperry of Waterbury, Connecticut. Mrs. Lougee's death occurred at Minneapolis, October 27, 1889. To their marriage were born four daughters and two sons, three of whom are now living as follows: Mrs. John C. Sweet, whose husband is one of the leading lawyers of Minneapolis; Mrs. Arthur A. Law, wife of a prominent Minneapolis surgeon; and Clara Louise, an artist by profession and a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute. The daughters are all graduates of the East Side High School and of the University of Minnesota. On July 12, 1894, in Minneapolis, Mr. Lougee married Miss Harriet Brown, daughter of Judge Fred Brown. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, having served with an Illinois company, and for many years held the office of postmaster at Aurora, Illinois, where he died in 1912. Mrs. Lougee was born and reared in Aurora, Illinois. In 1909 Mr. Lougee, his wife and daughter, Clara Louise, went abroad for an extended tour of Asia and the Holy Land. The family home is one of social culture and refinement, and is located at No. 1103 Southeast Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

William Hood Dunwoody. Estimated in terms of good citizenship, wisely and generously directed to the use and benefit of the citizens of Minneapolis, it can be claimed that the late William H. Dunwoody has done more for his home city and state than any other individual. William H. Dunwoody was a resident of Minneapolis from 1869 until his death on February 8, 1914. It was as a miller, an expert in both the technical and commercial phases of the industry, that he laid the foundation for his great wealth. As a matter of course his activities had a wide scope, and while the chief interests and work of his life were in the milling industry, he was also a banker, a liberal patron of art, and an influential factor in all the broader phases of civic life.

William Hood Dunwoody was born March 14, 1841, on a farm at Newtown Center, Pennsylvania, eleven miles from Philadelphia. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather had been farmers in Chester County, and the Dunwoodys have been Scotch Presbyterians through many generations, both in this country and in the old. James Dunwoody, the father, was a man of high standing in his community in Chester County. The mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Hood, was the daughter of William Hood of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and a descendant from John Hood who came to Pennsylvania with other followers of William Penn from Leicestershire, England, in 1684. The Hood family were Quakers, and from his mother the late Mr. Dunwoody probably acquired the qualities of quiet demeanor, reserve of manner, gentle courtesy and slow, deliberate speech, which his associates recall as among his best known characteristics.

William H. Dunwoody spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and when about fourteen years of age began attending school in Philadelphia. His practical career began at eighteen, when, instead of returning to his father's farm, he entered the office of an uncle engaged in the grain and flour trade in Philadelphia. That gave the permanent direction to his career. At the age of twenty-three, so rapid had been his advance, he was senior member of the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson, flour merchants at Philadelphia.

Mr. Dunwoody arrived in Minneapolis in September, 1869, being then twenty-eight years of age. He was led to make his home in the Northwest through a desire to center his activities in what he realized was the largest field of production and what ultimately would become the chief milling center of America. In 1871 he was member of the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Company, operating the old Arctic Mill. He was also manager of the firm of H. Darrow & Company, operating the Union Mill. At a time when the Millers' Association was performing its service in behalf of centralized marketing and cooperation in buying and selling, Mr. Dunwoody was manager and general agent of the association, which later was succeeded by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

While his work was so important in perfecting the methods of buying and in opening up new fields for distribution, Mr. Dunwoody was first and last a technical miller, and is said to have been one of the men largely responsible for the introduction of the roller process of flour milling, which did more than any other one thing to revolutionize flour manufacture. He was also identified with several of the large companies that established elevators and branch houses throughout the Northwest, thus concentrating the grain trade at Minneapolis. Mr. Dunwoody was selected by the late C. C. Washburn to go to Europe and undertake to break down the barriers which up to that time had prevented Minneapolis from its proper recognition as the market and manufacturing source of the American cereal industry. Up to that time Minneapolis manufacturers had been compelled to confine their dealings largely with eastern grain and flour commission dealers, and had no direct connection with the great markets and consumption centers abroad. Mr. Dunwoody is credited with an important share in the work which brought Minneapolis into direct connection with England and the continental markets of Europe.

From the reorganization of the Minneapolis milling interests in 1878, making the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Company, Mr. Dunwoody was intimately identified with this world's greatest flour business almost to the end of his life. He was likewise an influential factor in the Northwestern National Bank and the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, and had other business connections too numerous to mention.

A short time before leaving Pennsylvania Mr. Dunwoody married Kate L. Patten, whose father, John W. Patten, was a prominent leather merchant in Philadelphia. Mrs. Dunwoody survives her husband. There were no children of their own, but Mr. Dunwoody took much interest in his three nieces, the daughters of his deceased brother, John Dunwoody, of Minneapolis.

What the late Mr. Dunwoody stood for during his life in Minneapolis is best told in the words of an article in a Minneapolis journal at the time of his death: "William H. Dunwoody was a man of such wide and diversified interests in Minneapolis that his influence touched nearly every department of activity from finance and industry in which he was a leader to civic betterment and the promotion of art, the endowment of hospitals and extension connection with charitable work. He was financier, philanthropist and art patron, and an intensely loyal Minneapolitan, interested in everything that would make the city a better place to live. His benefactions were so quietly administered and he was personally so averse to talking of them, that it will be impossible, his intimate friends say, ever to measure in full the work he did for the general good.

"No man in Minneapolis had wider interests. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Northwestern National Bank, of which formerly he was president, a director of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, president of the St. Anthony & Dakota and St. Anthony Elevator companies, and of the Barnum Grain Company, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and a director of the Great Northern Railway Company. For more than twenty-five years he was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. His prominence in the financial life of Minneapolis began January 11, 1876, when he was elected a director of the Northwestern National Bank to succeed William Windom, who became secretary of the treasury.

"Mr. Dunwoody was also president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts and of the Civic Commission. As head of the first organization he was actively identified from its inception with the plan for the great Minneapolis Art Museum now under construction. As head of the Civic Commission, which planned the greater Minneapolis of the future, with its radiating streets and plazas, he gave much time to the study of that problem. He donated to Minneapolis the tract of land where Hopewell Hospital stands, and was the patron of and builder of the Abbott Hospital. He was a trustee of Westminster Church, member of the Minneapolis, Minikahda and Lafayette clubs, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and the Metropolitan Club of New York.

"He was distinctively identified with the Northwest and its growth and the growth of Minneapolis for the reason that he was the first to find a direct market for Minneapolis flour in Europe. In the late '90s, in a period when the formation of trusts and consolidations of great corporations was rapidly changing the economic conditions in the industrial United States, Mr. Dunwoody, taking action which meant defeat for the plan, put himself actively in opposition to a scheme that originated in the East for the organization of a flour trust, that was to include the Minneapolis mills. This plan he fought to its death. In a life of activity so diversified that his identification with any one of several great moves made his name widely known, his stand in opposition to the move for the combining of the Minneapolis mills probably gave him greater prominence in the world of great corporations than anything else he did."

Of the many tributes that were paid to Mr. Dunwoody at the time of his death, it will be sufficient to quote two to indicate what were probably his dominant characteristics of personality and business integrity. Said T. B. Janney: "My acquaintance with Mr. Dunwoody began forty years ago and our friendship began at the same time and has been

continuous. He was the type of man whom it was an honor to claim as friend. He was modest and unassuming, but a man of great force of character, quiet and sincere, loyal to friends and associates, and intensely loyal to Minneapolis. He believed in Minneapolis and in its future, not only in a materialistic way, but also he believed in the eventual development here of great movements for beautification and good, clean citizenship, and everything that should make it a great and a good city." The respect and esteem paid him by all his associates, and by younger men in particular are illustrated in the words of Louis W. Hill, who said: "He was the kind of mature man that a younger man looks up to and whose friendship he values. I had the greatest admiration for that characteristic quiet and unassuming manner that had back of it the firmest resolution. To meet Mr. Dunwoody only casually was not to know him at all. He was so courteous, so mild, so gentle, that he gave no indication of the immensity of the will and determination that was in him. His philosophy of life was admirable. Few knew that he did much to help people, and he is one of the kind that never will get full credit for all the good he did. But I do not think he cared anything about that. He was satisfied if he could do some good in the world, and after that he did not want to talk about it."

While Mr. Dunwoody left probably the largest individual estate ever probated in Minneapolis, the greater part of it, by the terms of the will, have gone to benefactions and institutions which already mean much and in the future will mean more to his home city and state. The provisions of his will directed that more than three million dollars should be distributed as benefactions for Minneapolis, over a million dollars for his native State of Pennsylvania, about three hundred thousand dollars to Presbyterian boards, with approximately two million dollars to family, friends and associates. Among the chief bequests were the following: Dunwoody Industrial Institution at Minneapolis, approximately three millions; Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, one million; Dunwoody Home for Convalescents on the Newtown Farm in Pennsylvania, about one million; to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, one hundred seventy-five thousand, and to three different Presbyterian boards one hundred thousand each.

For several years before his death Mr. Dunwoody had been deeply interested in the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, in which his wife was an effective worker, and had announced a gift of one hundred thousand dollars as a part of the fund necessary to give permanence to the society at its beginning. The bequest made in his will is to be expended for the purchase of pictures and works of art, in such a way that the society will have a fund within fifty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars for expenditures each year over a period of thirty years. The purpose of Mr. Dunwoody in supplying a liberal fund for technical education is stated in three sentences from the will: "In the multiplied facilities for obtaining liberal education by the youth of this state, enough attention has not been given to instruction in the industrial and mechanical arts. My purpose and aim being to provide a place where the youth of the city may learn the different handicrafts and useful arts and thereby fit themselves for the better performance of life's duties." While Mr. Dunwoody primarily considered in this bequest the need of thoroughly trained technical men in the milling industry, the objects of the institute are not limited to this one department of industry, and it will afford means of technical training in practically all of the industrial arts. The significance of this bequest is best stated in the words of an editorial from a Minneapolis paper: "It is not invidious to say that, of the rich men who have made Minneapolis and whom Minneapolis has made, Mr. Dunwoody has shown the liveliest and most grateful appreciation. That appreciation has taken the form of a great educational institution which will discharge an invaluable function in this community and in the state. It will bridge a gap in our school system whose existence has long been recognized, but means for whose bridging the authorities have been at a loss to find. For Minneapolis is a great industrial city, and yet has been able to offer its youth almost no opportunities for a proper start in industrial vocations. It is this gap which the Dunwoody Institute is to bridge, and the provision that has been made lays the foundation broad and deep. Generations yet unborn will have reason to honor the name of Dunwoody. The Minneapolis that is to be will owe much of its industrial supremacy to what that name represents."

John Crosby. The development of American business and industry during the last century produced a number of institutions and names that have the familiar association of household words in the minds of millions of people. One of the most conspicuous is the Washburn-Crosby Company of flour manufacturers at Minneapolis. It was the distinction of the late John Crosby to be identified with the business during its most important period of development, while the mills were being revolutionized by new processes and the industry outgrowing local limitations and becoming a factor in world trade. When he died over twenty-five years ago, the foundations were firmly established. The spirit of his enterprise is a part of the great company as it exists today—the largest flour mills in the world, with a daily capacity of 40,000 barrels, and with mechanical and business organization that are the last word in a perfect industrial system.

John Crosby was born at Hampden, Penobscot County, Maine, November 1, 1829, and died at Minneapolis, December 29, 1887. The name John has long been persistent in the family, having belonged to his father and grandfather, both of whom resided at Hampden, while his son, John, is now a director and treasurer of the Washburn-Crosby Company, and he in turn has a son of the same name. Mr. Crosby's grandfather, who moved from the New Hampshire coast to Maine, represented a family of Scotch origin that had been identified with New England from the early Colonial times. The late John Crosby's father was a manufacturer, interested in paper mills.

John Crosby was the second in a family of ten children. After obtaining an academic education in his native town, he abandoned his plan of a college training to go into business. His first experience was in the management of the paper mills in which his father was interested, and subsequently he became identified with an iron foundry and machine shop at Bangor, to which city he removed, making Hampden and Bangor places of alternate residence for a number of years. At Bangor occurred his

marriage to Miss Olive Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a prominent manufacturer of the city. Of this marriage there are three children: John, whose relations with the Washburn-Crosby Company have been mentioned; Caroline M., of Minneapolis; and Franklin M., a director in the Washburn-Crosby Company, and in 1914 president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Crosby died in Maine, and in 1879 Mr. Crosby married Miss Emma Gilson, of Minneapolis, daughter of the late F. A. Gilson.

After more than thirty years as a manufacturer in New England, John Crosby brought his ripe experience and capital to Minneapolis in 1877. Here he bought an interest in the business of the Washburn "B" flouring mill and assumed its management. Later he took an active part in the operation of all the mills built by Governor Washburn, under the firm name of Washburn, Crosby & Company. The business was subsequently incorporated as the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company.

Mr. Crosby until his death was the chief director of the business. That was a time when the improvements which have revolutionized the process of flour milling were evolved, and it was due to Mr. Crosby's foresight and keen judgment that so many of these were adopted in the Minneapolis mills. Under his energetic, but prudent management, the business prospered.

Though possessed of sterling qualities which would have made him useful in public life, Mr. Crosby preferred to serve the public best by confining his attention to his business, and never sought political honors. On public questions he had a breadth and thoroughness of understanding beyond most men, and was always positive in his opinions. In his personal relations he had the true courtesy of the heart, and was one of the kindly and genial men of the older Minneapolis.

John Crosby, Jr. A son of the late John Crosby, former president of the Washburn-Crosby Company, John Crosby, Jr., is a lawyer by profession, has been identified with the Minneapolis bar for twenty years and made a successful record in his profession, but for several years past his practice has been confined to his duties as general counsel for the Washburn-Crosby Company. Mr. Crosby was elected secretary and treasurer of this great milling corporation on the death of C. J. Martin, who had formerly been secretary and treasurer.

John Crosby was born at Hampden, Maine, August 23, 1867, and was brought to Minneapolis by his parents in 1876. After graduating from the Minneapolis High School in the class of 1884, he passed two years in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1886 entered Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1890. Among the Yale men of his class he was a popular companion, stood high socially, and was recognized as possessing one of the most evenly balanced minds among his college associates. He was awarded a number of prizes in the general fields of scholarship. From Yale Mr. Crosby entered the Harvard Law School, and took the degree A. M. in 1893.

Mr. Crosby began practice at Minneapolis in the fall of 1893, in the office of Judge Koon of Minneapolis, and subsequently was a partner with Messrs. Kingman & Wallace, being associated with them until 1910. While in the active work of his profession he also served in the city council four years, and in that time was president of the council.

Mr. Crosby is a trustee of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank, and director of the Northwestern National Bank and Minneapolis Trust Company. In the will of the late William H. Dunwoody, a sketch of whom is found on other pages of this work, Mr. Crosby was selected as one of the executors of the estate and has had an important part in exercising supervision over the varied bequests for public and private uses designated in Mr. Dunwoody's instructions.

George W. Armstrong. During an active career of fifteen years at Minneapolis, Mr. Armstrong has enjoyed the relations and distinctions of the successful lawyer, has been honored with election to the State Legislature, and was one of the Minnesota soldiers who saw actual service during the war in the Philippines. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since boyhood, and his family has been worthily identified with Minnesota history for more than two score years. Mr. Armstrong, prior to January 1, 1915, was senior member of the law firm of Armstrong & Nash, with offices in the New York Life Building.

George W. Armstrong was born in the village of Wasioja, Dodge County, Minnesota, August 9, 1873. His parents were Frederick N. and Lucy M. (Mills) Armstrong, the former of whom died at Minneapolis July 14, 1904, at the age of fifty-three, and the latter still a resident of that city. Frederick N. Armstrong, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, was about twelve years old when his family came west and settled in Minnesota as pioneers, and the rest of his youth was spent in this state, with an education acquired in the early public schools. A resident of Minnesota for forty-one years, he was for thirty years a citizen of Minneapolis, and during twenty years of this time held the position of superintendent of the Diamond saw mills, one of the large industrial enterprises of the state, and ill health finally compelled him to resign his post about one year before his death. In this long service he had displayed ability, integrity and the best qualifications of the industrial leader, while as a citizen he enjoyed a position of influence and esteem in his home city. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and had received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His funeral services were held according to the impressive Masonic ritual. He was survived by four sons, all of Minneapolis: George W., Charles P., Leslie, and Arthur G.

During his lifetime of about forty years George W. Armstrong has acquired many familiar associations with the City of Minneapolis. It was there that he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the North Side High School with the class of 1893. Continuing his studies in the University of Minnesota, he graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1898, and in the meantime had carried on his studies in the law department, so that he received the degree in law at the same time he was graduated from the literary department. In 1901 the university conferred upon him the degree Master of Laws. At the close of his university career, Mr. Armstrong enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war, and after his return to the city was admitted to the bar in October, 1899. He at once took up the practice of his profession in his home city, and for the first three years maintained an office in Temple Court

as an individual practitioner. For about one year he was a member of the firm of Bond & Armstrong, and was again alone until the fall of 1909. At that date Mr. Armstrong became an assistant in the office of the county attorney of Hennepin County, and on the death of the county attorney, the late Al J. Smith, was made first assistant county attorney during the administration of John M. Rees. In January, 1911, Mr. Armstrong formed a partnership with John P. Nash, and the firm of Armstrong & Nash now has a large and important share of general practice in the Minneapolis courts. In January, 1915, Mr. Armstrong's services were again enlisted in connection with the office of county attorney, the newly elected head of that office, John M. Rees, having appointed him first special assistant, and in that capacity it is expected he will conduct most of the criminal trials. Mr. Armstrong's principal forte as a lawyer has been in the trial of cases, and he has appeared as advocate in many of the important causes litigated, both in the state and federal courts at Minneapolis.

On May 2, 1898, a few days after the United States had declared war on Spain, and a few weeks before his class graduated from the university, Mr. Armstrong enlisted in Company A of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The command was ordered west and sent to the Philippines, and was kept in service in those islands for about a year. The regiment returned to San Francisco and was mustered out there October 12, 1899. Mr. Armstrong served as a private. All who were residents of Minneapolis at the time will recall the unusual honors paid to the returning volunteers, when President McKinley was a central figure in the rousing reception and ovation paid to the regiment. The citizens had raised a fund by means of which Company A was returned to its home city. Mr. Armstrong keeps up the associations and memories of his military service by his affiliations with the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association.

Elected on the republican ticket, Mr. Armstrong served as a representative of the Minneapolis district in the State Legislature during the regular sessions of 1901, 1903, and 1905, and in the special session of 1902. In 1903 a pleasing honor was given him in his election as speaker pro tem, during the illness of the regular speaker. He did some influential and valuable work in committees and on the floor of the house, particularly during the session of 1903. Fraternally Mr. Armstrong is affiliated with Plymouth Lodge, No. 160, A. F. & A. M., is a past master, has taken the chivalric degrees in the Minneapolis Mounted Commandery of Knights Templar, and also belongs to Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association.

His attractive residence, recently completed, is at Clear Spring, a Minneapolis suburb connected with the city by the interurban electric line from Minneapolis to Lake Minnetonka. On March 10, 1913, Mr. Armstrong married Helen Teel Clement. She was born in one of the attractive New Jersey suburbs of New York City, a daughter of Andrew P. Teel. Mr. Teel until his death was for many years a prominent business man and citizen of Minneapolis, and was connected with the state grain department. His widow still lives in this city, where Mrs. Armstrong was reared and educated.

Charles J. Tryon. In nearly thirty years of membership with the Minneapolis bar Mr. Tryon has been both a successful and distinguished lawyer; one whose talents and hard working ability have enabled him to serve the interests of many and important clients, and who both as a citizen and business man has become well known in his home community. He is regarded as perhaps the most expert authority in real estate and general commercial law in Minneapolis, and through his practice has become familiar with the legal and technical phases of a greater part of Minneapolis realty.

Charles J. Tryon was born in Batavia, New York, September 8, 1859. His parents were Anderson D. and Amanda Hatch (Shepard) Tryon. His father, who for many years was a druggist and bookseller in Batavia, also served as county treasurer of Genesee County, and was born in the Town of Florida, Herkimer County, New York, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1906. His wife who was born in the Town of Alabama, Genesee County, also died at Poughkeepsie, at the home of her daughter in 1910. They were the parents of five daughters and two sons, and all are still living except one daughter. This daughter, Josephine Phelps Tryon, followed her brother to Minneapolis in 1894, graduated in 1898 from the University of Minnesota, subsequently taught school in South Dakota and at Winona, Minnesota, received an appointment in the West Side High School at the time of its organization, and was the senior Latin teacher in that school. Her death occurred in Minneapolis May 30, 1911, and she is buried in Lakewood Cemetery.

Charles J. Tryon was educated in the Batavia schools, graduating in 1874, and at the age of eighteen he left home and soon afterwards found employment in the treasury department at Washington, and while working there to earn his living also attended the law school of Columbian University, now known as the George Washington University, until graduating in the class of 1882. During his early youth he had had experience in his father's store at Batavia for four years, and after being admitted to the bar at Washington in 1882 remained in that city in the employ of the treasury department for several years.

Coming to Minneapolis in 1886, Mr. Tryon soon gained the confidence of all clients who entrusted their business to his charge, and for many years has had all the business that his time and energies can perform. For about ten years he was a member of the law firm of Tryon & Booth. While his experience has led him into practically all the courts, his chief work, on which his reputation is based, is his success as a real estate lawyer.

Mr. Tryon has membership in the Minneapolis, the Hennepin County, the State and the American Bar associations. Also the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Club, and his church is the Plymouth Congregational. Fraternally his affiliations are with Khurum Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M., with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and with Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Tryon married Miss Isabel Gale, daughter of the late Harlow A. Gale and Elizabeth (Griggs) Gale, who now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Tryon. Mrs. Tryon was born in Minneapolis, was educated in the Washington School and the Central High School, and was a special student in the University of Minnesota. To their marriage have been born

Charles J. Ingoe

seven children, all of them natives of Minneapolis, namely: Fred G., Elizabeth G., Philip D., Richard M., Katherine P., Isabel S. and Margaret S. The three oldest are now students in the University of Minnesota, Richard is in the West Side High School, and the others are attending the Douglas Grammar School. Mr. Tryon has a beautiful home at 2115 Girard Avenue, South, and he and his family enjoy fine social standing. Although always interested in politics, Mr. Tryon has never entered actively into campaigns.

HARLOW A. GALE. A noble mind and gentle soul had indwelling in the personality of the late Harlow A. Gale, who was a sterling pioneer citizen and active business man of Minneapolis and whose influence was ever potent and benignant in the furtherance of high civic ideals, the while his consideration, kindliness and tolerance of judgment, his ready sympathy and optimistic temperament, gained and retained to him a remarkably wide circle of loyal and appreciative friends in the community that represented his home for nearly half a century and in which he established his residence before the admission of Minnesota as one of the sovereign states of the Union. The popular appreciation of the man is indicated by a statement that was made by one who knew him well and who himself is now deceased, this assertion having been to the effect that Mr. Gale was the only man the speaker had ever known with whom it was worth while to cross the street to shake hands. Mr. Gale was a prominent insurance man of Minneapolis for many years and was concerned with other business enterprises, the while he stood exponent at all times of the most loyal and public-spirited citizenship. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor and with all of consistency there is entered in this history of Minnesota a brief tribute to his memory.

A scion of one of the sterling colonial families of New England, Mr. Gale was born at Royalston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the 29th of July, 1832, and thus he was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in Minneapolis, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Tryon, on the 15th of December, 1901. One in a large family of children, Mr. Gale passed his childhood and youth on the homestead farm of his father, and in the meanwhile he availed himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. After the death of his father he went to Vermont, where he was reared to maturity in the home of a clergyman who was an uncle. His financial resources were very limited but his ambition and self-reliance were not to be held in narrow confines on this account. He determined to obtain a college education, and to accomplish this laudable purpose he depended almost entirely upon his own exertions in defraying the expenses of his college course. Unflagging application to study and incidental work that gave him needed financial resources finally enabled him to complete a course in Union College, in which he was graduated.

In 1856, as a young man of twenty-four years, Mr. Gale anticipated the advice of Horace Greeley and decided to "go west and grow up with the country," this action having been prompted by his appreciation of the fact that in the new and progressive Northwest could be found better opportunities for the achieving of success and independence through personal endeavor. In the year mentioned, he settled in Minneapolis, where he became one of the pioneer insurance men of the Territory of Minnesota. For many years he controlled a large and prosperous general insurance business, which was conducted under the title of Gale & Company. He likewise became identified with some of the most important business ventures of the thriving young city and was long numbered among the representative figures in local business circles. Early in his career in Minneapolis he showed marked discrimination and judgment in his real-estate operations, and in 1876 he established the first meat market on Bridge Square, and finally he withdrew from the insurance business to give his entire attention to his large and flourishing market. Within about two years after Mr. Gale had established his home in Minneapolis he was joined by two of his brothers,—Samuel C. Gale, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and Rev. Amory Gale, who was for many years a prominent Baptist clergyman and missionary in Minnesota and who died while making a tour of the Holy Land, in 1875.

In 1892 Mr. Gale became associated with Thomas B. Walker in the construction of the present city market, and the two continued their business relations until impaired health compelled Mr. Gale to retire from active business. In the early period of his residence in Minnesota Mr. Gale filed a preemption claim to an island in Lake Minnetonka, opposite Excelsior, and this property, which he obtained from the Government, was by him developed into one of the idyllic summer homes on that beautiful lake, the island having been his place of resort during the summer months for many years, and is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles J. Tryon.

In the early '60s Mr. Gale served as county auditor of Hennepin County, but aside from this position he never consented to become the incumbent of any public office of importance. Mr. Gale married Miss Elizabeth Griggs, who survives him, as do also two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Gale still maintaining her home in Minneapolis, a city that is endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of the past. The elder son, Harlow S. Gale, is in the office of the city engineer; Robert G. is a well known musician of Minneapolis; and Isabel is the wife of Charles J. Tryon, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this publication. Another son, William G., was a resident of Colorado at the time of his death.

CHARLES C. WEBBER. One of the largest industries of America is a business that was started at Moline, Illinois, nearly seventy years ago by John Deere, who came to that city as a mechanic and plowmaker. For nearly three generations the plows and other agricultural implements bearing the stamp of Deere as maker has had a use over an ever-increasing territory, and the sale and distribution of these implements are now a part of the world's commerce. More than thirty years ago a branch of the great John Deere industry was established in the Northwest, and its subsequent development has made this affiliated concern a business of large and notable proportions and ranking with the leading business houses of Minneapolis. From the time the first branch house was opened in Minneapolis to the present time Charles C. Webber has been in charge, and for over twenty years the concern has had a separate incorporation, under the name Deere & Webber Company. Through his mother Mr. Webber is a

grandson of John Deere, the pioneer plowmaker of Rock Island.

Charles C. Webber was born in Rock Island, Illinois, January 25, 1859, a son of Christopher C. and Ellen S. (Deere) Webber. The Webbers were an old New Hampshire family, while the Deeres were originally from Vermont. Christopher C. Webber was a merchant and manufacturer at Rock Island, successful as a business man and stood high in his community. There were five children in the family: Charles C.; Mrs. W. G. Mixter, of New Haven, Connecticut; Mrs. Ben C. Klator, of Moline, Illinois; Miss Alice F. Webber and Mrs. T. A. Murphy, of Rock Island.

Charles C. Webber obtained his early education in the Rock Island public schools, and in 1877 graduated from the Lake Forest Academy near Chicago. Through the prominence of his father as a local business man and his relations with the Deere family, a promising field of business effort was ready open to him when he began his practical career. He spent three years with Deere & Company, as an office clerk, on the road as a salesman, and learned the business in all its practical details. In January, 1881, he was chosen to take charge of the business at Minneapolis. For twelve years this house was operated as a branch of the Illinois establishment, but in 1893 was incorporated under the name Deere & Webber Company. Mr. Webber is also one of the vice presidents of the central firm of Deere & Company at Moline. With a residence and active business career of more than thirty years at Minneapolis, Mr. Webber has as a matter of course become closely identified with other affairs than his immediate house. He is a director of the Security National Bank and the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

His name has been little identified with politics, though he has in many ways used his position as a business man and his influence as a citizen in behalf of various public movements. Mr. Webber is an independent democrat, is a Presbyterian, and in club and social circles is particularly well known in the Minneapolis Club and the Commercial Club. Mr. Webber was married at Rochester, New York, to Miss Mary M. Harris, of that city.

Richard Tattersfield. From the earliest years Minneapolis, like every other city, has had its poor and helpless. In the modern city a haphazard philanthropy of individuals would prove most inadequate as a means of appropriate relief, and hence for twenty years or more a separate department of the city government has developed a large and extensive organization to look after the interests and welfare of the poor and unfortunate. This is the Department of Charities and Corrections, a practical agency that has been highly developed and systematized for the care of the needy. Its aid is given directly and immediately where it is required, and while it provides for the physical wants of its beneficiaries it also opens a way to betterments of a more enduring kind to many of them, rekindling hope in despondent hearts and revivifying failing spirits with renewed energy and courage for the great battle of life.

A large part of the credit for the vast amount of good the department has done during the last eight years is due to Richard Tattersfield, who has been secretary and active manager of the Board of Charities and Corrections, and the personal dispenser of its bounty. By virtue of his office he is also superintendent of the poor and director of the department's system of providing lodging for the homeless. The department's board of commissioners is composed of five members, with the mayor of the city among their number and president ex-officio. The executive work of the board devolves almost wholly on Mr. Tattersfield and his two assistants in the office, through their two hundred and fifty or more employes. This department has been in existence as a city institution for twenty-three years. It controls the branch of city work that has to do with the poor, the city workhouse and poor farm and all the city hospitals. Its disbursements aggregate about half a million dollars a year, on an average, furnishing assistance to four hundred to six hundred families, relieving the wants of two thousand to three thousand persons regularly, and providing lodging for some thirty thousand shelterless wanderers from year to year. The office of superintendent of the board is one of the most difficult positions in the municipal service. It demands not only executive ability of a high order, but also an experience and sympathy with human nature, and a discriminating judgment which enables such an official not only to give aid where it is needed, but also to restrain the importunities of hundreds who would defraud the city if they could on the plea of charity.

Richard Tattersfield came into the office of superintendent of the board after a successful experience as a lawyer. He was born in the City of Philadelphia September 9, 1868, a son of Aked and Catherine (Tattersfield) Tattersfield. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, England, but of Scotch extraction. Aked Tattersfield was associated with his father in the manufacture of blankets in Bradford in Yorkshire, and soon after the beginning of the American Civil war came to the United States to sell the product of his mills to the Government for use in the army. It is said that 80 per cent of the blankets used by the Union soldiers were furnished by this firm.

When Richard Tattersfield was two years of age he was taken back to England and lived with his grandparents in Yorkshire, where he was educated in the common schools and also attended a military college, Askern College, near Doncaster. There he finished four standards and would have become an army officer had he not returned to America. About 1879 he returned to this country with his parents, the family locating on a ranch of considerable size in Moody County, South Dakota, where his father died in 1909. The mother still has her home in that locality. On this ranch Mr. Tattersfield spent five or six years, and then entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota, where he graduated in 1892. He then completed the law course in the university, and was granted his degree LL. B. in 1894. For fourteen years Mr. Tattersfield practiced law in Minneapolis, which city has been his home since 1891. While a law student he was engaged in the office of Charles G. Laybourn, one of the leading attorneys of the city, as stenographer, and after graduation remained with Mr. Laybourn several years. On January 1, 1907, he became secretary to Colonel Corriston, superintendent of police, an office he held until July, 1907, when he was appointed to the position he now fills with such ability and general approval from all classes of people.

Mr. Tattersfield began taking an active part in local politics soon after his arrival in Minneapolis. He is a democrat in party faith and was secretary

of the Hennepin County Campaign Committee for twelve years. He is a member of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and also a York Rite Mason, including the Knight Templar Commandery and a member of Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He has passed all the chairs of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to several other fraternities. All athletic pursuits enlist his interest and give him pleasure. He was an ardent bicyclist when that sport was at the front, and now finds great pleasure in the automobile.

In November, 1890, Mr. Tattersfield married Miss Adda C. De Leeuw, who was born at Amsterdam, Holland, but at the time of her marriage was living at Glencoe, Minnesota. They became the parents of six children: Gertrude E., Charles R., Henrietta, Ernest, William and George, but the last named is deceased.

Elmer E. Atkinson. Head of one of the largest retail mercantile enterprises of the Twin Cities, Elmer E. Atkinson has been identified with Minneapolis for the past eighteen years, and has made a truly creditable ascent in the business career he chose for himself, and has long occupied a place of no little prominence in the city's affairs. He began his career many years ago as a clerk and by close attention to work and with exceptional ability in the handling of the complications of business has promoted himself to a place of leadership among the merchants of the Northwest.

Elmer E. Atkinson was born at Waterloo, Iowa, March 28, 1867, a son of Dr. Thomas and Anna M. (Holloway) Atkinson. His parents were both born in Belmont County, Ohio. The maternal grandfather, Isaac Holloway, was an extensive landholder and influential citizen of Belmont County and represented his district in the Ohio Legislature in the early days. Thomas Atkinson was a physician of high standing and successful practice in the same locality, but later moved to DeWitt, Iowa. Of their children, two sons and two daughters are still living.

Elmer E. Atkinson had his first schooling in DeWitt in Clinton County, Iowa. While still a schoolboy he found employment in local stores, which gave him a start toward a mercantile career. For several years he had a valuable metropolitan experience in different department stores in Chicago, and with that training went out to Anthony in Harper County, Kansas, in 1887, and though only twenty years of age proved his ability and enterprise by conducting a successful retail dry goods business. He built up a prosperous trade, but at the end of two years sold out and assumed the management of the woman's apparel department of one of the largest mercantile houses in Cleveland, Ohio. This was a further training and a means of preparation for his independent and successful work as a merchant in the Northwest. Mr. Atkinson came to Minneapolis in 1897, subsequently leaving this city for San Francisco, California, but was quickly persuaded that Minneapolis offered him the greatest advantages both present and future. In the retail dry goods trade he has for a number of years stood as one of the leading merchants of the city. He has a large store, splendidly stocked with smart up-to-date merchandise, in a modern building at the corner of Seventh Street and Nicollet Avenue. A year or so ago he effected a 99-year lease on adjoining property on Nicollet Avenue, and built thereon an annex building which provides additional space for his growing mercantile operations. The store now uses 90,000 square feet of floor space. In September, 1909, he opened a branch house or rather an independent store under his management in the City of St. Paul at the corner of Sixth and Cedar Streets, known to the shopping public as the Sixth Street Store. Mr. Atkinson now has two valuable assistants in the management of his business affairs in his sons, Harold E. and Alfred M.

The E. E. Atkinson & Company stores represent something more to the public than a place for reliable merchandise and convenience of shopping. They also stand for the welfare of the several hundred employes who expend their best energies in serving the interests of the company and the public. Mr. Atkinson and his co-workers in the management of this business believe that a successful business should show not only satisfying returns on the credit side of the account but also an increasing interest and sense of personal well being in the minds of their employes. This principle had a notable application in December, 1914, when the company inaugurated a new plan among Minneapolis stores in taking out a general or group insurance policy, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, covering each individual employe to the amount of a year's salary. The Atkinson Company pays the premium as long as the employe remains in their service.

As a merchant Mr. Atkinson has never followed an exclusive policy with respect to his associates, but is an open-handed and liberal worker for anything that would benefit the Twin Cities as a whole. On identifying himself with Minneapolis he became an active member of the Commercial Club and later of the Civic and Commerce Association, which absorbed the original commercial club, and which has done much to further the civic and material advancement of Minneapolis. Mr. Atkinson was the last to hold the office of chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the old Commercial Club. He is now president of the Minneapolis Retailers' Association. With the success of his business and the release of some surplus capital he has invested judiciously in Minneapolis real estate. In 1914 he erected a handsome modern residence at the corner of Lincoln and Logan avenues, regarded by competent critics as one of the best examples of residential architecture contributed to the ctiy in recent years. Its site commands a fine view of Lake of the Isles. This is now the home of the Atkinson family, which is one of social distinction in Minneapolis. September 26, 1888, Mr. Atkinson married Miss Minnie F. Morey of Clinton, Iowa. They are the parents of four children: Harold E., associated with his father in business, married Miss Margaret Moyer, daughter of David E. Moyer, formerly a resident of Montevideo, Chippewa County, but now of Minneapolis; by this union a son was born January 6, 1914, named Harold M. Alfred M., the second son, is also associated with his father. Anita, who completed her junior year at Stanley Hall in Minneapolis, is now a member of the class of 1915 in the Elizabeth Somers Finishing School for Young Women at Washington, D. C. Donald, the youngest child, now twelve years of age, is attending the Blake School for Boys at Minneapolis.

While not a politician in any sense, Mr. Atkinson takes much interest in local affairs, and is usually found a regular voter in the ranks of the republican party. He is colonel on the governor's staff, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a

member of the Mystic Shrine. His chief sport is golfing, and he is a member of the Minikahda Club, the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club, the Interlachen Country Club and the Minneapolis Automobile Club. He belongs to the Sixth Church of Christ Scientist.

Foreman V. Inskeep. True success in the exacting profession of law is gained only through stability of character, broad and exact technical knowledge and untiring application. These requirements have been well met in the successful career of Foreman Vause Inskeep, one of the best known members of the Minneapolis bar.

Mr. Inskeep was born in Champaign County, Illinois, September 10, 1868, a son of David S. and Charity Virginia (Trotter) Inskeep, both natives of Virginia and representatives of old families of that historic commonwealth. The first of the Inskeep family in America came from England in 1648 and established a home in Virginia, and two of the paternal uncles of the father of David S. Inskeep were valiant soldiers of the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution. The family has been patriotic in public relations as well as successful in private affairs. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Charity (Trotter) Inskeep likewise came from England and settled in the Old Dominion State. David S. Inskeep was a farmer or planter and a resident of West Virginia at the outbreak of the Civil war, his father's homestead being about fifty miles south of the City of Wheeling. He later, soon after the war in 1865, removed to Illinois, and in Champaign County met and married Miss Trotter. The family removed from Illinois to Iowa, in 1871, and Mr. Inskeep became one of the substantial agriculturists and influential citizens of Wayne County, that state, where he continued to reside until his death, his widow being now a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. David Inskeep contributed his quota to the social and industrial development and upbuilding of Iowa, of which he was an honored citizen. Of the five children one son and one daughter died in infancy, and of the three surviving the eldest is Foreman V.; Lena J. is a popular teacher in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and George W. is a prosperous farmer of that state.

Foreman V. Inskeep was about three years of age when the family removed to Iowa, where he was reared to adult age on the homestead farm. He was educated in the district schools, later for two terms in the high school at Seymour, that state, and for two years in the normal school at Shenandoah, and continued along higher academic lines in the Highland Park Normal School, at Des Moines. Practical test and use of this training were made during six years as a teacher at different places in Iowa. In that state he was in the newspaper business for two years, as editor and general manager of the Danbury Review, a weekly paper published at Danbury, Woodbury County. In the meantime he was bending his energies to prepare himself for the legal profession, in the domain of which it has since been given him to gain marked success. Besides running a newspaper he began reading law in the office and under the preceptorship of the firm of Jepson & Jepson, of Sioux City, Iowa, and he has recalled to the writer that one of his preceptors is now presiding on the bench in Sioux City and the other is prosecuting attorney of Woodbury County. In January, 1897, Mr. Inskeep successfully passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar of Iowa. Beginning practice at Danbury, his proved ability and personal popularity soon enabled him to build up an excellent law business. After continuing in practice at Danbury for a period of six years, Mr. Inskeep came to Minnesota and established his residence at Cloquet, Carlton County, and continued in successful practice from September, 1903, until February, 1910. In the meanwhile he had become an influential factor in the political activities of Carlton County, and candidate on the democratic ticket for the office of county attorney, his defeat being due to the great strength of the dominant party in that county. In 1908 he was an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in the City of Denver, and actively supported the candidacy of the late Governor Johnson of Minnesota for the presidency.

In the spring of 1910, fortified by well earned success and desirous of a broader field of professional endeavor, Mr. Inskeep removed to the City of Minneapolis, and here the demands of his profession have permitted neither time nor inclination for activity in practical politics, though still loyal to the cause of the democratic party.

Mr. Inskeep is affiliated with Minnesota Lodge No. 224, A. F. & A. M., and with the Royal League, and is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and in all respects progressive as a citizen. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church and are active members of the Parish of Christ Church.

In the professional career of Mr. Inskeep have been shown many of the distinctive qualities that go to make the successful lawyer. He has in a high degree the ability to say the right thing in the right place, and in a convincing way. He has a mind that is logical, analytical and inductive. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law and a maturity of judgment which makes him a formidable adversary before court or jury, as well as a safe and conservative counselor. His high ethical standards have given him secure place in the confidence and esteem of his associates at the bar.

On the 12th of August, 1896, at Danbury, Iowa, Mr. Inskeep married Miss Nettie L. Thompson, who was born in Wisconsin but reared in Iowa, where she was graduated in the Danbury High School. Her parents, John and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Thompson, both natives of England, are now residents of Merrill, Plymouth County, Iowa. Her father was for many years an active and prosperous farmer and still owns a valuable landed estate. Mr. and Mrs. Inskeep have three children, all of whom were born at Danbury, Iowa,—Harry V., Lena Dorothy and Carl T.

Guy A. Thomas. Now one of the directors and sales manager of the Washburn-Crosby Company, Guy A. Thomas began his business career in Minneapolis more than a quarter of a century ago as a newsboy. Few who started out with him have done better in utilizing opportunity and making their abilities useful in the world's work.

Guy A. Thomas was born at Keeseville, Essex County, New York, October 28, 1874, a son of G. T. and Frances (Nimocks) Thomas. His father was born in New York and his mother in Michigan, and for a number of years his father was engaged in the flour commission business in New Orleans.

Mr and Mrs Oliver P Burr

Guy A. Thomas received most of his early training in the public schools at Fargo, North Dakota, and came to Minneapolis in 1887, when a boy of thirteen. After selling newspapers for some time, he found a place of employment with the Washburn-Crosby Company, and has been continuously identified with that, the largest flour milling corporation in the world, and from one grade of service has been promoted on merit and efficiency to another until his experience covers many of the departments, and he is now one of the executive factors in that great concern. Mr. Thomas made a special record as a salesman, and it was through the commercial rather than the technical manufacturing departments of the business that he advanced to his present place as a director and manager. Mr. Thomas has an interest in all the subsidiary companies of the Washburn-Crosby Company and is a director in its largest elevator company—The St. Anthony and Dakota Company. He recently organized a bank, known as the Millers and Traders State Bank, of which he is the president.

His activity as a business man has extended to his relations with the community. During 1914 he was one of the directors of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and is a member of practically all the representative clubs in the city. He is the owner of much Minneapolis real estate, including his own residence at 1600 Mount Curve Avenue. A democrat, Mr. Thomas has long been a member of the State Central Committee and has served as president of the Hennepin County Democratic Committee. In 1901 Mr. Thomas married Miss Lulu Frisk of St. Paul. They have one son, Guy Thomas, Jr., who was born in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas unite their interests in promoting philanthropic agencies and have done a great deal of practical charity in their home city.

Oliver P. Bowe. Forty years have fallen into the abyss of time since Mr. Bowe was admitted to the bar, and he is now one of the most venerable and honored members of his profession in the City of Minneapolis, and is the oldest member of the Hennepin County Bar Association, his mental and physical vigor being such as to belie the many years that have passed and to give a general impression that he is a much younger man. The average lawyer retires from practice long before attaining to the status of an octogenarian, but Mr. Bowe is still active in the work of his profession, vigorous, vital and industrious, and fully in touch with modern thought and progress. He has been engaged in practice in Minneapolis for more than thirty years and here holds high vantage place as a representative lawyer and loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is a veteran of the Civil war and in the "piping times of peace" has continued to manifest the same lofty patriotism that thus prompted him to tender his aid in defense of the Union.

Oliver P. Bowe was born near Watertown, the judicial center of Jefferson County, New York, on the 17th of April, 1834, and is a son of Dr. Prosper Bowe and Lois (Batchelor) Bowe, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Vermont and both having been representatives of staunch colonial stock in New England, that cradle of much of our national history. The father was an able physician and surgeon of his day and after his marriage, which was solemnized in the State of New York, he resided on his well improved farm, near Watertown, until his removal to Wisconsin, where he became one of the pioneer citizens and influential men of Sheboygan County, the death of his wife having there occurred in 1859. In the early '80s he came to Minneapolis, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life in the home of his son Oliver P., of this review. The doctor attained to patriarchal age, as he was nearly ninety-eight years old at the time of his death, in 1891. He became the father of eight children, all of whom attained to maturity and four of whom are now living,—Mrs. Frances E. Frye, who is a widow and resides at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lois Fox, who likewise is a widow and who maintains her home in the State of New York; Oliver P., whose name introduces this article; and William H., who is engaged in the mercantile business in the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

Oliver P. Bowe acquired his early education in the common schools of his native state and in the Union Academy at Belleville, Jefferson County, New York. In the '50s he began the study of law under effective private preceptorship, and in 1855 he was admitted to the New York bar, upon examination before a judge and a committee of lawyers. In the same year he came to the West and established his residence at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which was then a small village. He did not engage in the practice of his profession until after the close of the Civil war, up to the inception of which he followed various occupations at Fond du Lac. In 1863 he tendered his aid in defense of the Union, by enlisting in Company E, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he participated in numerous engagements and continued to serve until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was wounded, and among other important engagements in which he took part were the battle of the Wilderness and those of Spottsylvania and White House Landing. He was with the command of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, of the Second Army Corps, during the latter part of his military career and was thus assigned with his regiment at the time of the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was wounded and temporarily incapacitated. He has retained a deep interest in his old comrades and signifies the same by his active affiliation with G. N. Morgan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in his home city.

After his removal to the West Mr. Bowe took a special course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and after the close of the war he continued to be engaged in the practice of his profession in that state until 1883, when he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he has continued in active and successful practice during the long intervening period of more than thirty years and where he has long retained a representative clientage. He has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the various courts and his long years of devotion to study and practical work in his profession have made him a specially well fortified counselor. He is now serving as attorney for the W. R. Fowler Investment Company, one of the substantial and influential corporations of its kind in the Minnesota metropolis. In the activities of his profession Mr. Bowe has never formed a partnership alliance, and at the present time he maintains his well appointed offices at 817 Palace Building. Though he has considered his profession worthy of his undivided time and attention and has thus had no ambition for public office, Mr. Bowe is a staunch repub-

lican in politics and has well taken convictions concerning matters of economic and governmental policy. He is a member of the Lyndale Congregational Church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted and loved adherent, and their children all hold membership in the same denomination.

On the 15th of March, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bowe to Miss Frances A. Chase, who was at the time residing at the parental home, near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. This noble and gracious woman, whose memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and kindly influence, was a devoted wife and mother and the supreme loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Bowe came when the silver cord of companionship was severed by her death, on the 8th of April, 1914, an ideal home life that had continued for more than half a century having been disrupted when she was thus summoned to eternal rest. Mrs. Bowe was active in church, charitable and benevolent work, as well as in literary and social circles, and her friends were in number as her acquaintances. She was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, a daughter of George and Sarah (Calkins) Chase, sterling pioneers of that state. At the time of her death the Entre Nous Study Club passed resolutions of regret and sympathy, and the same are worthy of reproduction in this connection:

Whereas, the All Powerful Ruler of the Universe has in his great and unfathomable wisdom deemed it proper to take from our midst and unto himself our beloved friend and guide, the late Mrs. O. P. Bowe, the founder and late president emeritus of the Entre Nous Study Club; and

Whereas, the Entre Nous Study Club and each of its members deeply grieves at the irreparable loss of so kind, conscientious, faithful, valuable and admirable a friend as was the late Mrs. O. P. Bowe, and sincerely mourns and sympathizes with the Hon. O. P. Bowe, her husband, and the other surviving members of her family; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Entre Nous Study Club as a whole, and each of its members individually, does hereby extend to the Hon. O. P. Bowe and his family our deep feelings of warm appreciation of the earnest and incalculable service of the late Mrs. O. P. Bowe to our club and each of ourselves, and the club and each of its members hereby convey to them our heartfelt sympathy and genuine grief for the loss of so true, honorable and gentle a wife and mother.

Mrs. Bowe was possessed of much literary talent, both appreciative and creative, and on the occasion of the third anniversary celebration of the Entre Nous Club she presented before the same the following original verses:

'Tis a secret you must keep,
My good wishes, true and deep;
For they have cost me loss of sleep,
Entre Nous.
It is very wise in you
That whate'er you say or do
Should be Entre Nous.
Should there be mistake or blunder,
'Tis not told in voice of thunder,
Good or bad, 'tis all kept under,
Entre Nous.
We have met for these three years,
Shared each other's joys and tears,
Entre Nous.
What we gained cannot be bought,
It is only had when sought,
Entre Nous.
As we scatter here tonight,
May we all be gay and bright,
Entre Nous.
Let these tintinnabulations never cease
Till we reach the shores of peace,
Entre Nous.
When the pearly gates swing open,
As a club to meet unbroken,
Entre Nous.
And may the joys be mine
In that better land to meet
All the Entre Nous to greet,
In companionship most sweet,
Entre Nous.

Mrs. Bowe is survived by four children: Mabel S., who is the wife of John R. Harper, remains with her husband at the paternal home, of which she has the supervision and as chatelaine of which she is well upholding the gracious ideals of her loved mother; Willis G. resides at Marshalltown, Iowa, where he is manager and a director of the Marshalltown Telephone Company; Arthur C. resides at Merriam Park, a suburb of Minneapolis; and Ernest C., who remains at the paternal home, 3215 Colfax Avenue South, is state agent for Minnesota of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, his office being at 201 New York Life Building.

Torger L. Melgaard. The large and influential relations of T. L. Melgaard with the community of Thief River Falls is measured by the fact that he is one of the leading bankers of that city, has banking interests in several other towns, and was one of the joint builders of the largest and most conspicuous bank building in that section of the state. These concrete results indicate somewhat the accomplishments of a man who twenty-five years ago came direct from Norway, a poor and almost friendless boy, and began to carve his fortune in the new country of the Northwest.

Torger L. Melgaard was born in Norway September 23, 1873, a son of Lars and Anne Melgaard. His father was a farmer. It was in 1890 that T. L. Melgaard came to this country, locating for one year at Argyle, Minnesota, and in 1891 going out to Grand Forks, North Dakota. There his first experience was as clerk in a real estate office one year. In 1892 he became bookkeeper for the Grand Forks National Bank, and that introduced him to the work which has been his most successful field. He was bookkeeper at Grand Forks until 1897, and then two years was assistant to the national bank examiner at Fargo, North Dakota. After that experience, which brought him a broad knowledge of banking conditions and an extended acquaintance among banking men, he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, and remained there until 1902, after which he was in the real estate business at Larimore in the same state and also dealt in farm loans. In 1903 Mr. Melgaard came to Thief River Falls, and organized the Citizens State Bank. He was made cashier of the institution, and has held that position and has in fact been the chief responsible head of the bank down to the present time.

Mr. Melgaard is also a director of the Holt State Bank at Holt, Minnesota, a director of the Farmers State Bank at Newfolden, and has varied

other interests. In 1915 he and Mr. Olaf Ramstad, president of the Citizens State Bank, erected the handsome building which provides quarters for the bank. It is a two-story modern concrete structure, on a foundation 75x116 feet, the second floor being used for offices and auditorium. The bank quarters are 34x75 feet, fitted up in the most expensive and ornate style, with marble and mahogany freely used in the interior finish.

Mr. Melgaard is a lodge and chapter Mason, being treasurer of the local lodge, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is one of the charter members of the Antlers Club and works enthusiastically with the Commercial Club. He is also a member of the Sons of Norway and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June, 26, 1901, Mr. Melgaard married Rena Eckern of Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Their three children are named John L., Margaret and Thomas Lee.

JOHN MORGAN. The present postmaster of Thief River Falls, John Morgan has been identified with Northern Minnesota for forty years and is one of the veterans of the lumber industry, and has long been regarded as an authority on subjects connected with forestry and practical lumbering. Mr. Morgan's home has been in Thief River Falls for more than twenty years, and he is one of the older settlers of that community.

John Morgan was born in London, Ontario, Canada, November 5, 1854, a son of David and Ann Morgan. His father was a contractor and builder. Mr. Morgan acquired his early education in the public schools, and first came to Minnesota in September, 1875. He was a timber cruiser for a number of years, having been familiar with the forest and its industry from early youth. He was connected with lumbering and with saw mills in different parts of Minnesota, and in 1833 located at Aitkin, where he continued his work as a lumberman. In 1893 he was appointed timber inspector by the United States Government and spent four years performing the duties of that position on Government land. His home has been in Thief River Falls since 1893, and while his various business interests have been growing he has also been active in public affairs in different ways.

In 1891 Mr. Morgan was assistant sergeant at arms in the Minnesota House of Representatives. He is one of the democrats of his section of the state, and on November 1, 1914, President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Thief River Falls. During 1914 he was president of the Pennington County Agricultural Society. At three different times Mr. Morgan was elected to attend the national conventions of the democratic party as an alternate delegate. His fraternal associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is also a member of the Commercial Club.

On January 20, 1905, at Thief River Falls he married Helena Johnson. They are the parents of three children: Harriet, David Hughes and J. Pierpont.

CHRISTIAN L. HANSEN. One of the ablest bankers in Northern Minnesota, Christian L. Hansen came from Denmark to Minnesota about twenty years ago. He was a young man, with an education in his native tongue, quite unacquainted with American life and customs, and with only his industry and ambition to commend himself to the strange world in which he found himself. He began his career in this state as a farm hand at wages of $15 a month. To-day he is one of the wealthiest men of the state, has also acquired position and influence, and the age of his ability as a banker is one of the leading men of Thief River Falls.

Christian L. Hansen was born in Denmark, May 23, 1877, a son of Lars and Pauline Hansen. He was educated in the public schools of Denmark, and at the age of eighteen, in 1895, came to this country and found employment on a Minnesota farm. Later he was for five years a traveling salesman, then became bookkeeper in the City National Bank at Fertile, Minnesota, and for one year was assistant cashier in the First State Bank at Red Lake Falls. In 1906 Mr. Hansen bought the two banks at St. Hilaire, Minnesota, of which he has since been president. In 1907 he consolidated his banking interests at St. Hilaire under the name Merchants State Bank of St. Hilaire, of which he is now president and owner.

In 1909 Mr. Hansen purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Thief River Falls. This institution was organized in 1901 with a capital stock of $25,000. It occupies a conspicuous site in the business district, the banking house being on the first floor of a large two-story brick building, covering a foundation 50x80 feet, and with offices on the second floor. At the present time the captial stock is $50,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $25,000, and the average deposits reach the imposing sum of $450,000. The officers of the First National in 1915 are: C. L. Hansen, president; Dr. F. H. Gambell, vice president; Rasmus Oen, vice president; W. W. Prichard, Jr., cashier; W. H. Akre and H. L. Anderson, assistant cashiers.

Mr. Hansen is also treasurer of the Thief River Falls Co-operative Building Company. He is active in various fraternal orders, being affiliated with York Rite Masonry and also with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, is treasurer of the Royal Arch Chapter, a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is treasurer of the Thief River Falls Lodge No. 1891 of the Order of Owls, is treasurer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a trustee of the local lodge of Masons. Mr. Hansen is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Thief River Falls.

FRANCIS HARVEY GAMBELL, M. D. Probably no one citizen of Thief River Falls has had a wider and more useful experience in affairs than Dr. Francis H. Gambell. As a physicain and surgeon he has been doing effectual work in that community for the past thirteen years, and has also exercised his business judgment in local enterprises. Doctor Gambell before taking up active practice of medicine was a prominent educator and did important service for the Government in Alaska. Since locating at Thief River Falls he has continued his interest in educational affairs and has served on the local school board.

Francis Harvey Gambell was born at Winfield, Iowa, April 3, 1870, a son of John C. and Margaret Jane (Fulton) Gambell. His father was a substantial Iowa farmer. Doctor Gambell completed his

literary education in Parsons College at Winfield, and after that was for four years engaged in school work in Minnesota. He spent one year abroad in Europe in study, and then entered the Keokuk, Iowa, Medical College, where he graduated M. D. in 1898. Instead of taking up active practice of medicine at that time he accepted an appointment from the United States Government in the bureau of education in the interior department as superintendent of government reindeer stations. He had active supervision of the work undertaken by the Government for the establishment of reindeer stations in Alaska from Point Barrow to the Aleutian Islands. He spent three years in Alaska at that time, and nearly all these reindeer stations were established under his direction, and he developed their usefulness. When Doctor Gambell went to Alaska there were about a thousand reindeer, while there are now 50,000 collected at the various stations under government supervision and trained for effectiveness in the work of transportation. Some years later, in 1908, Doctor Gambell was again sent by the Government to Alaska to investigate certain conditions in that territory.

After the conclusion of his regular service in Alaska he resumed the study of medicine at the University of Illinois, and took his M. D. from the medical department in Chicago in 1904. He then located at Thief River Falls and took up a general practice which he has since prosecuted with growing success. He is a member of the Red River Valley and the Minnesota State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Gambell is a former member of the Thief River Falls School Board and is a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Thief River Falls and a director in the Thief River Falls Co-operative Building Company.

At Lone Tree, Minnesota, October 15, 1902, he married Helen Mabelle Fernstrom. Their five children are Francis Charles, John Cooper, George Fernstrom, William Bryant and Robert Fulton. Doctor Gambell, among other interests, owns several farms in Minnesota.

Rasmus Oen. When Rasmus Oen came to America from Norway thirty-five years ago, a boy of about fifteen, he possessed none of those superficial accessories of appearance, equipment, money or influential friends which would have justified a prediction that he would reach a position of business and civic leadership in one of the flourishing towns of the Northwest. Rasmus Oen is now head of the largest mercantile enterprise in Thief River Falls, is president of the chief bank and has a position in the community which has been acquired by merit, industry and thorough ability.

Rasmus Oen was born in Norway August 6, 1864, a son of Hans and Bertha Oen. His people were farmers in Norway for many generations back. In 1879, after his school days had been passed in Norway, he came to America, and for one year worked on farms in Freeborn County in Southern Minnesota. With his hard earned savings he bought a small place, and continued farming independently three years. After that he learned the tinner's trade and worked as a journeyman two years. Mr. Oen was one of the early settlers of Thief River Falls, having located there in the fall of 1889, and opening a tinshop and hardware stock. He embarked his modest capital in this enterprise, and began building up a business on the basis of fair treatment and reliable service. He has now been one of the merchants of the town for a quarter of a century, and his business is now a department store, known as the Oen Mercantile Company, which was organized in 1908 and of which he is president. His store occupies an entire building, 75x140 feet, and two stories. What is known as the Oen Building, one of the most conspicuous in the business district, was erected by Mr. Oen. He is president of the First National Bank of Thief River Falls, and a director of the Citizens State Bank. He is also a director of the Goodrich Mercantile Company at Goodrich, Minnesota, and has a number of other local interests.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Sons of Norway and is a trustee of the Lutheran Synod Church. In local affairs he interests himself particularly in school matters and is a member of the school board.

In September, 1893, Mr. Oen married Evelyn Julia Anderson, who was born in Minnesota. Their five children are: Henry, a student; Edwin, a farmer; Clara, Myrtle, both in school, and Roy.

Ludwig O. Solem. An appreciable percentage of the representative members of the Minnesota bar, especially those of the younger generation, can claim the distinction of being native sons of this fine commonwealth, and this is true of Mr. Solem, who is junior member of the law firm of Solem & Solem, of Minneapolis, with offices in the Plymouth Building. His professional coadjutor is his elder brother, Louis, and they have so well utilized their technical ability and so directed their energies as to have built up a substantial and representative practice, the while they have not been denied a full measure of generic popularity in the state of their nativity and the city in which they have won definite success in their exacting vocation.

Mr. Solem was born in the City of Faribault, judicial center of Rice County, Minnesota, on the 1st of February, 1881, and is a son of Lars L. and Anna P. (Rothi) Solem, both of whom were born in Norway, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. In 1876 they severed the ties that bound them to their native land and set forth for America, where they were assured of better opportunities for the winning of independence and definite prosperity. The young couple, sustained by mutual devotion and by worthy ambition, embarked on a sailing vessel, and more than three months elapsed before the voyage to the new world was completed. They disembarked in the City of Quebec, Canada, and thence came direct to Minnesota. At Faribault they joined kinsfolk who had preceded them to America and became numbered among the sturdy and valued Scandinavian pioneers of Minnesota. For a time Lars L. Solem devoted his attention to farming, but in his native land he had learned the painter's trade and had become a specially skillful workman, particularly in the line of inside finishing, and he soon found requisition for his services at his trade. In 1883 he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he and his devoted wife have since maintained their home and where he still follows his trade, as one of its most expert representatives in the city. He has been indefatigable in his labors and through his industry and good management has achieved a worthy success, the while his sterling character has gained to him the high regard of all who know him. He has given unqualified support to

Ludwig O. Solum

the cause of the republican party from the time of becoming a naturalized citizen, and though he takes a loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of the community he has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. Of the children four sons attained to years of maturity: Louis is senior member of the firm of Solem & Solem, as noted in the opening paragraph of this review, and he was graduated in the law department of the University of Minnesota as a member of the class of 1902; Ludwig O., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Dr. Paul O. completed the prescribed course in the department of dentistry of the University of Minnesota, and is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Minneapolis; and Oscar M. is a member of the class of 1915 in the law department of the same university. All of the sons were graduated in the South Side High School of Minneapolis and the foregoing statements indicate that each has been animated by definite ambition and has availed himself fully of higher educational opportunities.

Ludwig O. Solem was about two years of age at the time of the family removal from Faribault to Minneapolis, and he was reared to maturity in the latter city, where he continued his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the South Side High School, in which he was graduated in 1900. In preparation for his chosen profession he followed the example of his older brother and present associate, by matriculating in the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and though his brother Louis had been admitted to the bar two years previously, Ludwig was the first to engage in active practice, his brother having been an employe in the office of the city engineer of Minneapolis during the intervening two years, and having later, in 1909-10, served as assistant city attorney. The firm of Solem & Solem control a general practice and its members are numbered among the earnest, ambitious and representative younger members of the Minneapolis bar. Their success has been of unequivocal order, as they have applied themselves with all their circumspection and diligence and have shown in a practical way their excellent professional ability, with the result that their law business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. Ludwig O. Solem early learned personal responsibility and it is in large measure due to his own efforts that he has made advancement in his present well established position. For thirteen years he was a newspaper carrier in Minneapolis, and his earnings from this source were carefully conserved as a means of aiding him in obtaining his higher education.

Mr. Solem is aligned as a loyal and uncompromising supporter of the principles of the republican party, and he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Thurlanian Club of the University of Minnesota. His brother Louis is a member of the Odin Club, the Sons of Norway, and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

On the 16th of January, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Solem to Miss Frances Margaret Edwards, who was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, but educated in Minneapolis, where she was graduated in the South Side High School. She is a daughter of Martin J. Edwards, now a farmer at Sedan, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Solem have two children,—Margaret Lucile and Charles Ludwig.

Louis Solem, law partner of Ludwig O., married Miss Caroline Lois Ballentine, of Alexandria, Douglas County, Minnesota, on the 25th of May, 1905, and they have one child, Annabell Lois.

H. O. Kjomme. One of the rising young attorneys of Thief River Falls is H. O. Kjomme, who in four years since taking his degree in law from the University of Minnesota has acquired a valuable practice, and the confidence of the people in his ability is well illustrated by the fact that he was recently elected and is now serving in the office of county attorney.

H. O. Kjomme was born at Decorah, Iowa, February 21, 1886, a son of Nels N. and Anne Kjomme, both of whom were natives of Norway. His father was a veterinary surgeon and farmer. Mr. Kjomme grew up on a farm, received a public school education, and in 1906 graduated from Luther College at Decorah. He later entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, pursued his studies with regularity and fidelity and received the degree LL. B. in 1910. In April, 1911, he located in Thief River Falls and his personality and recognized talents soon made a favorable impression on the commity. Mr. Kjomme was elected county attorney in 1914, taking office at the beginning of 1915.

Outside of the law he is director and attorney for the Red Lake Building Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Norway, the I. O. O. M., and with the Antlers Club.

August 12, 1913, he married Florence Winifred Campbell of Fargo, North Dakota. They have one son, John Campbell, born September 5, 1914.

George G. Johnson. The first banking institution organized in Minnesota north of Crookston was the Polk County Bank at Thief River Falls. It was established in 1892 under that name and afterwards took out a charter from the state and adopted its present title as the First State Bank of Thief River Falls. This bank has for more than twenty years made a record of substantial service to the community, has maintained its resources and credit unimpaired, and is today one of the most flourishing institutions in proportion to its capital in Minnesota. The capital stock is $10,000, while the surplus and undivided profits in 1915 amount to $32,000, while the deposits, the best index to a bank's popularity, aggregate a quarter of a million. The president is J. P. Foote, the vice president William J. Brown, while the cashier and the real executive manager is George G. Johnson, who more than any other one man deserves the credit for the successful growth of the bank.

George Garrard Johnson was born in Frontenac, Minnesota, July 1, 1876, a son of Hans and Gurina Johnson. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up on a farm, was educated both in the public and private schools, and took a business course in a commercial college at Red Wing. His first active experience in business affairs was as deputy county auditor of Marshall County, Minnesota, which position he held for three years. He then went into the First National Bank at Warren, in the capacity of bookkeeper, and from that time he has kept close to the banking business. He remained at Warren eight

years, in the banking business, being promoted to assistant cashier, and then served as assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Thief River Falls. He and other associates bought the First State Bank of Thief River Falls, December 18, 1912, and he has since been its cashier and practical manager.

Mr. Johnson is also treasurer of the Thief River Falls Iron Works and is secretary of the Thief River Valley Land Company. He is president of the local Commercial Club and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being exalted ruler of Lodge 1038, B. P. O. E.

At Warren, Minnesota, January 24, 1906, Mr. Johnson married Lucile Shaw. Their two children are Maxine Elizabeth and George Wayne. Mr. Johnson from youth up has taken much interest in music, is a musician himself, and in earlier years was a leader in various bands and traveled extensively with musical organizations.

Edwin M. Stanton. One of the ablest and best known lawyers of Thief River Falls is Edwin M. Stanton, who has been in the active practice of his profession in this state nearly twenty-five years. As a lawyer he has shown resourcefulness and ability in the everyday work of his profession, and out of the richness of his experience and his thorough knowledge has become one of the successful men of the state.

Edwin M. Stanton was born at Omro, Wisconsin, March 10, 1863. His parents were Hiram E. and Clara (Pettingill) Stanton. His father was a farmer in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where the son grew up and received his early training in the local schools. After graduating from the high school he entered Lawrence University at Appleton, and first came to Minnesota in 1889, spending some time in Minneapolis. He took his law course in the Valparaiso University of Indiana, graduating there and was admitted to the bar of Minnesota in 1891. His first five years as a practicing lawyer were spent in Crookston, and later he was at Argyle. He served as county attorney of Marshall County, was a member of the school board at Argyle, and enjoyed distinctive prestige as a lawyer and citizen in that locality. Since 1903 he has been building up a large general practice as a lawyer at Thief River Falls. Mr. Stanton was appointed the first county attorney at the organization of Pennington County, and served in that office two terms, organizing the office and setting a high standard of official performance for his successors.

Mr. Stanton is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and with the Knights of Pythias and is an active member of the Thief River Falls Commercial Club. His wife was Hattie Davis, who died leaving four sons, Edwin M., Jr., Hal, Duncan and Leon.

Herbert Cornelius Rowberg. A firm of lawyers that stands high in legal circles and command a large and profitable patronage at Thief River Falls is that of Stanton & Rowberg, which was organized in May, 1911, and of which Herbert C. Rowberg is junior member. Mr. Rowberg is a graduate from the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1911. His work has commended him to his associates in the bar, and he is one of the rising young attorneys of Northern Minnesota.

Herbert Cornelius Rowberg was born at Hanley Falls in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, April 28, 1885, a son of Lief K. and Caroline (Akre) Rowberg. His father was a Minnesota farmer and one of the early settlers in Yellow Medicine County. Mr. Rowberg finished his literary education at the Minnesota University in 1908, and then attended the law department of the University of Minnesota. Admitted to the bar in 1911, he located at Thief River Falls in May of the same year, and has since enjoyed a good general practice. He has served as city attorney since 1914, and is also secretary of the library board. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Sons of Norway and in politics is a republican.

Oscar Albert Naplin. A successful lawyer at Thief River Falls, O. A. Naplin has spent nearly all his life of less than forty years in Minnesota, received his education in the public schools and a college in St. Peter, and was a successful educator for several years before taking up the law.

Oscar Albert Naplin was born in Sweden May 2, 1876, a son of Swan Naplin. His father was a farmer, and brought the family to America in 1880, locating first in Dudley, Iowa, and from there moving to Crookston, Minnesota. O. A. Naplin received his education in the public schools, and in 1905 finished a course in Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter. Mr. Naplin was principal of the public schools of Harris, Minnesota, for one year was an instructor in the Lutheran Ladies' Seminary at Red Wing, and was principal at Scanlon one year. It was by teaching that he largely paid his way through university and prepared for the law. In 1910 Mr. Naplin graduated from the law department of the University of North Dakota, and in July of that year located and opened his office for practice at Thief River Falls. He has enjoyed a growing general practice, served as city attorney two years, and is one of the popular younger citizens of this section of the state. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, is a member of the Antlers Club, and in politics is a socialist.

C. M. Tapager. Few men of the City of Albert Lea have contributed in greater measure to the making of their surroundings than has C. M. Tapager. On every side large buildings and small, modest residences and beautiful homes, churches and schools, industrial concerns and banking edifices testify to his activities in the line of contracting and building and give him a justly high place among the men who have developed the city's growth. Mr. Tapager was born at Jytland, Denmark, February 15, 1870, and is a son of M. K. and Marien (Dalgeaard) Tapager, natives of Denmark, who came to the United States in 1888 and settled at Albert Lea, Minnesota, where for many years the father has been engaged in farming.

C. M. Tapager received a public school education in his native land, and there thoroughly learned the trade of builder. He was eighteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and entered upon his career at Albert Lea as a builder. Here he subsequently formed a partnership with John F. Hansen, which continued successfully until 1913, during which time the partners built among other structures the Science Hall building, at the Presbyterian College; the dormitory at the Lutheran Academy; the American Gas Machine Company's building; the Catholic Parochial School; the Skin-

C. M. Tapper

ner-Chamberlain Building, and the palatial residence of Henry Soth, known as the finest in the city. The partnership was mutually dissolved in 1913, and since that time Mr. Tapager has engaged in some large building operations, among the monuments to his skill and good workmanship being the bank at Ellendale, Minnesota; the Masonic Hall at Pemberton, Minnesota, and others. At the present time he is engaged in the construction of the Freeborn County Poor House, the Albert Lea Bottling Works and a modern dairy farmhouse and barn for the Albert Lea Milk Company. A man of progressive spirit and modern ideas, the value of his contributions to the city's development can hardly be measured, and in all things that have made for civic growth and betterment he has taken a leading part.

Mr. Tapager is a republican in politics, but has found but little time to engage in public affairs as an official, his only public service being in the capacity of town treasurer of Albert Lea Township, Freeborn County, a position in which he served for two years. Mr. Tapager is a member of the Danish Lutheran Church, and belongs to the Danish Brotherhood, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Lodge No. 813, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Albert Lea. He is a broad-minded and well-informed man, has a wide acquaintance and through his likable personality has drawn about him a circle of sincere friends.

Mr. Tapager was married at Albert Lea in 1893 to Miss Annie K. Mortenson, of Geneva, Minnesota, and three children have been born to them: Ella, who received a high school education, is a graduate of Albert Lea Business College and a young woman of exceptional business ability, and is engaged in assisting her father; Eleanor, who is a student of the Lutheran Academy; and Martha, who attends the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Tapager and their children reside at their comfortable home, No. 401 East Clark Street, and Mr. Tapager maintains an office at No. 206 West Clark Street.

Charles Alfred Pitkin. An active member of the Minnesota bar, Charles A. Pitkin has turned his professional talents to good results and is one of the leading factors in local affairs at Thief River Falls.

Charles Alfred Pitkin was born in Sabula, Iowa, June 27, 1878, a son of Alfred Hudson and Jemima Catherine (McCreary) Pitkin. His father has for a number of years been a general merchant at St. Hilaire, Minnesota. Mr. C. A. Pitkin was educated in the public high schools and finished his law course in the University of Minnesota in the year 1903. He practiced his profession in Bemidji and St. Paul, Minnesota, and since April, 1912, has been identified with Thief River Falls and that growing and thriving community, and enjoys a good practice as a lawyer.

He has been an influence in local affairs in different ways. He served as secretary of the Commercial Club during 1914, and is a director of the Red River Valley Development Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Antlers Club, and belongs to the Minnesota State and the American Bar Association and the National Geographic Society. On August 1, 1907, Mr. Pitkin married Ethel Corbitt of Spring Valley, Minnesota.

Robert McGinn. Among the citizens who have been identified with the development of Thief River Falls throughout the past twenty years one of those most deserving of particular mention is Robert McGinn, who has for several years been the leading factor in the manufacturing and industrial interests of that city. Mr. McGinn is a successful man, but has won his success through hard work and a varied experience, including work as a logger and riverman during the years when the lumber industry was at its height in Wisconsin.

Robert McGinn was born at Oconto, Wisconsin, March 22, 1862, a son of Robert and Anna (Brown) McGinn. His father was a farmer. Growing up on a farm, he had only a common schooling, and his vigorous physique and love of hard work early took him into the lumber woods, where he worked at various occupations and became an expert river driver. After this varied experience Mr. McGinn came to Thief River Falls in 1894. For about fourteen years he was engaged in the hardware business, and out of that has developed his present interests in manufacturing lines. Mr. McGinn is now president of the Thief River Falls Iron Works, is vice president of the P. W. Sharp Printing and Manufacturing Company, and a director of the Thief River Falls Manufacturing Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Thief River Valley Land Company.

In public affairs he manifests a commendable interest and at the present time is serving as a member of the city council. He is chief ranger in the Catholic Order of Foresters, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On January 17, 1900, Mr. McGinn married Mary Conley, daughter of Dennis Conley, who was one of the pioneers along Thief River, having located there in 1879. To this union have been born four children: Dennis M., Sybil Anna, Robert C. and Macella.

Leonard Peterson. The active carer of Leonard Peterson has been spent largely at Crookston and at Thief River Falls, in both of which cities he was identified with the management of one of the chief public utilities, and since coming to Thief River Falls as a citizen has constructed and has been superintendent of the waterworks and power plant and is one of the men of that community who perform a large and valuable service and interest themselves in all local enterprises.

Leonard Peterson was born in Sweden September 11, 1866, a son of Peter and Anna Peterson. The family came to America when Leonard was a boy and his father took up and developed a homestead near Thief River Falls. They were among the pioneers in that section of Minnesota. Leonard Peterson acquired his education by attending local schools and afterwards was a student in a business college. With this preparation and with the experience gained on a farm, where he spent the first twenty-two years of his life, he was well equipped for the productive years of his career. For a number of years Mr. Peterson was connected with the Waterworks, Power and Light Company at Crookston, serving the company as engineer and in other departments and was office manager for six years. In 1900 he came to Thief River Falls and supervised construction of the water and light plant owned by the city, and since its completion has been superintendent of the plant.

Mr. Peterson is an active member of the local Commercial Club, and is vice president of the Thief

River Automobile Club. He is an ardent sportsman, delights to take vacations for fishing and hunting trips, and is one of the most expert drivers of an automobile in the city. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is trustee of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Mr. Peterson was married in March, 1896, at Warren, Minnesota, to Nancy Olson, who was born in Sweden. Their two children are Alice Maria and Lloyd Leonard.

Frank L. Morrison. One of the Minneapolis lawyers with greatest achievement to his credit is Frank L. Morrison, who was admitted to the bar in his native State of Wisconsin more than twenty-five years ago, and has been identified with Minnesota for the greater part of his professional career. He controls a substantial and successful law business, with offices in the Northwestern Building, and is a well known member of the Hennepin County and the Minnesota State Bar associations. As a result of successful experience a special reputation has come to him as a criminal lawyer, though he does not confine himself to that department of practice. In Wisconsin he was a political leader and a friend of many men high in national political life, and his political enthusiasm in behalf of the republican party has not been diminished since coming to Minneapolis.

Frank L. Morrison was born at Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin, January 20, 1865, a son of Rev. Peter B. and Mary Lardner (Breck) Morrison. His father gained distinction as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church and as an early missionary in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. He was born in Philadelphia, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and labored long and faithfully in his chosen calling. There is an excellent record of the Morrison family in its various branches in a book of genealogy published by Hon. William Morrison of Illinois. Mrs. Mary L. (Breck) Morrison was a daughter of Samuel Breck, and a niece of Adjt. Gen. Samuel Breck of the United States Army and of Rev. James Lloyd Breck, an Episcopal clergyman who became known in the Northwest as the "Apostle of the Wilderness." There has been published an interesting history of the life of James Lloyd Breck, while Gen. Samuel Breck compiled and published "Genealogy of the Breck Family."

While Frank L. Morrison attended the public schools as a boy, he has frequently given credit for his broader training to the wisest of all head-masters, Experience, and still claims to be an active student under the same great instructor. His first experience after leaving school was in a printing office, where he gained considerable practical knowledge of printing. Subsequently he was a clerk in a grocery store. His first visit to a law office attracted him to the field in which he has made his most important record. The determination to become a lawyer was converted into a lasting and steadfast purpose after he had listened to important trials in which the leading counsel were such eminent Wisconsin lawyers as Hon. L. M. Vilas, William Vilas, a former postmaster-general of the United States, the late General Bragg, Judge Quarles and Hon. H. H. Hayden. With such influences he took up the study of law and mastered its fundamental principles and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar December 27, 1887.

After several years of practice at Eau Claire, he abandoned his law office and spent some time in travel, visiting practically all the western states. He resumed practice at St. Paul, and remained in the capital city until about 1905. For the past ten years he has had his offices in the City of Minneapolis. Mr. Morrison has participated in many of the notable criminal trials in Minnesota and other states, and easily stands in the front rank of criminal lawyers.

It was during the early '80s that Mr. Morrison first became identified with politics in his native state. He embraced the cause of the republican party with characteristic ardor and was long and prominently identified with the party in that state. During that time he became the political and personal friend of some of the leading men, including Hon. John C. Spooner, former United States senator; Hon. Henry C. Payne; and Hon. Robert La-Follette, present United States senator from Wisconsin. He also came to know both in a political and personal way the late Hon. Thomas B. Reed, who as speaker of the national House of Representatives was for many years probably the most influential republican in the country. Mr. Morrison has participated in many campaigns, and such are his convictions as to the soundness and beneficence of the fundamental principles of the republican party and the wisdom of its partisans that he is committed to the principle that he "would rather be a republican than be right," if "the right" is the expression of opinion from others than republicans. For some time Mr. Morrison was secretary of the Young Men's Republican League of Wisconsin, and in all his career there has never been any doubt that he has been and is a "simon-pure" republican.

During his residence at Eau Claire he became a charter member of Company E of the Wisconsin National Guard. With that command he attended the inauguration of Governor Hoard, and was on active duty with his regiment at the scene of the labor troubles at West Superior in 1889. In Minneapolis he is affiliated with Unity Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, and with its adjunct organization, Mah-Bah Temple No. 77, Knights of Khorassan, Oasis of Minneapolis.

Mr. Morrison was married at Eau Claire May 15, 1889, to Miss Emma Mae Mosher. She died leaving one child, Helen M., who is now married and living at Columbus, Ohio. June 21, 1905, Mr. Morrison married Miss Carrie B. Simms.

From one who knows Mr. Morrison well has come the following interesting pen portrait: "Positive in manner and speech, considered a 'good mixer' with men in general, Mr. Morrison makes fast and loyal friends and bitter enemies. He is ever willing to forgive and forget, but he has a good memory with all that this implies. Hunting and fishing afford him his principal recreation. He is a great lover of dogs and horses, and many times in his youth he came to the relief of suffering, injured or neglected animals. He never whips a dog or horse, but when he directs upon them the full power of his vocabulary they seem to appreciate the fact that his statements are not lacking in objective significance. He is essentially sympathetic and generous, buoyant and optimistic, and will stick to his friends at any cost, and many times to his disadvantage from the standpoint of mere expediency. His is the simple and kindly nature that gives voucher for strength and integrity of purpose, and he is one who loves to 'hold communion with nature in her visible forms,' this being evidenced by the fact that he is seldom if ever seen without a flower on the lapel of his coat."

Henry A. Morgan

JOHN K. WEST. The City of Detroit, Minnesota, has profited by the stable citizenship and excellent business abilities of John K. West since the year 1881, during which time he has been interested in real estate and particularly in the handling of farming properties in Becker, Ottertail and Hubbard counties. He was born January 27, 1847, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a son of John C. and Maria L. (Goodrich) West, and both sides of the family is descended from ancestors who came to this country at an early day.

The founder of the West family in America was Thomas West, who came to New England in 1633 in the ship Mary and John and is said to have settled in Duxbury, near Plymouth. William Goodrich, the founder of the Goodrich family, was admitted as a freedman in Connecticut, May 15, 1656, served on the grand jury at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1662, was in the General Assembly at Hartford, May 11, 1663, was called Ensign William Goodrich in 1676 just after the close of King Philip's war, and died at Westerfield, Connecticut, in 1676. John C. West, the father of John K., was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1811, and throughout his life was engaged in mercantile pursuits, dying in November, 1893. He was for a time a member of the Massachusetts State Militia, and was also prominent in public affairs, serving for twenty-three consecutive years as chairman of the board of selectmen of Pittsfield. He was independent in his political views. Mrs. West, who was born at Pittsfield in 1815, passed her entire life there and died in 1895. They were the parents of four children: Charles E., who is retired and lives at Pittsfield; John K.; Frank E., a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, and now a successful practicing physician of Brooklyn, New York; and Frederick T., who is engaged in the insurance business at Chicago, Illinois.

John K. West attended the public schools of Pittsfield and was prepared for college at Williston Seminary. In 1868 he was graduated from Williams College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. West came to Detroit, Minnesota, in 1881, and here he has since been engaged in the handling of real estate, loans, etc., having interests in city properties as well as in farm lands in Becker, Ottertail and Hubbard counties. He has been connected with various enterprises tending to promote the interests of this locality. His offices are located at No. 903 Washington Avenue. Mr. West bears an excellent reputation in business circles, gained through a long and honorable career. He maintains independent views as to political questions.

On October 20, 1875, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Mr. West was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Campbell, who died without issue January 25, 1903. Mr. West was again married, February 2, 1905, at Detroit, Minnesota, when he was united with Miss Agnes Brownjohn, daughter of the late Rev. George W. Brownjohn, who was an Episcopal clergyman of Detroit, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. West have no children.

HON. HENRY A. MORGAN. One of the best known and most successful lawyers in Southern Minnesota is Henry A. Morgan of Albert Lea. His career has exemplified all the success and also the generous public service of a most representative lawyer. Mr. Morgan has been honored on a great number of occasions with positions of responsibility and trust, and as state senator won a reputation for fidelity to ideals and leadership which well deserved another term, and only the pressure of private practice caused him to decline further honors in the state. Mr. Morgan began life without special advantages, and rose from a place as a poor boy to the front rank in a learned profession, and as an influential factor in both city and state.

Henry A. Morgan, who is descended from a family of Scotch and Welsh people, that was brought to America and settled in Vermont several generations ago, was born at Clarinda, Iowa, March 14, 1863. During his infancy his parents moved to Hesper, Iowa, and it was in that village that he grew up and received his early education. His father, Harley Morgan, born in the State of Vermont, 1817, was an early settler in Iowa, followed the contracting business there, and in 1888 moved to the State of Washington, where he died in 1910. Harley Morgan married Ruth Durray, also a native of Vermont, who now lives at Ferndale, Washington.

When Henry A. Morgan was seventeen years of age in 1880 he came to Albert Lea, where his brother was engaged in practice as a lawyer, and when the town contained a population of about fifteen hundred and was just beginning its development into one of the important cities of Minnesota. For five years he worked and studied in the law office of John A. Lovely and D. F. Morgan, and for the first two years was a student in the high school, until graduating in 1882. His law studies continued with his brother and Mr. Lovely and in 1885 came to his admission to the bar. A reorganization of the firm title was effected, making it Lovely, Morgan & Morgan. In the early part of 1888 D. F. Morgan moved to Mankato, Minnesota, and in the latter part of the same year Mr. Lovely removed to St. Paul. Mr. Morgan then practiced alone for a few months, until joining Walter J. Trask, but at the end of six months Mr. Trask went west to California. In 1901, after a number of years of independent practice, Mr. Morgan became a partner of John F. D. Meighen, a young lawyer of a prominent old family in Southeastern Minnesota. Their partnership continued until September, 1913, and since then Mr. Morgan has looked after his own practice. As a lawyer he has found his time entirely occupied by a general civil and criminal practice, and has never resorted to side lines in order to supplement his strictly professional business.

Public duties have formed an important part of his career for twenty-five years. He is a republican in politics, and first came into public life as city attorney of Albert Lea during 1888-89. In that time he drew up the amended charter of the city. Mr. Morgan was for eight years county attorney, from 1891 to 1899, inclusive. His name also appears on the official annals of his home city as mayor during 1902-1903. His public service culminated with his election to the State Senate, in which he served during 1903-05, and was a member of the Judiciary Committee, Committee on Municipal Corporations, and on the Game and Fish Committee, besides other minor committees. It was Senator Morgan who prepared and had passed the remodeled game law, which is conceded to be one of the best of its kind in any state. He was identified with all the work of the Legislature during his term. His reelection would have been a foregone conclusion, had not his law practice demanded his attention.

Fraternally his affiliations are with Western Star Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M.; Apollo Commandery

No. 12, K. T.; Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias at Albert Lea; and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Morgan has been a stockholder and director in the Albert Lea State Bank since its organization.

On September 1, 1886, at Albert Lea, Mr. Morgan married Miss Helen A. Hall, daughter of Albert and Anna P. Hall. Her parents, who came from the State of Maine, were among the pioneer settlers of Albert Lea. Mr. Morgan's son Philip died in childhood, and the only living child is Barbara J., a graduate of Albert Lea College and Rockford College in Illinois. The family home is at 405 Vine Street.

William Morris Carson. One of St. Paul's prominent lawyers was the late William Morris Carson, who for nearly thirty years was active as a lawyer and citizen. His death on October 15, 1914, removed a most estimable citizen and a man of wide acquaintance and with hosts of friends in St. Paul and the Northwest.

William Morris Carson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 2, 1851, and was about sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. His parents were Washington King and Mary (Clark) Carson. His father was a wholesale grocer in Baltimore. William M. Carson was educated in the Baltimore private schools, and afterwards entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in the law. He practiced as a lawyer in his native city of Baltimore until about 1885, in which year he came to St. Paul and was thenceforward connected with the bar and also for many years was general agent for the Germania Life Insurance Company. At one time he was secretary to Mayor Robert A. Smith. Mr. Carson was a strong political advocate of the principles of the democratic party, was a member of the Ramsey County Bar Association, and his ability commanded the thorough respect and admiration of his colleagues in the St. Paul bar. A Presbyterian, he usually regulated his church attendance by his liking for the individual minister.

Mr. Carson was married at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1881 to Louise Perry McCay, a daughter of Robert and Louise (Wiley) McCay, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Georgia. Her father was a Southern planter. Mr. and Mrs. Carson were the parents of three children. The daughter Helen Dering, unmarried, lives in Chicago and is an instructor in the Art Institute. Ruth Erskine is the wife of George Kelsey William Watson, and has one daughter, Ruth McCay Watson, now two years of age. Thornton McCay Carson, the oldest child, is a successful architect in St. Paul. George Watson is a Scotch Canadian, and prior to the outbreak of the present war was made captain of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Rifles, which office he still holds. Both he and his brother-in-law, Thornton McCay Carson, enlisted for army service on August 12, 1914, and are now with the English army along the Meuse River in Belgium and Northern France. Mrs. Watson lives with her mother in St. Paul at 482 Holly Avenue.

Walter J. Westfall. Probably no real estate man in Minnesota has a better practical equipment for his business than W. J. Westfall, head of the W. J. Westfall Land Company of Minneapolis. Mr. Westfall has lived close to the land all his life, grew up on a farm in Ohio, knew the practical details of soil cultivation when a boy, and has been handling real estate every year since reaching his majority. He had a thorough training in the business in New York City, has had offices in several of the larger American cities, and has handled lands and general real estate in almost every state of the Union and also in Canada. His company at Minneapolis, with offices in the Palace Building, now gives special attention to the handling of Minnesota and Wisconsin farm and timber lands, and also city property, loans and rentals. The company own and control about a hundred thousand acres of cut-over land in the old lumber district of Minnesota, some forty thousand acres of hardwood timber lands in Wisconsin, and hundreds of improved and unimproved farm tracts throughout the state, but particularly in the Red River Valley and in Southern Minnesota. The company also handles small acreage tracts in the vicinity of Minnetonka Lake.

Walter J. Westfall was born at Mulheiser, near Cincinnati, Ohio, in Hamilton County, January 15, 1874. His parents were Allen and Cynthia (Northcutt) Westfall. His father was born at Troy in Miami County, Ohio, and his mother at Muncie, Indiana. Allen Westfall was a man of considerable wealth at the time of the Civil war and hired a substitute at Cincinnati to take his place in the ranks. In addition he also showed his kindness and liberality during the war by hauling wood and distributing it among the widows and wives of soldiers. For a number of years after the war he was a small fruit grower and market gardener near Cincinnati, but finally returned to the old homestead where he was born, and died there November 22, 1910. There were six children in the family, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living: Julia, wife of A. J. Renpfer of Spencerville, Ohio; Charles E., a market gardener living on the old homestead near Troy; Clara and Lydia, who married brothers, the former being Mrs. George Weikert of Ludlow Falls, Ohio, and the latter being Mrs. Charles Weikert of Covington, Ohio; Walter J. and his brother William H., now a market gardener at Piqua, Ohio, were both born near Cincinnati, while the other four children were born at the old homestead near Troy.

Walter J. Westfall was educated in the public schools at Cincinnati, and in the Munson Business College, which subsequently became the Cincinnati School of the Masse Business College, which operates schools all over the country. With a substantial education Mr. Westfall spent about three and a half years as a farmer, and then went to New York City and acquired a systematic training in the real estate business in the handling of city property for two years. In 1898 he located at Jacksonville, Florida, handled Florida lands for two years, spent about two years in Memphis, Tennessee, in the handling of city property and in the spring of 1903 came to Minneapolis and opened offices in the Kasota Building. During the next five years Mr. Westfall did a good business in the handling of city property and in Canadian lands, but then left Minneapolis and located at Nashville, Tennessee, and for several years dealt in city property and farm lands in and around that city.

On April 14, 1913, Mr. Westfall returned to Minneapolis and opened his first offices in the Palace Building, as the W. J. Westfall Land Company. Between the years 1903 and 1906, while in business at Minneapolis, Mr. Westfall located about twelve hun-

dred people on farms in the Province of Alberta, Canada, over lands between Lloydminster west and southwest to the Battle River. In his operations as a real estate man Mr. Westfall has sold property in thirty-eight states of the Union, and has traveled over every state and also from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to British Columbia, and has also made one trip to Cuba. He has recently opened branch offices at 301 West Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, Florida, and in suite 402 Commercial Bank Building, Mason City, Iowa. His company is a member of the Minnesota Farm Lands Association. While a successful business man, and with a more than ordinary faculty for successfully mingling with men, it should be stated as a fact tending to disprove some contrary theories, that in all his relations Mr. Westfall has never taken a glass of liquor nor used tobacco in any form, and is a business man of exemplary habits. Fraternally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 2, 1895, at Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Westfall married Miss Emma E. Miller. Mrs. Westfall died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 7, 1903, leaving one daughter, Consuela Eva, who was born in Dayton and is now attending public school at Monticello, Minnesota. Mr. Westfall is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his recreations aside from an energetic and almost incessant attention to business, are found in an occasional fishing and hunting excursion.

Frank E. Bentley. Now serving as judge of probate, Frank E. Bentley has some interesting associations with Chippewa County. Many years ago when a young man, in 1878, he broke up the first half section of land placed in cultivation in that county. He has been active as a farmer and man of affairs at Montevideo for a number of years, and in his present position his service has been so acceptable as to bring him re-election so that he has held the office continuously for about six years.

Frank E. Bentley was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, in 1858, but was brought when a child to Olmsted County, Minnesota, in 1860. His father, Andrew Bentley, was born in 1831, in the State of New York, and died in 1884. He went as a child to Wisconsin in 1838, while Wisconsin was still a territory, and in 1860 brought his family out to Olmsted County, where he was one of the pioneers and lived there during the Civil war and the Indian troubles. He acquired a farm of 400 acres in that county and was one of the county's successful and influential men. He belonged to the Masonic order, was a republican in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Wiltse, was born in New York State in 1835, and they were married in 1851. To their union were born fourteen children, of whom six are living, as follows: Judge Bentley; Mary Mansfield, now living in New Hampshire; Mrs. Rose Rollins, of Minneapolis; W. L. Bentley of Woodburn, Oregon; Mrs. Susie Roat of St. Paul, and L. H. Bentley of Minneapolis.

Judge Bentley received his early education in the common schools of Olmsted County, and attended the schools in Rochester and the high school at Plainview. Farming has been his regular business for over thirty-five years, and during practically all of this time he has been identified with Chippewa County, having witnessed its development from a raw prairie. In 1899 he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Montevideo, holding that office six years. Governor Eberhart appointed him judge of probate for Chippewa County in 1910, and since then he has been twice elected to the office. Judge Bentley is a director of the First National Bank of Montevideo. He is active in fraternal affairs, has passed all the chairs in the lodge of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

Judge Bentley was married at Plattsburg, New York, in 1884, to Ressa M. Smith, who was born in Franklin County, New York, in 1865. They are the parents of three children: Lena, the wife of John W. Peterson; Mildred, and Wilma. The two oldest daughters are high school graduates, while Mildred is a graduate of the Valparaiso University of Indiana.

Jens Ohnstad. A physician and surgeon whose capabilities are beyond question, and whose experience has brought him a fine private practice is Dr. Jens Ohnstad of McIntosh, where he has been identified with the medical fraternity for a number of years and is proprietor and founder of the Ohnstad Hospital.

Jens Ohnstad was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, June 20, 1868, a son of Rognald and Carrie (Jerdee) Ohnstad. His parents were Norwegian people, and substantial farmers of Wisconsin and later of Iowa. Dr. Ohnstad grew up in Dane County, Wisconsin, and attended a private school at St. Ansgar, Iowa. During his early career he spent two years as a teacher, and through his own earnings and without any assistance paid his way through medical school. He entered the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Hamline University, and was graduated M. D. C. D. in 1903. He soon afterward established his office at McIntosh, and has enjoyed a successful private practice. In 1910 he established the Ohnstad Hospital, a well equipped institution with accommodations for eight beds, and which furnishes a much desired service in that section of Polk County. Dr. Ohnstad is a member of the Red River Valley and the Minnesota State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and by study and fraternal relations with other physicians and surgeons keeps himself constantly abreast of the modern improvements in the science of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Ohnstad is a member of the Independent Scandinavian Workingmen's Association, and of the Royal Neighbors. For five years he served as health officer at McIntosh. On October 20, 1908, Dr. Ohnstad married Mabel Hooverson of Red Wing, Minnesota. Their two sons are Peter Rolf and Carsten Jerdee.

Charles L. Conger. The progress of the Village of McIntosh in Polk County during the past twenty-four years has been aggressively forwarded in many ways by Charles L. Conger, who is one of the leading bankers in Northern Minnesota, and whose ability as an organizer has been called into play in connection with many important movements and with the public affairs of his community.

The Citizens State Bank of McIntosh, of which Mr. Conger is cashier, and with which he has been identified for a number of years, was organized as a private institution August 17, 1891, being known at that time as the Citizens Bank. J. P. Foot was the first president; A. A. Miller, vice president; and

C. F. Page, cashier. The capital stock was then $10,000. On January 6, 1908, there came a reorganization under a charter from the state as the Citizens State Bank of McIntosh. The capital is now $10,000, with surplus of $5,000, undivided profits, $3,000, while the item of deposits approximates $125,000. The bank owns a substantial two-story brick block, 50x25 feet, eligibly located in the center of the town. The present officers are: J. P. Foot, president; A. A. Miller, vice president; Charles L. Conger, cashier.

Charles Leslie Conger was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, January 17, 1869, a son of William and Susan (Wright) Conger. His father was a contractor and builder and removed from Wisconsin to Iowa, where Charles L. Conger received his early education in the public schools. Mr. Conger has been a resident of Minnesota since September, 1891. He was in a law office at Crookston for one year, and in the fall of 1892 removed to McIntosh and became identified with the Citizens Bank as assistant cashier, and in December, 1898, became cashier, holding the same office when the reorganization was effected under a state charter.

The official records of the Village of McIntosh indicate that Mr. Conger has enjoyed probably the lion's share of public honor. For seven terms he was mayor, and for fourteen years was treasurer of the village. In banking affairs he is quite well known over the state, being a member of the executive council of the Minnesota Bankers Association. On the score of ancestry he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one of the board of managers of the Minnesota Chapter. In the Northern Minnesota Development Association he has held positions on the executive board, as a director and also as vice president. He is also a former president of the McIntosh School Board, and has served as president of the Commercial Club.

In the Knights of Pythias order he is a past chancellor and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic order, and is banker of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On June 28, 1897, Mr. Conger married Leona Halverson of Litchfield, Minnesota. The one son of that union is William L. Mrs. Conger died September 14, 1902, and on December 8, 1903, he was married at Albert Lea, Minnesota, to Miss Louise A. Heiser.

Hon. H. H. Dunn. While his rank as a successful and able lawyer was established many years ago, Mr. Dunn has more recently come into state-wide prominence through his particularly efficient and progressive service as a legislative leader. Without doubt he is today one of the strongest and most potential figures in Minnesota public affairs.

H. H. Dunn was born in Jackson County, Minnesota, October 28, 1867, a son of James W. Dunn, who was born in Eastport, Maine, in 1828, and died in Jackson County, Minnesota, in 1889. Grandfather, James J. Dunn, came from the north of Ireland and during his residence at Eastport, Maine, was connected with the fishing industry. James W. Dunn was one of the pioneers in Minnesota, followed the vocations of school teacher and farmer, and carried to his grave a bullet that struck him in the thigh during the battle of Iuka in the Civil war. He had served for two years as sergeant in Company B of the Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, and was given an honorable discharge as a result of his wounds. James W. Dunn married Elizabeth M. Seely, who died in Jackson County, Minnesota, at the age of fifty-nine. She was of a prominent colonial family that was identified with the old State of Virginia.

H. H. Dunn grew up in Jackson County, was educated in the public schools, and when seventeen years of age entered the office of a lawyer at Jackson, and continued his studies until admitted to the bar in 1890. Since then his career has been one of steady climbing in his profession, and equally effective and useful service to the public, often in the thankless duties which a democratic community requires of its citizens. Mr. Dunn practiced at Fairmont, Minnesota, from 1892 until January 1, 1899, and his home has since been in Albert Lea. He has a large practice and has reached that point in his profession where he is able to pick and choose his business. His offices are in the First National Bank Building, and he is a director in the Freeborn County State Bank and in the Motor Inn Company.

Since reaching his majority Mr. Dunn has voted and worked with the republican party, but always as one of its progressive members. Four years of service as city attorney at Fairmont introduced him to practical politics, and from 1897 to 1899 he represented the Martin-Watonwan District in the State Senate. During that time Senator Dunn was a member of the Judiciary and the Printing committees, and chairman of a special committee to investigate the labor bureau of Minnesota, besides membership on minor committees. After his first term as senator he was elected in 1900 mayor of Albert Lea and devoted much of the time during his two terms in that office to the improvement and the economical administration of his home city. In the fall of 1910 came his election to the House of Representatives from Freeborn County, and during the 1911 session he was honored with the office of speaker of the House. In 1912 he was reelected and served through the session of 1913. He was speaker of the House during the extra session of 1912. Many of the most important legislative measures originated and passed during the last three or four years have been either directly or indirectly the work of Senator Dunn. Important legislation with which his name should be associated was the passage in 1911-12 of the statewide primary law; the bill increasing the gross earnings tax on railroads, adding approximately two million dollars a year to the state revenues; the corrupt practice act; the ratification of the income tax and the United States senators amendments; one of the best child labor laws in the country; and during the 1913 session Mr. Dunn was chairman of the Committee on Dairy Products and Live Stock, a member of the Judiciary, the Reapportionment, the Roads and Bridges, the Railroads and the Corporations committees. Mr. Dunn was author of the House Distance Tariff Law, known as the Cashman Bill in the Senate, and had charge of that measure during its consideration by the House. The passage of the state Oleomargarine Law, of the Butter Brand Law, of the Hog Cholera Serum Law and other important legislation affecting farming and live stock interests were brought about through his efficient leadership. Mr. Dunn was author of the bill reserving all mineral rights in lands deeded to railroads, with an approximate saving to the state of three million dollars. He supported the initiative, referendum

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and recall and other progressive legislation during that session.

Senator Dunn is affiliated with Western Star Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M.; Albert Lea Chapter No. 30, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery No. 12, K. T.; Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Paul; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Albert Lea; is exalted ruler of Albert Lea Lodge No. 813, B. P. O. E. Mr. Dunn has been a member of the Business Men's League since its organization, and belongs to the American Bar Association.

His residence is at 204 Fountain Street in Albert Lea. On October 4, 1894, in Fairmont, Minnesota, Mr. Dunn married Miss Eva Nicholas, daughter of H. B. and Isabella Nicholas, of Emmetsburg, Iowa. Both her parents are now deceased, and her father was engaged in railway construction work. Mr. Dunn and wife have two children: Isobel, who is a student in the Albert Lea College for Women, and Virginia in the Albert Lea High School.

Carl M. Berg. President of the First National Bank of McIntosh, C. M. Berg is one of the group of business men who are chiefly responsible for the direction and control of the larger commercial and financial interests of Polk County. His success and position have been honorably won, and his career has been a rise from a humble clerkship to a bank presidency. Mr. Berg is the example of a man who without means and without influential friends in boyhood, has steadily climbed upward to the position which his ambition coveted.

The First National Bank of McIntosh is the outgrowth of a private bank, known as the Bank of McIntosh in 1889, and it later became the State Bank of McIntosh owned by James and Sol H. Drew, who were controlling factors in the institution until about 1901. On January 1, 1903, the State Bank was converted into the First National Bank. In 1915 some of the items taken from the bank statement indicate a capital stock of $25,000, surplus of $5,000, undivided profits of $6,000, with deposits of approximately $190,000. The bank owns and occupies a substantial pressed brick, two-story block, 23x52 feet, and well furnished for banking purposes, the second story being used for offices. All the present officers have been identified with the institution for ten years or more. The president is Mr. Berg and the vice president K. K. Hoffard and the cashier George A. Beito.

Carl M. Berg was born in Grue Prestegjeld, Solor, Norway, April 10, 1873, spent his early youth in that country, attended the Norwegian schools, and in 1888, at the age of fifteen, came to America with his parents. The family established their home on a farm in King township of Polk County. Several years later, having continued to attend school and securing a practical knowledge as a farmer, Mr. C. M. Berg began his career in 1892 as clerk in a store at McIntosh, and continued in that line of business until 1899. For two seasons he sold agricultural implements on the road, and in 1901 took the position of bookkeeper in the State Bank of McIntosh. He was later promoted to assistant cashier, and continued to hold that position after the organization of the First National Bank. In 1905 he was promoted to cashier, and held that office until January 10, 1911, when elected president.

Mr. Berg was married November 18, 1896, to Miss Bertha Bjorgo, who came to Polk County with her parents during the early settlement of what is known as the thirteen towns. While giving the best energies of his nature to his work as a banker, Mr. Berg has also concerned himself beneficially with public affairs. He has served in the office of mayor, was for eight years a member of the school board, holding the office of treasurer, and in 1914 becoming president of the board. He is treasurer of the North Star Creamery Association and treasurer of the Scandinavian Workingmen's Association. For the past twenty-three years he has held the office of treasurer of St. John's Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is also a former president of the McIntosh Commercial Club.

James Lewis Humphrey. The Farmers State Bank of Fosston, which furnishes a financial service to a large and prosperous district in Polk County, is an institution with a successful history of seven years. It was organized October 8, 1908, with a capital stock of $10,000. The first officers were J. A. Northrop, president; John Mittum, vice president; M. A. Hendrickson, cashier. The bank has its quarters in its own building, a structure 25x75 feet, with the second floor occupied for offices. A statement of the bank's condition in 1915, shows capital stock of $10,000, surplus of $1,500, undivided profits of $700, with deposits of $125,000. Mr. Northrop is still president, while the two vice presidents are John Mittum and H. K. Lee, and the cashier is J. L. Humphrey.

James Lewis Humphrey, now cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Fosston, has made banking his business and profession from early manhood, and though still a young man, has reached an enviable position in his home community, and is also well known among Minnesota bankers, having in 1914 served as president of the Ninth District of the Minnesota Bankers Association. He was born in Lyon County, Minnesota, May 26, 1881, a son of Marcus C. and Frances (Lewis) Humphrey. His father was a merchant. The son received his education in public schools and also attended a business college. His first important experience was one year spent in the farm loan business. In 1906 he went to Crookston as assistant cashier of the Crookston State Bank, and in 1910 became identified with the Farmers State Bank of Fosston, and since that year has been cashier of the institution. Mr. Humphrey is a former president of the Fosston Commercial Club and is a member of the local board of health. In Masonry he belongs to both the lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and the United Commercial Travelers. On November 7, 1908, he married Miss Elva Murray of Minneapolis.

S. S. Stadsvold. Probably more of the substantial business enterprise of Fosston revolves about the name of S. S. Stadsvold than any other citizen. Mr. Stadsvold was one of the founders and is now president of the Fosston Elevator and Flouring Mills, one of the leading institutions of its kind in Northern Minnesota, is officially identified with half a dozen banks or other local concerns, and has been one of the most effective workers in behalf of community upbuilding and civic progress at Fosston since the early days.

The Fosston Elevator and Flouring Mills were founded as an institution, though not under that

name, in 1888, when Mr. Stadsvold and associates built a flour mill with a daily capacity of sixty barrels. This mill was burnt, and in 1897 was rebuilt, with a daily capacity of 125 barrels. The elevator has a capacity of 33,000 bushels. This is now a large and imposing plant, the mill proper being a building 48x60 feet, while the elevator is 34x36 feet on foundations, and rising to a height of sixty feet, and a warehouse completes the group on a foundation 24 by 94 feet. The old mill employed five men, while at the present time the number of employes is twelve. The mills deal in wheat, oats, barley, corn and flax, and manufacture two or more staple brands of Minnesota flour from No. 1 hard spring wheat.

Sever S. Stadsvold was born in Waukon, Iowa, September 30, 1861, a son of Seron and Gurie Stadsvold. His father was an Iowa farmer. Mr. Stadsvold spent his youth in the country districts of Iowa, was initiated into the mysteries of hard work when a boy, and secured his education from district schools and high school. He was still a young man when in 1884 he established a general merchandise store at Lake Park, Minnesota. Two and a half years later, on November 6, 1886, he arrived in the then small Village of Fosston, and started as a general merchant. From that start he has developed interests which have made him the leading factor in this locality. In 1887 he built saw mills, and for the following seven years cut from five to six million feet of lumber at Fosston each year. In the fall of 1888, as a member of the firm of Larson Bros. & Stadsvold, he built the flour mill already mentioned. In 1893 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Stadsvold took the flour milling part of the business.

His services as a business man and his ability to control capital have naturally brought him into banking affairs. Mr. Stadsvold is now vice president of the First National Bank of Fosston, and was one of the organizers of that institution under the name Bank of Fosston. He is vice president of the First National Bank of Bagley, a director of the First State Bank of Shevlin, is president of the First State Bank of Clearbrook.

His record of public service is hardly less noteworthy than his business achievements. For five terms he was honored with the office of mayor of Fosston. For twenty-one years he has been a member of the school board, and for nineteen years of that time was its president, and in that capacity assisted in the building of all the local schoolhouses. For four years he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, and has long been a leading figure in Polk County in republican politics. He has served as chairman of the Polk County Central Committee and also on the State Central Committee, and though a vigorous advocate of republican doctrines in his interest in the upbuilding of city, county and state, has never allowed his partisanship to interfere with good service. Mr. Stadsvold is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias.

On June 26, 1888, Mr. Stadsvold married Miss Minnie Anderson, who was born in Sweden. They have reason to be proud of their family of four children. Millie Geneva, the oldest, is the wife of Wallace E. Pearson, formerly of Ada, Minnesota, and now claim agent for the Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, Montana. Sidney C. J. is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. Francis H. E. is a student of law in the University of Minnesota. Stella Madeline is a student at the University of Minnesota and in the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, and is a young woman who has distinguished herself in athletics, as has also her two brothers, and has set many of the records in woman's events in various athletic contests at the State University.

Lewis Lohn. The career of Lewis Lohn and that of the thriving Village of Fosston have developed side by side, and there has been little in the business, financial and civic progress of the city with which Mr. Lohn has not identified himself in some effective and public-spirited manner. Primarily he has been a banker, but has also held some public positions since the incorporation of the village.

The First National Bank of Fosston, of which Mr. Lohn is cashier, is the outgrowth of the Bank of Fosston, which was established in 1889, and with which Mr. Lohn was even at that time identified. The reorganization under a national charter occurred in 1903. This bank has a capital stock of $30,000, surplus of $6,000, undivided profits of $6,000, and in matter of deposits, which aggregate $425,000, this bank shows exceptional popularity and power. The bank owns a two-story pressed brick building, 32 by 40 feet, with offices above the banking room. The officers are: A. D. Stephens, president; S. S. Stadsvold, vice president; and Lewis Lohn, cashier.

Lewis Lohn was born September 25, 1857, in Boone County, Illinois, a son of Knute and Syneva Lohn. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up on a farm and was educated in the district schools and Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he went to the Northwest and took up a claim in Dakota Territory and lived in Traill County for a number of years. He served as deputy register of deeds in that county for two years, and in 1882 was regularly elected to that office, and held the position creditably for four years. Mr. Lohn removed to Fosston, Minnesota, in 1887, and for five years was a local merchant. He then became actively identified with the private banking business, held the post of cashier and continued in the same office upon the organization of the First National Bank.

When Fosston was incorporated Mr. Lohn was the man honored with the first office of mayor, serving one term. He has been treasurer of the local school board since its organization, and was one of the organizers and is still an influential member of the Commercial Club. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lohn married Fannie Houghton, and the five sons of that union are: Lewis Kent, in the banking business at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Francis H., connected with the First National Bank of Fosston; Dwight, a merchant in Froid, Montana; Leon, in the insurance business at Duluth; and Victor H., a student in the Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Lohn married for his present wife Gertrude Houghtaling of Fosston.

Hon. Henry F. Maurin. One of the progressive, energetic and thoroughly capable business men of Elizabeth, Minnesota, Henry F. Maurin is also serving in the capacity of mayor of this thriving little community, and is taking an active and helpful part in the interests which are promoting its growth and

Ernest Lundeen

welfare. He was born at Parkdale, Ottertail County, Minnesota, July 9, 1882, at the time of a visit of his parents, Peter and Anna (Kaus) Maurin, who were residents of Elizabeth.

Peter Maurin, during the more than forty-three years of his residence at Elizabeth, was one of Ottertail County's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. He was born in 1839, at Unter-Wald, Unter-Krain, Austria, and was eighteen years of age when he emigrated to the United States, first locating at Chicago, Illinois, where he found a number of his countrymen. Two years were spent in the Illinois metropolis, and in 1859 he moved to St. Paul, in which city he resided for three years, then going to Cold Springs, Minnesota, where he was associated in business with his brother, Marcus, for nine years. In the winter of 1870-71 Mr. Maurin came to Elizabeth as a pioneer. He had been a merchant all of his life, and on locating at Elizabeth purchased a small store from Jacob Movrin, this forming the nucleus for the present large establishment of the Peter Maurin Company. At the start Mr. Maurin's operations were carried on in a modest manner, but as the years passed and he attracted trade to his store, he increased his stock and his building, branched out into new territory and made his business at Elizabeth one of the most important of the town, it now being valued in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. He was president of the Merchants State Bank of Elizabeth, and a director in the First State Bank of Fergus Falls, and at the latter place was the builder of the Maurin Block, a handsome and substantial structure. He was also largely interested in farms, being the owner of six properties aggregating over one thousand acres in Ottertail County, as well as a farm at Little Falls. He was a faithful member of the Catholic Church, and throughout his life strictly adhered to high principles of business integrity, gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of all with whom he came into contact. A democrat in his political views, he served for some years as postmaster of Elizabeth, and for many years acted in the capacity of mayor, the town developing considerably under his able administration. He died at Elizabeth, in August, 1914.

Peter Maurin married Miss Anna Kaus, who was born at Faribault, Minnesota, and is now a resident of Elizabeth, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: Amelia, who married Charles Nangle, a general merchant of Bemidji, Minnesota; Martha, who married George Schroeder, and resides on a farm in Ottertail County; Matilda, who died unmarried in February, 1913; Marcus, educated in the Elizabeth public schools and St. John's University, secretary and treasurer of the Peter Maurin Company, at Elizabeth, married Irene Barron, who died in 1913, leaving one child, Marcus P., born February 12, 1913; Frank, an attorney, married Frances Sharp of St. Paul, Minnesota, and died in 1905, at the age of twenty-six years; Antoinette, who married Ole Sletvold, in the machinery and implement business at Elizabeth; and Henry F.

Henry F. Maurin attended the public schools of Elizabeth, after leaving which he attended St. John's University for six years and was graduated therefrom in 1902. At that time he entered upon his career in his father's business, and has continued to be connected therewith to the present time. The establishment of the Peter Maurin Company is located on Broadway, and the officers of the concern are: Mrs. Peter Maurin, president; Henry F. Maurin, vice president; Marcus Maurin, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Maurin has numerous other business interests, and is known as one of the forceful and enterprising business men of his part of the county. In politics a democrat, in 1911 he was elected mayor of Elizabeth, a position which he now holds. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and is still a member thereof. Fraternally Mr. Maurin is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2302, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1093, of Fergus Falls.

In 1911, at Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Maurin was married to Miss Laura J. Rush, whose father, James Rush, is a retired railroad superintendent of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To this union there has been born one daughter, Dorothy J.

Hon. Ernest Lundeen. In bold and clear characters Hon. Ernest Lundeen has inscribed his name upon the history of Minneapolis, both in the domain of the law and as a representative of his fellow-citizens in offices of public trust and importance, where he has been able to prepare and secure the passage of much beneficial legislation. As one of his city's most helpful men, his record has always been characterized by fidelity to duty.

Mr. Lundeen was born near Beresford, South Dakota, on the homestead of his father, August 4, 1878, and is a son of the Rev. Charles Henry and Christine C. (Peterson) Lundeen. His early education was secured in the common school of the Brooklyn district, near Beresford, and at Harcourt, Iowa, and in 1895 he was graduated from the Dayton (Iowa) High School. Following this, he entered Carleton College, where he graduated in 1901, securing the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and his entire college career was one crowded with accomplishments of a high order. As a student of Carleton College, in 1900, he won the state championship in oratory, and represented Minnesota in the interstate oratorical contest during the same year. While at Carleton he was prominent in athletics, playing on three state champion football teams and being captain of the track team, and also served in the capacity of editor of the college paper. He has stood valiantly for Minnesota in a large number of struggles for supremacy in debate, oratory, rifle and general athletic contests. In 1903 he was one of the representatives of the University of Minnesota in debate against Northwestern University, Chicago, and more than fifty gold, silver and bronze medals, won in contests, testify to his prowess as a participant in many hard-fought meets. Mr. Lundeen took up the study of his chosen vocation of the law at the University of Minnesota, and after his graduation from that institution, was admitted to the bar May 21, 1906. He was a member of the National Champion Rifle team in 1909, and has long been recognized as one of the country's most skilled and versatile athletes.

The foregoing things have been indicated to demonstrate what nature and training have done in the way of physical and mental endowment and development for Mr. Lundeen, but it is rather his career as a lawyer and legislator which is our chief concern. He was elected by large majorities from the Forty-second District to the House of Representatives in 1910 and again in 1912, and has always been found on the side of the people and in accord with

progressive theories of political thought. He is a republican and has shown great loyalty to the people regardless of political considerations.

Mr. Lundeen is the author of the law which in the session of 1911 increased the value of human life, when lost in the industries, from $5,000 to $7,500, of the legislation which provided a purchasing department for the City of Minneapolis, and of the admirable law which gave permission for a municipally owned electric light plant. In the session of 1912, Mr. Lundeen made a strong fight for two amendments to the United States Constitution, the national income tax and the direct election of senators by the people. Both of these bills were passed. In the same session he was the author of a recall bill which passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 to 3, and this bill failed in the Senate by only six votes. During the session of 1913, among much other important work done, Mr. Lundeen was the framer of the law calling for state insurance at cost on public buildings, which saved at once to the state the sum of a third of a million dollars, although he was compelled to labor assiduously to overcome the bitter opposition which at first met it. After three hard-fought defeats, he finally secured the passage, in 1913, without a single dissenting vote, of the presidential primary law, Minnesota being one of the first states in the Union to take such a stand as to the choice of president, thereby eliminating boss rule in national party conventions. Mr. Lundeen was also charman of the Soldiers' Home Committee during this session. His efforts also amended the workmen's compensation act, securing for injured employes $200, available during the first ninety days, for medical and surgical attendance, hospital charges, medicines, nurses, crutches and artificial limbs. For these and other important services he received endorsement and approval from the State Progressive League and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Mr. Lundeen is in close touch with his party as far as it is in line with progressive ideas, and was elected without opposition alternate delegate from Hennepin County to the national republican convention held at Chicago in 1912. In April, 1914, Mr. Lundeen announced his candidacy for the republican nomination to Congress as representative of the new Fifth Congressional District, comprising all the City of Minneapolis except the third, fourth and tenth wards. His platform was his record as a progressive legislator in the state and a promise to carry into the National Legislature his persistent efforts for economical expenditures and the enactment of laws which would improve social conditions and a sturdy adherence to the welfare of the country rather than to the sectional interests or to party advancement. Mr. Lundeen made an excellent campaign and was strongly supported, carrying five wards out of the ten comprising the district, but was defeated in the primaries in June, 1914, by the present congressman, George Smith.

In addition to his extensive law practice, Mr. Lundeen is prosperously interested in the real estate and investment business and maintains well-appointed offices at No. 406 Northwestern Bank Building, at the corner of First Avenue, south, and Fourth Street. He still maintains his connection with university and college associations as a member of the Athenian, Shakopean and Delta Sigma Rho fraternities. His military record includes several years spent as a member of the Minnesota National Guard, in which he acted as lieutenant of Company F, as well as service as a volunteer during the late war between the United States and Spain. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Khorassan, the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Spanish-American War Veterans. He is a genuinely progressive, upright and far-seeing citizen and has consistently supported progressive and labor legislation. Mr. Lundeen is also widely known in social and club circles of the city, and belongs to the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and various other organizations.

Ernest H. Reff. Among the men who have supplied hope and enthusiasm, as well as hard work and business enterprise to the development of Northern Minnesota, Ernest H. Reff deserves particular mention in this work for his part in the history of Bagley and Clearwater County. Mr. Reff went to that locality as a homesteader before the organization of Clearwater County, and there have been few movements of any importance since with which his name has not been influentially associated.

Ernest H. Reff was born in Jefferson County, New York, January 27, 1876, a son of Christopher and Mary (Backus) Reff. His father was a farmer, and about five years after the birth of his son, in June, 1881, arrived in Minnesota and located in Ottertail County. Mr. Reff was educated in Minnesota, and for about eight years was connected with school work as a teacher. In 1897 he took up a homestead in what is now Clearwater County, and remained on it in the work of proving up and developing the land until 1902. When Clearwater County was organized Mr. Reff was appointed the first clerk of court, held that for two years under appointment and then was elected for two successive terms, so that his service continued for ten years. Mr. Reff's chief business is an abstracter, having purchased the Clearwater County abstract books several years ago and being now owner of the Clearwater Abstract Company. He helped organize the Bagley Building & Loan Association, of which he has been secretary, and also organized and is president of the Clearwater County Agricultural Society. He was former president and one of the organizers of the Co-operative Creamery Association of Bagley. He has done a great deal to stimulate enterprise in an agricultural way, and is credited with having brought into Clearwater County the first thoroughbred cattle, hogs and poultry. For six years he was the manager for the Clearwater County Agricultural Exhibits at the State Fair, and in every possible way has helped to forward movements for the upbuilding of his home town and county. For a number of years he served as township clerk. Before the organization of Clearwater County he served as deputy superintendent of schools, and held all the examinations for local teachers. He is a member of the school board at Bagley and was on that board when the new schoolhouse was constructed.

Fraternally Mr. Reff is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal League. On August 17, 1901, he married Sophia Pattison of Cormorant, Minnesota. Their three children are named Alan Randolph, Mildred Mary and Robert Ernest.

Mankato Public Library is one of the best of Mankato's public buildings and is centrally located on South Broad Street. The present building was erected in 1902 at a cost of $40,000, a gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. It is one story, of pressed brick with Mankato stone trimmings, the grounds about the building being attractive and well kept. It is practically fireproof with its concrete floors, steel stacks and other furnishings. The ground floor has large separate reading rooms for adults and children, loan desk, stack room, trustees' and librarian's offices. In the basement floor is a lecture room and living rooms for the janitor. Throughout the building is well planned, lighted and equipped. At the end of 1914 the library contained 18,062 volumes, having added 1,151 volumes during the year, spending $1,091.59 for books and $265.20 for periodicals. It is the fifth library in size in the state and is a well selected and good working library. In 1906 and 1907 it was thoroughly reorganized. The annual income from taxation is about $5,000. At present this library has a staff of three and a board of trustees consisting of nine members, who are appointed by the mayor.

Albert Kaiser. Few names occur more persistently in official relation with the business affairs of Northern Minnesota than that of Albert Kaiser, whose home is at Bagley, where he is the active cashier of the First National Bank, but whose interests extend in a wide radius around that town, including official associations with a number of banks and with many private and public organizations of a business or civic character. Mr. Kaiser is a printer by trade, was one of the pioneer newspaper men in the northern counties of the state and is still president of the principal newspaper and printing plant at Bemidji. Mr. Kaiser possesses the faculty of a business builder and the power of attracting to himself those elements which constitute success.

The First National Bank of Bagley, in which he is now cashier, was organized in 1903 with a capital stock of $25,000 and the first officers were: A. D. Stephens, president; Albert Kaiser, vice president; and F. M. Olson, cashier. At the present time while Mr. Stephens still remains president, the vice president is S. S. Stadsvold of Fosston, while Mr. Kaiser assumes the principal executive responsibilities in the post of cashier. The bank still retains its capital stock of $25,000, with surplus of $5,000, and undivided profits of $700. The bank owns a two-story building, 25 by 60 feet, with crushed brick front and stone trimmings, the upper floor being used for offices. One interesting feature of this bank is the free reading room conducted as a part of the establishment, and also an information bureau for the benefit of customers.

Albert Kaiser was born in Winona, Minnesota, January 17, 1864, a son of William and Amelia (Kaiser) Kaiser, who were pioneer settlers of Minnesota. His father was a contractor and builder. Albert Kaiser acquired his early education in the public schools, and at an early age began an apprenticeship at the printing trade. When twenty years of age, in 1884, Mr. Kaiser established at Fosston a publication known as the Thirteen Towns, which was the principal news and advertising medium for a large group of little communities in Polk and adjoining counties. He continued this newspaper for ten years. In 1892 Mr. Kaiser was associated with others in establishing the Bank of Fosston, and was vice president. For five years he held the office of state surveyor of logs and lumber. He was also a member of the Fosston school board two years. Mr. Kaiser has been identified with Bagley since January, 1904, by residence, at that date assuming his present duties as cashier.

Mr. Kaiser is also president of the First State Bank of Shevlin, director of the First State Bank of Clearbrook, director of the First National Bank of Fosston, a director of the Clearbrook Lumber Company, president of the Bemidji Daily Pioneer Publishing Company, and president of the Bagley Water and Light Commission. He has served as president of the Bagley Commercial Club, is now treasurer of the local school board, and is always ready to lend his influence and energy for the promotion of any movement which promises benefit to his locality. His interests are not altogether confined to the town, since he has a farm of 320 acres two and a half miles from Bagley, and in establishing and improving this attractive place set an example which has been of great benefit to the agricultural district. His farm is the home of thoroughbred cattle and swine. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the Minnesota State Historical Society, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 24, 1893, he married Miss Hilda Frederika Mark of Minneapolis. Their three children are: Roscoe M., a student in the Carleton College at Northfield; William H., also a student; and Albert F., still in school.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis. This bank has for forty years been one of the distinctive institutions in the financial district of Minneapolis. It is exclusively a savings bank, organized on the mutual plan, with neither stock nor stockholders. All property and profits are held solely for the benefit of its depositors. It does no collection or commercial business and takes no commercial risks of any kind. The funds of the bank, aside from an amount necessary to meet the ordinary demands of the depositors, are invested in securities approved for savings banks by the laws of Minnesota. From the profits a surplus is accumulated and maintained sufficient to protect the depositors against possible contingency. The remainder of the profits is distributed to the depositors in the form of dividends or interest.

By 1915 the total amount of dividends paid to depositors during the bank's existence amounted to more than nine millions of dollars. On April 1, 1915, its total resources were $19,544,899.15, and the surplus amounted to over a million dollars. The total deposits at that date amounted to $18,373,626.84, and an interesting feature of this statement is that there were upwards of twenty-eight thousand school children accounts, aggregating over forty-eight thousand dollars, in addition to over seventy thousand regular interest accounts.

The bank was incorporated September 9, 1874, as a mutual savings bank, without capital stock, under the General Laws of 1867 of the State of Minnesota. The original incorporators and first board of trustees were H. T. Welles, Clinton Morrison, William Chandler, Charles McC. Reeve, E. H. Moulton, Paris Gibson, W. P. Westfall, Thomas Lowry and A. D. Mulford.

The first board met and organized for business on the 10th of October, 1874, at the office of Mr. Thomas Lowry. Shortly after, in the year 1874, the bank commenced receiving deposits. It first occupied a small room on Washington Avenue under the Nicollet House. By January 1, 1875, the deposits amounted to $17,540.55.

The deposits of the bank in 1886 had increased to over two million dollars and on account of the growth of its business the bank was compelled to go into larger quarters. It moved its banking house to Temple Court at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues.

In this latter location the prosperity of the bank was still more marked and by 1891 the deposits had grown to over $4,500,000. The volume of business had become so great that the trustees decided to erect a building for the sole use of the bank. Such building was completed in 1893 and was the first to be erected and used exclusively for banking purposes in the City of Minneapolis.

In the year 1908, the growth of the bank having continued until the deposits were about twelve million dollars, the trustees decided to enlarge the banking offices. The business of the bank was temporarily transferred to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Commerce, and the banking house at 115 South Fourth Street was remodeled and enlarged to its present size. The present building is of Italian Renaissance style, two stories in front and covering a plat of land fronting seventy-five feet on Fourth Street by one hundred and fifty-five feet in depth.

The growth of the deposits of the bank is shown concisely by the following figures: 1875, January 1, $17,540; 1880, January 1, $178,178; 1890, January 1, $3,444,238; 1900, January 1, $7,870,279; 1910, January 1, $12,494,006; 1914, January 1, $17,296,349.59; 1915, April 1, $18,373,626.84.

The present trustees are: Messrs. Eugene J. Carpenter, John Crosby, Karl DeLaittre, N. F. Hawley, T. B. Janney, Cavour S. Langdon, Wm. G. Northup, Alfred F. Pillsbury, John Washburn, Charles C. Webber and O. C. Wyman. Most of these names are at once identified as those of executives in leading commercial and industrial concerns of Minneapolis. The officers are: Mr. T. B. Janney, president; Mr. O. C. Wyman, vice president; Mr. Wm. G. Northup, second vice president; Mr. N. F. Hawley, secretary and treasurer; Mr. John Crosby, assistant treasurer.

Newton F. Hawley. A prominent figure in financial and general business circles of Minneapolis, Mr. Hawley is the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis, an institution that was founded forty years ago and that now has deposits to the amount of over eighteen million dollars, with resources as indicated by the quarterly statement made April 1, 1914, of $19,544,899.15. These figures stand in emphatic evidence of the great business controlled by this old and stable institution, which is one of the strongest of its kind in the Northwest. Its functions are those of a mutual savings bank. It has no stock or stockholders. All property and profits are held solely for the benefit of its depositors. It does no collection or commercial business and takes no commercial risks of any kind. It has within the period of its existence paid out in dividends to depositors more than nine million dollars; its operations are based on the staunchest of foundations, and its management is vested in citizens of the highest standing in the community. The trustees of the bank at the time of this writing, in the autumn of 1915, are here designated, together with their other important business connections: E. J. Carpenter, of Carpenter-Lamb Lumber Company; John Crosby, treasurer Washburn-Crosby Company; Karl DeLaittre, president Green & DeLaittre Company; Newton F. Hawley treasurer of the bank; T. B. Janney, president of the bank and of Janney, Semple, Hill & Company; Cavour S. Langdon, of Linton & Company, railroad contractors; William G. Northup, president North Star Woolen Mill Company and vice president Minneapolis Trust Company; Alfred F. Pillsbury, president St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and vice president Pillsbury Flour Mills Company; John Washburn, vice president Washburn-Crosby Company; Charles C. Webber, president Deere & Webber Company; and O. C. Wyman, president Wyman, Partridge & Company. The full executive corps of the institution is as here noted: T. B. Janney, president; O. C. Wyman, vice president; William G. Northup, second vice president; Newton F. Hawley, secretary, treasurer and general manager; F. P. Garcken, assistant secretary; H. E. Cobb, second assistant secretary; John Crosby, assistant treasurer; F. P. Leonard, second assistant treasurer; E. V. Cotton, third assistant treasurer; and C. B. Leonard, counsel.

Newton F. Hawley was born at Springdale, Woodbury County, Iowa, on the 28th of November, 1859, and is a son of Newton J. and Delia (Canfield) Hawley. He was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native state, including those of the high school at Tipton, Cedar County, and in 1879 was graduated from Iowa College at Grinnell, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1882 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts, after a post-graduate course. Mr. Hawley, coming to Minneapolis in 1880, gave careful attention to preparing himself for the legal profession, and in 1884, at Minneapolis, was admitted to the Minnesota bar. In this city he forthwith engaged in the active practice of law, in which he continued, and with distinctive success, until January 1, 1906, when he was elected secretary, treasurer and trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, his office of treasurer making him the managing executive of this great institution, the affairs of which now engross his time and attention. Within the period of his active professional work Mr. Hawley was successively a member of the law firms of Hahn & Hawley; Hahn, Belden & Hawley; and Belden, Hawley & Jamison, and he held position as one of the representative members of the Minnesota bar.

For many years since his graduation in that institution Mr. Hawley has served as trustee of Iowa College, and in Minneapolis he has shown specially vital and loyal interest in municipal affairs, with strong influence in the furtherance of civic and material progress and the bettering of municipal government. He was a member of the city charter commission of 1898 and also of that of 1906, was a member of the board of education from 1899 to 1905, and is a member of the educational advisory commission. In local affairs Mr. Hawley is not constrained by strict partisan lines, but where state and national issues are involved he has been found

F. J. McPartlin

a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Municipal League, and other organizations devoted to the consideration of governmental, economic, sociological and municipal matters and to the general furtherance of high civic ideals and politics. Mr. Hawley is vice president and head of the civic division of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Club, the Minnikahdah Club and the Six O'clock Club, and is identified with the Pillsbury Settlement House. Both he and his wife hold membership in Plymouth Congregational Church.

In Minneapolis, September 6, 1884, Mr. Hawley married Miss Ellen M. Field. She was born and educated in New York State. Their two children are: Robert and Douglas.

Francis Joseph McPartlin. International Falls has been the stage of Mr. McPartlin's career as a lawyer and business man and citizen for the past thirteen years. He is a native of Minnesota, and may be said to have graduated into the law from a printer's case. He is a man of most creditable attainments, and enjoys not only a good practice but substantial influence in his home community.

Francis Joseph McPartlin was born in Sibley County, Minnesota, December 27, 1875, a son of Frank and Catherine (Kelley) McPartlin. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother, of Irish parentage, was born in Maine, and they located on a homestead in the pioneer State of Minnesota in 1866. Mr. McPartlin grew up on a farm, attended public schools, and early in life entered a printing office to learn the trade. That was his means of support for several years, and it was while setting type that he determined upon the profession of law. During the period of hostilities between the United States and Spain he enlisted in April, 1898, in Company H of the Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment, and remained in the service until November, 1898, when mustered out as a corporal. He soon afterwards became a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1902.

After his admission to the bar he established a newspaper at Barrett, Minnesota, but sold out in 1902, and removed to International Falls, where he has had his office and has been caring for a growing general practice. With success as a lawyer he has enjoyed some official distinction. For five years he was United States commissioner, for two years county attorney, and is now serving his third term as city attorney. On April 13, 1915, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. McPartlin is president of the Ray Iron Mining Company.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and is state advocate for the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Minnesota State Bar Association. On July 17, 1906, he married Miss Alice M. Green of Wadena. Their three children are Catherine, George and Francis.

Raymond Bridgman has gained a secure place as one of the resourceful and honored members of the Minneapolis bar. He has been engaged in practice since 1904, and has acquired a substantial reputation both as a lawyer and as a business man.

A native of Wisconsin he was born at Warrens, Monroe County, of a pioneer family of that state. His parents, Brainerd Lewis and Mary J. (Stone) Bridgman, were also natives of Wisconsin. In earlier generations the family represented the old puritan stock of New England.

Raymond Bridgman has his own efforts to thank largely for his liberal education. As a boy he attended public schools, and later entered Yankton College at Yankton, South Dakota, where he was graduated A. B. in 1901. With this literary preparation, he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated with the class of 1904 and the degree LL. B. His ambition and determined purpose were well illustrated while gaining an education, since he depended entirely upon his own resources for expenses both at Yankton College and the University of Minnesota. His early life was spent on a farm, and both body and mind were well disciplined by its activities. When he entered the University of Minnesota he had a cash capital of $10. He did not consider it beneath his dignity, to accept any honorable occupation that would enable him to meet his expenses.

In addition to his private practice as a lawyer Mr. Bridgman since 1907 has been associated with John F. Ryan in an extensive contracting and building business. The firm of Bridgman & Ryan has erected in Minneapolis more than four hundred houses, which have been sold largely to working people on the monthly-payment plan. Thus many ambitious citizens have been able to gain homes of their own. Not unacquainted with hardships and poverty himself, Mr. Bridgman combined motives of altruism with this business, and has found it a matter of satisfaction to aid others who are striving earnestly for independence.

As to politics he has always stood staunchly with the republican party, and as exponent of clean politics. While a resident of South Dakota he was a delegate to the republican state convention from which United States Senator Pettigrew and his followers withdrew in anger at the proceedings, which merely represented an attempt on the part of the liberal and progressive members, among whom Mr. Bridgman was prominent in effecting an honest organization of the state party. Mr. Bridgman is unmarried, and is well known in social, professional and business circles. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Interlachen Club, the General Alumni Association, the Minneapolis Automobile Club, and Minneapolis Lodge No. 44 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His law offices are in the Security Bank Building.

William C. Frank. Since the outset of his independent career identified with banking and now the accommodating cashier of the State Bank of Wood Lake, William C. Frank is a Minnesota citizen whose career has been passed here from birth and has always been honorably and influentially identified with the welfare of Yellow Medicine County. He has applied his efforts to one line and as a result of that concentration has already before thirty years of age become one of the leading young business men of Wood Lake.

William C. Frank was born in Posen Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, November 11, 1886. His family for generations back were residents of Eastern Germany and his father, Randolph

Frank, was born in the Province of Posen in 1847. He came to America in 1856, when a very young man, located in Wisconsin, but in 1870 became one of the pioneer homesteaders of Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. After an industrious career in the farming districts for many years he retired in 1905 to Cottonwood, where he still resides, Randolph Frank married Augusta Steabner, also a native of Germany. Emma, the oldest of their children, married W. C. Hagemeister, and they reside on a farm at Barron, Wisconsin; Anna, the second daughter, died March 24, 1878, at the age of four years; Reuben died September 3, 1903, at the age of twenty-seven; Emelie is a trained nurse in Minneapolis; Herman occupies the old homestead farm in Yellow Medicine County; William C. is the youngest of the children.

His boyhood was spent on the farm with an education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Mankato Commercial College and was given a thorough training there for two years. In 1905, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Frank was taken into the First National Bank of Cottonwood as bookkeeper, and remained with that institution until 1912, having in the meantime been advanced to the position of assistant cashier after only six months of experience. When Mr. Frank came to Wood Lake on August 15, 1912, it was to take the place of assistant cashier in the State Bank of Wood Lake, and on January 6, 1915, he was advanced to his present office as cashier, and is also a stockholder and director. The State Bank of Wood Lake was established under a state charter in April, 1902, and in the same year was erected a modern bank building, though a second story was added in 1905. The bank is located at the corner of Second Avenue and Third Street. The present officers of the bank are: J. H. Catlin, of Cottonwood, president; Julius Alke, of Wood Lake, vice president; William C. Frank, cashier; and P. J. Koehler and Silas S. Orr, assistant cashiers. The State Bank of Wood Lake has a capital of $15,000, well fortified by a surplus of $10,000.

Politically Mr. Frank is a progressive. He is now serving as clerk of the school board of District No. 7, and for the past two years has filled the office of village treasurer. He attends the German Lutheran Church. In October, 1913, at Janesville, Minnesota, Mr. Frank married Miss Edith Fratzke, a daughter of Gustav Fratzke, who is a retired farmer at Janesville.

William Sterling Ervin. One of the young attorneys, now well established in practice, and serving as county attorney of Pine County, William Sterling Ervin is an alumnus of the University of Minnesota and his early accomplishments give promise of a broad and successful career in his chosen profession.

William Sterling Ervin was born in Birmingham, Iowa, September 4, 1886, a son of Robert M. and Malzena (Cole) Ervin. His father was a stonecutter by trade. William S. Ervin as a boy attended the public schools and finished his education in the collegiate department of the University of Minnesota and was graduated LL. B. in 1910 from the law department of the same institution. He had a year of practical experience in the law in Minneapolis, and in June, 1911, located for practice at Sandstone in Pine County. Here he has succeeded in building up a good business in the general lines of practice. For one year he served as village attorney of Sandstone and in November, 1914, was elected county attorney of Pine County.

Mr. Ervin is a member of the Nineteenth Judicial District Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and in politics is a republican. On June 24, 1914, he married Elsie L. Orth of North St. Paul.

Edward E. Smith. A veteran of the Minneapolis bar, Edward E. Smith has practiced law in Minnesota more than thirty years. He has a large general practice, and his offices are in the New York Life Building. In the field of politics he is as well if not better known to the people of Minnesota. He has served in both branches of the State Legislature, and in many ways has impressed his ability and influence on the life of the state during the past three decades.

Mr. Smith is a native Minnesotan and of a pioneer family. He was born at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, May 5, 1861, a son of Dryden and Elizabeth Ann (Hines) Smith, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Ohio. Dryden Smith was also a lawyer by profession, and one of the early men to practice in Minnesota. In 1860, about two years after the admission of Minnesota to the Union, he established his home at Spring Valley, and for many years was both honored and useful in that section of the state. He had sound knowledge and ability as a lawyer, was a figure in political affairs and as a leader of public opinion, and his name has a merited place in the list of pioneers. Both he and his wife spent the closing years of their lives in Spring Valley.

Reared in his native town, Edward E. Smith attended the public schools, but acquired most of his training for law at Charles City, Iowa, where he read under the direction of capable lawyers and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He soon afterwards returned to Minnesota and Minneapolis has been the stage of his professional activities for more than thirty years. Mr. Smith is a resourceful trial lawyer, has handled many important cases in the various courts, and almost from the beginning of his practice has had a profitable clientage. He has found individual practice most suitable to his inclination, and has had no important affiliation with other lawyers.

For many years Mr. Smith has been one of the dominating figures in the republican party of Minnesota. He has served on various party committees, has been a delegate to many conventions, and is now a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Under the title "Prominent Figures in the Political Arena," one of the daily papers of Minneapolis has recently published a series of articles, in one of which special attention was paid to the career of Mr. Smith. From this article the following estimate of his political career is taken in substance: "Edward E. Smith, lawyer, is probably known to every voter in Minneapolis. For the last seventeen years he has taken an active part in politics of Minnesota and the nation. He has built up a large legal practice and is well and favorably known. It was not long after his admission to the bar that his natural bent for political affairs asserted itself, even when a very young man. He was active in politics and soon became a leading figure in the state. His first successful adventure in the political arena was in 1894, when, at the age of thirty-three, he was elected to a seat in the

Franz Jevne

Minnesota State Legislature as a representative of the Minneapolis district. He distinguished himself as a capable lawmaker. He made a brilliant record in 1895 and was re-elected for the session of 1897. He was then promoted to a higher field in the State Senate. It was here that the brilliant performance of his early work in the Legislature found its fruition. Mr. Smith served in the Senate during the sessions of 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1909. He became the leader of the republican members on the floor of the Senate, and was elected president pro tempore of that body. His work made him a marked man and he was a power as no one else was in those twelve years of service in the Senate.

"The death of Gov. John A. Johnson in September, 1909, resulted in the raising of Adolph O. Eberhart, at that time lieutenant governor, to the post of chief executive of the state. The office of lieutenant governor left vacant by Governor Eberhart was filled between September 23, 1909, and January 3, 1911, by Edward E. Smith of Minneapolis. Mr. Smith's record in the State Legislature was remarkable for its constructive legislation. During nearly the entire time of his service in both branches he was chairman of the Committee on Taxation, which is regarded as perhaps the most important committee in the Legislature. It was due largely to the efforts of Mr. Smith that Minnesota's well known taxation system was established. He has attained more than state-wide reputation as an expert in municipal and state taxation. He has been for some time and is now chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. All his life he has been a republican, and known in national republican circles as one of the most influential leaders in the state. He has a large general practice in Minneapolis, and has made a striking success in the legal profession as he has in the Legislature. Being an expert on the subject of law, it is natural that he should make for himself a reputation as a maker of laws."

Mr. Smith is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association, and is actively identified with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Lafayette Club, the Interlachen Country Club and the University Club of Minneapolis. He takes a prominent interest in Masonic work in his home city, and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite.

At Charles City, Iowa, August 13, 1884, Mr. Smith married Miss Esther E. Leonard, who was born and reared at that place. Their two children are Harriet L. and Rollin L. Harriet was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1908, and in 1911 became the wife of Murray R. Waters, Jr., a member of the firm of M. R. Waters & Sons, prominent in the farm mortgage business at Minneapolis. Rollin L. Smith was graduated Bachelor of Letters from Princeton University in 1911, and in June, 1914, took the law degree from the University of Minnesota.

Arthur Guiteau Wedge. The First National Bank of Bemidji, of which Mr. Arthur Guiteau Wedge is the vice president, is the largest banking house of Beltrami County, and is the outgrowth of the first financial institution established in that county. As a private bank under the name of Bank of Bemidji it began business in 1897, and one of the men chiefly interested in it from the beginning was Mr. F. P. Sheldon. From a recent statement of the First National Bank its capital stock appears as $50,000, surplus $12,000, and with a splendid array of deposits, aggregating about $600,000. The president is F. P. Sheldon, the vice president A. G. Wedge, Jr., and the cashier R. H. Schumaker, with G. H. Strickland, assistant cashier. The bank has handsome quarters, a two-story block, 25 by 90 feet, is on the second floor, and the bank in 1914 spent about $20,000 in remodeling the building.

Arthur Guiteau Wedge was born at Albert Lea, Minnesota, December 9, 1871, a son of Asahel G. and Mary J. (Trigg) Wedge. His father was a lawyer by profession and one of the early settlers of Minnesota. The son received his education in the public schools of Albert Lea and in St. Paul, and also had the benefit of a commercial course. When still a boy he was given a place as messenger in one of the St. Paul banks, and in 1890 became assistant teller in the Germania Bank of St. Paul, and was subsequently promoted to paying teller. In 1898 Mr. Wedge became cashier of the First State Bank of Detroit, Minnesota, and when the Merchants National Bank of that village was organized he became its president and held that post until 1908. In that year he came to Bemidji as vice president of the First National Bank.

Mr. Wedge's banking interests are indicated by the following list of institutions with which he is officially identified: Vice president of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, the First National of Deer River, the First National of International Falls, the First State Bank of Little Fork, the First State Bank of Big Falls, the First State Bank of Kelliher, the Cohasset State Bank; and director in the People's State Bank of Thief River Falls. He is also president of the Bemidji Investment Company and is president of the Beltrami Creamery Association. While primarily a banker, he has made the welfare of every locality with which he is identified a matter of active concern, and has been one of the real upbuilders of Northern Minnesota.

Mr. Wedge is treasurer of the Minnesota State Agricultural Association, and was formerly a member of the Forestry Commission of the state. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason. On June 17, 1901, Mr. Wedge married Margaret Ford, of Crookston, Minnesota, and formerly a teacher in the Detroit High School. Their three children are: Margaret, Miriam and Katherine.

Franz Jevne. For seven years Franz Jevne has been a hard-working young lawyer in Northern Minnesota, and already has a position such as many older members of this profession might well envy. Since 1912 he has succeeded in establishing himself as a successful attorney at International Falls.

Franz Jevne was born in Meridian, Wisconsin, March 4, 1884, a son of Peter and Kari Jevne. His father came to the United States in 1845, and followed a career as a farmer. The son grew up on a farm, attended public school, and was also given the advantages of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. He left college in 1904, and while earning his own living steadily pursued his studies in the law until admitted to the bar in 1908. Mr. Jevne began practice at Big Falls, Minnesota, and remained there until 1912. During that time he served as city attorney, and on coming to International Falls brought with him a valuable experience and excellent recommendations as a lawyer. His practice is of a

general nature and he is now giving much of his attention to the duties of county attorney, to which he was first elected in 1912 and re-elected in 1914. Mr. Jevne is president of the Koochiching & Ontario Land Company.

He is well known in social circles in many parts of the state. He has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, and has affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He belongs to the Odin Club at Minneapolis, and also the University Club and the Athletic Club of that city. In the line of his profession he is a member of the American Bar Association, and in politics a republican.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, January 18, 1908, Mr. Jevne married Miss Beatrice Perkins. Their two children are Beatrice and Franz, Jr.

George Earl Carson. Some of the first important enterprises marking the advance of civilization into what is now Beltrami had their authorship in members of the Carson family. George E. Carson who established the first trading post in that locality also had the first regular merchandise store at Bemidji. His name is associated with various other business and public affairs of that section, and the history of the village could be told in his biography without many omissions.

George Earl Carson was born in Iowa at Fort Atkinson June 13, 1866, a son of George M. and Susanna (Huntzinger) Carson. His father was an Iowa farmer but in 1892 located in the pioneer village of Bemidji, Minnesota, and established and managed the first hotel there. He afterwards served as judge of probate and as justice of the peace. He was proprietor of the hotel until 1898, and died September 4, 1900.

George E. Carson had a public school education back in Iowa, but at the age of thirteen began his practical business experience as clerk in a general store. At the age of eighteen he was conducting a hotel at what is now the village of Staples, Minnesota, and in 1887 began cattle ranching in this state.

In 1889 with his brother he came into the wilderness of what is now Beltrami County, and established the first trading post in the district, cutting a road through the forests for the passage of their wagons. It was known under the title of Carson Brothers Trading Post. In 1895 they moved the business to the corner of Beltrami Avenue and Third Street, and that can be properly called the first store in the village. Mr. Carson was engaged in this business until 1898.

On the organization of Beltrami County Mr. Carson was appointed the first county treasurer, and held that office two years. He has also served as a member of the village council and for four years was postmaster. In 1909 he acquired an interest in the Bemidji Pioneer Publishing Company, of which he is now vice president and treasurer. The president is A. Kaiser, and the secretary and manager is E. H. Denu. The Bemidji Weekly Pioneer was established in 1894 by Mr. Kaiser, and has always been conducted as a republican paper. The Daily Pioneer had its first issue in 1903. The circulation of these two papers covers not only Beltrami County but many counties adjacent, and there are between thirteen and fifteen hundred subscribers to each paper. The Pioneer Publishing Company has one of the best equipped printing plants in Northern Minnesota, and besides the issue of the Daily and Weekly Pioneer, also has facilities for linotype composition, job printing, and deals both wholesale and retail in stationery and office supplies. About seventeen people find employment in the newspaper and printing offices.

Mr. Carson during his residence in Beltrami County has acquired some valuable holdings in real estate, and is vice president of the Bemidji Building and Loan Association. He is a member and former director of the Commercial Club and in the Masonic Order has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. On May 18, 1897, he married Miss Cora Omich of Bemidji. Their three children are Dorothy, Margaret and Donovan.

Montreville J. Brown. A lawyer with growing practice and influence at Bemidji, Montreville J. Brown is a son of Chief Justice Calvin L. Brown of the Minnesota Supreme Court, and has already shown much of the ability which has distinguished that eminent Minnesota jurist.

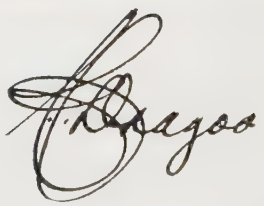
Montreville J. Brown was born at Morris, Minnesota, June 13, 1884, a son of Calvin L. and Annette Brown. His father was born at Goshen, New Hampshire, April 26, 1854, a son of John H. Brown. Judge Brown was engaged in the active practice of law at Morris, Minnesota, until 1887, when he went upon the district bench, serving there until 1899, and since November 29th of that year has been a justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, being now chief justice. He was married September 1, 1879, to Annette Marlow of Willmar, Minnesota.

Montreville J. Brown received his early education at Morris, and is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, both in the academic and law departments. He finished his course in the former in 1907 and was graduated LL. B. in 1909. Since then he has been located in the general practice of his profession at Bemidji.

Mr. Brown has served three years as member of the local school board and is a director of the Commercial Club. He is a member of the Minnesota Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He belongs to the Alphi Delta Phi and the Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, and is also affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On November 19, 1910, Mr. Brown married Miss Minnie S. Stinchfield of Rochester, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: Alice Katherine and Louise Stinchfield.

Arthur P. White. A prominent banker, lumberman and business man of Bemidji is Arthur P. White, president of the Northern National Bank of that city. This is one of the prosperous institutions of Northern Minnesota, and was first conducted as a private institution, beginning in 1901 with a capital of $10,000. In 1906 its organization was effected under a national charter with a capital of $25,000. A statement of the bank's condition in 1915 shows capital stock of $50,000, surplus of $10,000, undivided profits of $2,500, with an approximate aggregate of deposits at $400,000. The officers besides Mr. White as president are: A. D. Stephens, vice president; Walter L. Brooks, cashier; and George W. Rhea, assistant cashier.

Arthur Parker White comes from the State of



Maine and in Northern Minnesota has found a country not dissimilar to that in which he was born and reared. His birth occurred in the City of Bath May 26, 1868, and his parents were Benjamin L. and Mary (Blinn) White, his father a shipbuilder. After attending the public schools he completed his education in Wilbraham Academy in Massachusetts, and then had four years of preparatory business experience in a wholesale clothing house at Boston. On coming West he first located at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, conducted a general store there, and in 1892 engaged in the banking business as cashier of the First State Bank of Grand Rapids. In 1898 he removed from Grand Rapids to Bemidji, and was cashier of the Bank of Bemidji and continued with that institution after it became the First National Bank until 1904. On the organization of the Northern National Bank he accepted the place of president, which he has since held. Mr. White is also secretary and treasurer of the Welsh Timber Company, which has holdings amounting to 5,000 acres in the timber districts of Northern Minnesota. He is president of the Bacon-White Company. Mr. White has served as president of the Bemidji Commercial Club, is a Mason of high standing, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and being affiliated with the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In April, 1915, he was appointed by Governor Hammond director of the State Normal School Board for a term of four years.

On October 10, 1894, Mr. White married Helen Polley of St. Cloud, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children: Marian Frances, a student in the University of Minnesota, and Harold Loring, also a student.

Frank Sumner Lycan. With more than thirty years of practical business experience in the Northwest, Frank S. Lycan is proprietor of the leading hotel of Bemidji, and for a number of years has been actively identified with republican politics and with civic affairs both in his home community and in the state at large.

Frank Sumner Lycan was born in Elmira, New York, November 6, 1859, a son of John M. and Donna M. (Terry) Lycan. His father was a wholesale merchant and the son grew up in the State of Ohio, where his father was in business, attended the public schools, and had six years of training in a general merchandise house. In 1882 at the age of twenty-two he came to St. Paul, and for ten years was a traveling salesman out of that city. He finally organized a wholesale grocery house known as the Grand Forks Mercantile Company in Grand Forks, North Dakota, and remained as its secretary and general manager for seven years. Finally he turned to the hotel business, and was associated with his brother W. S. Lycan at Crookston for several years, and on September 15, 1907, came to Bemidji and bought the Hotel Markham, one of the best equipped and most popular hostelries in Northern Minnesota.

Mr. Lycan is a member of the Merchants Association and is a former president of the Commercial Club. In 1915 he was elected alderman at large of the city. He is a member of the State Economy and Efficiency Commission, was appointed by Governor Eberhardt to revise the system of state government, and for many years has been interested in the republican party. In 1912 he was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Lycan is an ardent sportsman and is fond of hunting.

On June 26, 1886, he married Jessie H. Monaghan of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Their three children are: Donna M.; Ralph B., associated with his father in the hotel business; and Wilbur S., a student in the University of Minnesota.

John Harrison Brown. As a lawyer Mr. Brown practiced for about ten years in Southwestern Minnesota, and is now enjoying a substantial practice and a solid position in the community of International Falls. He is a native of Minnesota and an alumnus of the State University.

John Harrison Brown was born in Benson, Swift County, Minnesota, November 3, 1881, a son of Frank K. and Virginia (Thornton) Brown. His father was a railroad engineer. The Browns have been identified with the United States since colonial days and Mr. Brown enjoys the honor of membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

His early education came from the public schools, and later he entered the University of Minnesota and remained a student until graduating from the law department. He was admitted to the bar in 1902 but did not immediately take up active practice. In 1904 he opened his office in Tyler, Lincoln County, and remained there until March, 1914. At that date he removed to International Falls and has already established a promising practice. During his residence at Tyler he was for seven years village attorney and also secretary of the republican county committee. He has served as secretary of the Federation of County Fairs in Minnesota since its organization in 1909. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

On October 31, 1908, Mr. Brown married Miss Laura Clopp of Estherville, Iowa.

Clyde C. Dragoo. In connection with the quarrying and manufacturing of granite in Benton County Mr. Dragoo has gained a position of special prominence, and in this field of industrial enterprise he now has distinct prestige as one of the representative business men of Sauk Rapids, the judicial center of the county.

Clyde Carroll Dragoo was born at Morris, Stevens County, Minnesota, on the 8th of May, 1880, and is a son of E. William and Sarah (Garver) Dragoo. The father, who is now deceased, was a hardware merchant at Royalton, Minnesota. After profiting duly by the advantages afforded in the public schools Clyde C. Dragoo entered Highland Park College, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, and in this institution he gave special attention to the study of pharmacy. In April, 1899, Mr. Dragoo assumed the position of bookkeeper for a granite company at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and later he became secretary of the Western Granite Company, at Sauk Rapids. On the 10th of April, 1911, he organized in this city the Sauk Rapids Granite Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of $18,000 and of which he served as secretary until April, 1914, when, to meet the demands placed upon the company by its rapidly expanding business, its capital was increased to $300,000 and he assumed his present executive office, that of vice president. George W. Bestor of Minneapolis,

Minnesota, is president of the company and Emil R. Kelm of Sauk Rapids is secretary. The company's business now extends far outside the limits of Minnesota and its products are shipped into ten or more different states. Employment is given to a force of 200 men and the business is an important adjunct to the industrial and commercial prestige of Sauk Rapids. The company deals in four brands: Sauk Rapids Peerless Pink, Sauk Rapids Peerless Red, Sauk Rapids Peerless Light Gray, Sauk Rapids Peerless Dark Gray. They handle monumental granite, building granite, paving granite and crushed granite, both finished and in the rough.

Mr. Dragoo is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a trustee of Unity Church at St. Cloud and president of the Unity Men's Club.

On the 21st of June, 1905, Mr. Dragoo wedded Miss Myra Ella Eldred, of St. Cloud, and their two children are Florence Eldred and Parker Earle. Mr. Dragoo's home is in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

George Niram Millard is one of the prominent young bankers of Northern Minnesota, and has been identified with that business ever since leaving college. He has been continuously in the service of the Sheldon line of banks in the Northern part of the state, and is now cashier of the First National Bank of International Falls. The First National Bank was organized in 1904 with a capital stock of $25,000. In 1902 there had been organized the First State Bank, with a capital of $10,000. The two institutions were consolidated in 1908 under the name First National Bank, with capital stock of $25,000 and surplus of $5,000. This is a solid institution, and while the capital is still $25,000, a recent statement in 1915 shows surplus and undivided profits of $20,000, while the deposits aggregate about $320,000. The bank owns its own home, a substantial brick block, 25 by 100 feet, with offices above the banking rooms. The present officers are F. P. Sheldon, president; A. G. Wedge, Jr., vice president; G. N. Millard, cashier; and J. G. Peterson, assistant cashier.

Mr. Millard is a native of Minnesota, born at Marshall on January 6, 1881, a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Mallory) Millard. His father was a farmer and early settler in the vicinity of Marshall. After spending his younger years on a farm, getting his education in the public schools, Mr. Millard entered the Pillsbury Academy, from which he was graduated in 1901. He at once found opportunity awaiting him in the Sheldon line of banks, and was soon made assistant cashier, at first in the bank at Grand Rapids and later at Bemidji. His next promotion was as cashier of the First State Bank at Big Falls, and in 1907 he entered upon his duties as cashier of the First National Bank at International Falls.

Mr. Millard is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a republican. On September 28, 1910, he married Miss Blanche Marie Kinney of International Falls. They have two children: Marjorie Elaine and George Kinney.

Sumner C. Bagley. The name of this veteran lumberman, pioneer railroad contractor, and Minnesota citizen is now bestowed on one of the thriving little cities of Clearwater County, for Bagley was named in his honor, and it is an appropriate commemoration of his varied and influential activities during the period of the development of Northern Minnesota.

Sumner C. Bagley, like many other Minnesota lumbermen, was a native of Maine, born at Argyle June 1, 1837. As part of his early experience he lived for several years in the mining districts of California following the discovery of gold in that state. Coming to Minnesota in 1865, he became one of the early workers in the great lumber woods, and subsequently took up log contracting on the Mississippi River. About thirty-five years ago he located at Fosston and engaged in farming and logging along the Clearwater River, and he was one of the early settlers of what was known as the Thirteen Towns. He also was in business as a railway contractor, and constructed ten miles of the Great Northern Railway from Bemidji west. He was one of the first men to engage in cruising and in prospecting for railway routes in Northern Minnesota. The death of this honored pioneer occurred July 26, 1914, while his wife, Mrs. Liddie Bagley, died in May, 1874.

Alfred M. Bagley, a son of the late Sumner C. Bagley, is the worthy successor of his father in business enterprise, and is now at the head of one of the most important manufacturing establishments of Northern Minnesota. He was born April 28, 1874, and grew up in the State of Maine, being educated in the public schools and coming out to Minnesota in 1891. He became associated with his father in logging at Fosston and after his marriage became engaged in the livery business at Solway, Minnesota. In May, 1901, Mr. Bagley came to Bemidji, was engaged in the livery business until 1905, and in that year organized the Bemidji Handle Company, of which he was president and general manager. Subsequently the scope of this concern was expanded and the business organized as the Bemidji Manufacturing Company of which Mr. Bagley is president and manager. About twenty-five men are employed and the annual output consists of about seventy-five carloads of shims, sixty carloads of lath, and about fifteen million tie plugs. The mills and warehouses and yards cover about three acres.

Mr. Bagley is affiliated with the Masonic order and the United Commercial Travelers and the Bemidji Commercial Club. On July 7, 1896, he married Miss Flora E. Vinal of Orono, Maine. Their two daughters are Florence E. and Catherine K.

Judge Andrew Grindeland. By his public services Andrew Grindeland of Warren has for many years been one of the most useful citizens of Northern Minnesota. A lawyer by profession, he first became known to a few people in Minnesota as a school teacher, an occupation he followed while struggling to get an education in the Iowa State University. After his graduation in law and his admission to the bar he practiced continuously at Warren up to March, 1903, when he was appointed district judge by Governor Van Sant. Judge Grindeland has served in many important offices, both town and county, as state senator left his name attached to some important legislation, and is now giving an impartial and high-minded administration as judge of the Fourteenth District Court.

Andrew Grindeland was born in Winneshiek County, Iowa, November 20, 1856, a son of Ingebrigt and Lucy (Hatlestad) Grindeland. His father was a farmer, a native of Norway, born in 1831, came

to America in 1850, and after living on a farm near Rock Prairie, Wisconsin, moved to Iowa, where for many years he was one of the progressive farmer citizens, and died in 1889. The mother was born in 1819 and died in 1883.

Judge Grindeland had his early training on a farm, as a boy came to know the ways and customs of a rural district, and from the local schools in September, 1874, matriculated as a student in the Decorah Institute at Decorah, Iowa. His means were insufficient to allow a consecutive attendance at this school to the point he desired, and in 1877 he was in Dodge County, Minnesota, teaching school; also taught a term in Winneshiek County, Iowa. In January, 1878, he was enrolled as a student in the University of Iowa, and with some interruptions continued his study there until graduating from the law department in 1882. In July of the same year he located at Warren, and though without friends or with any special recommendation to local favor at the beginning, he was soon counted among the most promising young members of the Marshall County bar.

After continuing in general practice for several years he was elected judge of probate in 1888. For a time he served as a court commissioner and as city recorder at Warren. From 1899 to 1903 Mr. Grindeland represented the Sixty-third Senatorial District in the State Senate. His legislative record deserves some particular mention. His name is associated with the authorship of the "Grindeland Commission Law," which was passed in 1899 for the regulation and bonding of commission firms handling the products of farmers. The Supreme Court subsequently affirmed the constitutionality of this law, and in handing down the decision one of the justices commented as follows: "It was publicly believed that the business of selling agricultural products and farm produce on commission had become saturated with false and fraudulent methods to the great injury of a large class of our citizens, who were compelled to deal with commission men, and who were powerless to detect or prevent the wrong, and that the business had become sufficiently affected with public interest as to be the proper subject of police regulation. . . . This enactment was designed to prevent the false and fraudulent practices of the character complained of, to correct the evils generally believed to prevail and to compel the merchant to whom property was consigned for sale on commission to deal honestly and to be faithful to his trust." While in the senate Judge Grindeland also used his influence effectively in behalf of drainage in the Red River Valley and in addition to securing an appropriation of $50,000 in 1901 for drainage purposes, he also introduced and secured the passage of the Judicial Drainage Law, as a result of which the resources of the state were coordinated with locally organized districts for the construction of drainage ditches, and under that legislation hundreds of miles of ditching has been completed in the Red River Valley and elsewhere, bringing untold benefits to the agricultural productiveness of the state. These are only two of the more important measures which secured the favor and hearty advocacy of Mr. Grindeland while in the Senate. He also voted and worked for temperance legislation. Both in the capacity of senator and subsequently he has worked with eminent disinterestedness in behalf of education, public health, agricultural development, and every movement sanctioned by common sense and high ideals as to the public welfare.

Judge Grindeland was first appointed to the office of district judge in the Fourteenth District, and has since been twice elected to that office, and his record places him among the strong and fearless jurists of the state. Prior to his service in the Senate he was a member of the board of the State Normal School and gave particular attention to the strengthening of the school at Moorhead. He was later again made a member of the Normal School Board. After his service in the Senate he was a republican candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District. For fifteen years he served as a member of the school board at Warren and in that time did much for the building up of the State High School, and for several years last past he has delivered lectures to the young people's societies of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Minnesota Society for the Friendless, and to that cause has unselfishly devoted both time and money. He is a member of the board of directors of Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, having been chosen by the church to this position in 1914. He is president of the Synod Lutheran Church Congregation. Outside of his profession Judge Grindeland's principal business interest is as director of the State Bank of Warren.

On October 5, 1882, about the time he began his career as a lawyer, Judge Grindeland married Ingeri Förde, who was born in Norway and came to America at the age of eight months, her family settling in Iowa. To this union have been born seven children: Louise Therese, now the wife of Dr. O. F. Mellby of Thief River Falls, is a graduate from the Lutheran Ladies' Seminary of Red Wing; Synneva, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is now principal of the public schools of Thief River Falls; Clarice Cecilia, also a graduate of the University of Minnesota, became principal of the high school at Litchfield, and was elected professor of English at Park Region Luther College, Fergus Falls; Ingolf Arne graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in 1915; Evelyn Amanda graduated from the Lutheran Seminary at Red Wing in 1912, and is now teacher of music in the high school in Thief River Falls; Estella Eleanor is a graduate of the Lutheran Ladies' Seminary at Red Wing; Gladys Maurine is still in the public schools at Warren.

James Compton. The limitations of the province of this publication are such that in any specific case there must be abridgment in the offering of a review of the career of any person properly worthy of representation in the history. When cognizance is taken of the character and services of so honored a citizen as the late Capt. James Compton this necessity for curtailment of data seems the more deplorable, and in entering a tribute to his memory it has been deemed expedient to reproduce, with certain paraphrase and additions, the memoir offered at the time of his death by the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he was an appreciative and valued member. This memoir covers the more salient points in the history of his life and is well worthy of perpetuation in this publication. Owing to the fact that more or less change is made in the reproduction it is not thought necessary to utilize formal indices of quotation.

Captain James Compton was born at Meadville, the judicial center of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of January, 1840, and his death occurred January 15, 1908, at the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, Minnehaha, of which institution he had been the commandant for several years and up to the time when he was summoned from the stage of his mortal endeavors. The Loyal Legion memorial pays its tribute substantially as given in the following paragraphs:

When President Lincoln made his first call for troops to maintain the Union Companion Compton was among the first to respond, and enlisted April 22, 1861, in what afterward became Company F, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. Later, with a companion, he went west to join Fremont's Body Guard, but before arriving at St. Louis the guard had practically been abolished, and he enlisted for the second time November 2, 1861, in Company C, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed sergeant February 17, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant March 3, 1862; and, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh, was promoted to be captain April 7, 1862. He was appointed inspector general on the staff of Gen. Robert N. Adams, August 1, 1864. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and marched to the sea with Sherman. He was discharged from service December 31, 1864.

Captain Compton came to Minnesota in 1872 and settled at Fergus Falls, Ottertail County. There he was for many years interested in the banking business; he served as county auditor of Ottertail County from 1873 to 1877; and he was a member of the State Senate from 1882 to 1890. In 1891 he was appointed, by President Harrison, to the office of surveyor general of public lands in Minnesota, and he retained this position four years. In 1895 he became deputy state bank examiner, under the administration of Governor Lind, and in 1900 there came to him a most consistent preferment, in that the trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home elected him commandant of that institution, an office to which he was thereafter annually re-elected, holding that position at the time of his death.

In 1890 Captain Compton was elected commander of the Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1899 he was elected senior vice commander of the Minnesota Commandery. Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Thus briefly has been sketched the career of Captain Compton as a soldier and citizen. Love for his country was with him an inherited passion. His great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, his father and grandfather in the War of 1812, and his brother in the Mexican war—all soldiers under that flag he loved and followed and fought for so long and well. There was no uncertainty in his mind as to the issues joined in the Civil war. He firmly believed that one side was "everlastingly right" and the other "everlastingly wrong," and that he was on the right side. He lived to do what he thought and believed to be right, nor was there any uncertainty in his mind on these things. He was born into a Christian family, reared in the Christian faith and practice, and never departed from it. The duties of commandant of the Soldiers' Home call for the exercise of the Christian virtues in the largest sense, and never did he retire for the night without getting on his knees and in prayer asking for patience and wisdom to perform the duties devolving upon him. His was an impulsive nature and quick of temper, hence he felt his need of the infinite fountain of patience.

Captain Compton was a true Christian gentleman—a Christian and a gentleman in the highest and best sense. As a Christian his religion was of the old-time sort, the religion taught him at his mother's knee, the religion he carried down deep in his patriotic heart when he put on the uniform of blue and went forth to fight for his country. He was always careful of the rights of others, tender and true, with no disposition to infringe upon the privileges of his neighbor, but in an easy manner guarded his own. Possessed of the characteristics enumerated, it is no wonder that he brought to business and official life a high sense of duty and responsibility, and in every engagement, private or public, won the confidence, esteem and love of those with whom he came in contact. He was a man of integrity, thoroughly honest—honest not only in his relations with others but also with himself—honest in his heart and purpose as well as in his actions. There was nothing of the double-minded man about him. He was always straightforward, frank, outspoken and willing to state his position on any subject and give his reasons therefor; and they were generally so well founded that it was not easy to change them. He excelled as a friend. He not only appreciated his friends but was also devoted to them and always stood ready to defend them. Truly, he was a strong, gentle, brave, tender, upright and sincere man, one whom it was an honor to know and whose friendship it was a privilege to share.

Captain Compton's virtues shone forth at their brightest and best in his family. Here the circle of love was complete. Those who were privileged to be admitted to that inner circle realize how closely the tender ties of the family were interwoven in his heart. Soon after his discharge from the army Captain Compton was united in marriage to Miss Louise Gould, who was born and reared at West Springfield, Pennsylvania, and the lifelong companionship and comradeship of his wife constituted his dearest possession, the relations of the home having always been of ideal character. Mrs. Compton still survives her honored husband and resides in Minneapolis, with her being her only son, William G., of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. Of the three children the eldest is Mrs. Frank J. Evans, of Fergus Falls, this state; another daughter is the wife of Adolph O. Eliason, of St. Paul; and William G. is assistant city attorney of Minneapolis. The eldest of the children was born at Lanark, Illinois, and the other two at Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Captain Compton was inflexible in his allegiance to the republican party. He honored and was honored by the State of Minnesota, and within the gracious borders of this favored commonwealth there are indeed many who shall long revere his memory and cherish the thought of their association with him in varied relations of life. His character and achievement admirably illustrated the consistency of the statement that "the bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the daring."

William G. Compton. A representative member of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis, Mr. Compton is now serving as assistant city attorney of Min-

Byron H. Limberlake

neapolis, and he is a worthy scion of a family whose name has been most worthily linked with Minnesota history for more than two score years. His father, the late Captain James Compton, was a distinguished and highly honored citizen, served in various offices of high public trust, and at the time of his death was commandant of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. To him a memorial tribute is paid on other pages of this publication, so that further review of the family history is not demanded in the present connection.

William Gould Compton was born at Fergus Falls, Ottertail County, Minnesota, on the 7th of August, 1877, and is the only son of Captain James and Louise (Gould) Compton, the former of whom died January 15, 1908, and the latter resides with her son in Minneapolis. The public schools of his native state afforded to William G. Compton his early educational advantages, and he was graduated in the Central High School in the City of St. Paul as a member of the class of 1896. Soon afterward he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated in 1902 and from which he receive his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prior to his graduation Mr. Compton passed about one year at Montevido, Chippewa County, where he served his professional novitiate in association with the present attorney general of Minnesota, Hon. Lyndon A. Smith. After his graduation in the law school he was engaged in the work of his profession at Indianapolis, Indiana, for one year, and for five years thereafter he was numbered among the representative members of the bar of the State of Idaho, having been engaged in practice at Caldwell, Canyon County, and at Moscow, judicial center of Latah County and seat of the University of Idaho. From the Gem State Mr. Compton finally removed to the City of Spokane, Washington, where he was engaged in practice until 1910, when he returned to his native state and entered the office of the city attorney of Minneapolis. He has since continued to give efficient service as assistant city attorney, and he has been resourceful and influential in the directing and handling of the legal department of the municipal government of the metropolis of his native state, the while he has gained and retained a wide circle of friends, in professional, business and social circles.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Compton was a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota, but he forthwith subordinated his personal interests to respond to the call of patriotism and to do his part in upholding the military prestige of the family name, his father having been a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, an uncle in the agnatic line having served in the Mexican war, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in the War of 1812, and the latter's father having been a patriot soldier of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Compton enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and with this command he was in active service in the Philippine Islands until October, 1899, when he was mustered out, duly receiving his honorable discharge as a private and returning with his regiment to Minneapolis. He is identified not only with the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association and the Sons of Veterans, but he has also the distinction of maintaining active affiliation with the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which noble patriotic body his honored father had served as senior vice commander.

In politics Mr. Compton is aligned as a stanch supporter of the cause of the republican party, but he has not entered vigorously into political activities, his present official preferment being retained under the civil service regulations rather than through political influence. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Camels of the World, and the Psi Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities of the University of Minnesota. He is a member of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, and, as a bachelor, he resides with his widowed mother at 19 West Twenty-fifth Street. That Mr. Compton is possessed of literary talent as well as deep interest in and love for children is indicated by the following quotations taken from the "Children's Newspaper," a department of the Minneapolis Daily News, of April 25, 1914:

"William G. Compton, assistant city attorney, can write some of the dandiest stories for children you've ever read, and he is going to write some for the boys and girls who are readers of the Saturday Children's Newspaper. You'd be surprised to learn how Mr. Compton started writing these stories. He has a niece, Louise Eliason, eight years old, who lives at 688 Fairmount Avenue, St. Paul. She was sick with scarlet fever a few weeks ago, and no one in the family could amuse her. She thought of her big uncle. It was by her request that 'Uncle William' wrote the 'Scarlet Fever Fish,' a real novelty story for children which will be started on this page next Saturday. Mr. Compton wrote the story in the form of a series of letters to his little niece—one every week. Maybe you think she wasn't just 'tickled to death' every Thursday when she would find a nice letter from uncle, waiting to be read."

Byron Harvey Timberlake. A resident of Minnesota for more than thirty years, and now general representative for Minnesota and Iowa of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Byron H. Timberlake has spent his active life in work of increasing responsibility and service. For two terms he was a member of the State Legislature, but for twenty-three years has been identified with life insurance, and is now one of the oldest men, in point of service, in that field in the state. His fidelity and skill have given him a high place in one of the most substantial and best managed life insurance companies in America.

Byron Harvey Timberlake was born near Salem, Washington County, Indiana, August 17, 1861, a son of Aquilla and Jane (Thompson) Timberlake, both now deceased. His great-grandfather, John Timberlake, was a Virginia farmer of English ancestry, but early in the nineteenth century brought his family and slaves to Ohio. He manumitted his slaves in that state, giving the required bond. Many of the Virginia Timberlakes fought with the Confederate army during the war.

Mr. Timberlake was reared on his father's farm, and spent his boyhood and early youth in Indiana, Illinois and in Kansas. At the age of twenty-one he came to Minnesota, in 1883, and employed several of the following years in gaining a liberal education. He attended the Minneapolis Academy and then the University of Minnesota, in which he took honors in oratory and as manager of athletics, and was graduated in 1891. In the meantime he had

supported himself by employment with the Minneapolis Harvester Company in South Minneapolis, and was sent South by that company as a field expert all over the wheat belt. He also took a course in a business college. With this thorough education and well tested business experience, Mr. Timberlake after finishing his university career engaged in the life insurance business. For two years, 1897-99, he was deputy insurance commissioner of Minnesota with offices in the Capitol Building at St. Paul. For several years he was manager in Minnesota for the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and now has the post of general representative in the states of Minnesota and Iowa for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Timberlake has taken much interest in republican politics. His first election to the lower house of the Legislature came in 1904. In 1906 he was again elected to represent the Thirty-ninth District in the thirty-fifth session, and proved a valuable adviser and worker in both sessions. Though a new member in the thirty-fourth session, he did some especially effective work for the university, being representative of what is known as the University District of Minneapolis. He was a member of several important committees, and was chairman of the committee that framed and helped to pass the bill reorganizing the insurance department of the state, which, among other beneficial changes, required that all fees should be paid into the state treasury. He was chairman of the Insurance Committee at the 1907 session which put through so many reform bills affecting the business of life insurance. All friends of the university were grateful to him for his work in securing some needed appropriations and other favorable legislation in behalf of this institution.

Fraternally Mr. Timberlake is affiliated with Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; also with the chapter, council and commandery on the East Side, and is a past presiding officer in all the bodies of the York Rite, and a member of Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. No doubt the greatest body of Knights Templar ever assembled in Minnesota met at Minneapolis in May, 1915, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota. Mr. Timberlake was chairman of the committee on program. He was a member and director of the old Commercial Club of Minneapolis, which subsequently became merged with the Minneapolis Athletic Club, in which he is also a member. Mr. Timberlake is a member and a vestryman in Holy Trinity parish of the Episcopal Church. During his university career he belonged to the Minnesota Beta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and an interesting fact in this relation is that his son is a member of the same chapter of this fraternity, and that is the first case in the annals of the local chapter in which father and son have had membership.

Mr. Timberlake was married in 1891 to Miss Emma Kemp, who died March 11, 1899. She left three children. Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake were graduated from the university together, and were married soon after graduation. Lucile, the oldest of their children, is a graduate of the East High School, received her certificate for the two years' course in home economics from the State University in 1912. She taught domestic science and art in the high school at Elbow Lake, Minnesota, for two years, and is now in charge of the work in those branches at the Shakopee High School. Harold C. is a graduate of Pillsbury Academy and is now in the division of horticulture, College of Agriculture, in the University of Minnesota, being interested in athletics and all forms of outdoor sports. The daughter Emma is now in East High. All the children were born in Minneapolis. In 1901 Mr. Timberlake married Miss Lilian Chatterdon. Her father, the late Judge Chadderdon, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota, spelled his name differently from the present generation. Judge Chadderdon was a prominent pioneer in Minnesota, and represented the Twenty-first District in the Legislatures of 1872-73. His widow and four children are still living, Mrs. Timberlake being one of the daughters. Mr. Timberlake's summer home is on Shady Island in Lake Minnetonka, and the family resort to that beautiful place for considerable portions of the winter season.

Walter L. Badger. In Minneapolis real estate circles there is no firm with a better reputation for conservative and safe handling of the interests entrusted to its care, and for judicious promotion of building and development in the downtown district, than the Walter L. Badger Company, whose offices are in the Oneida Building. The business of the company comprises real estate, loans, insurance, management of estates, and renting and supervision of property, especially in the central district of the Minnesota metropolis. The company handles a great amount of property for non-resident owners and for estates of the more important order. The principals in this company have made a specialty of the handling and development of real estate along Seventh Street and Hennepin Avenue, and Mr. Badger has, with no little consistency, been termed the "father" of modern Seventh Street, in the development of which to its present high standard his has been the dominating influence. When he initiated his ambitious and well defined activities in bringing this thoroughfare up to metropolitan standards its physical condition was represented principally by more or less inferior buildings, utilized principally as boarding houses. He had the prescience and discrimination to realize the possibilities in improving the street, and his convictions have ever been attended by the courage of definite action. When he set to himself the work of virtually redeeming Seventh Street from obscurity, lots thereon were valued at about $235 a front foot, and the results of his well ordered enterprise are best shown in the enhanced values of the property at the present time, the average frontage now being appraised at fully $3,500 a foot. While others have in a measure contributed to this wonderful development Mr. Badger is the one man to whom the maximum of credit is due, and he merits great praise for the progressive ideas and splendid business acumen which enabled him to achieve such admirable results and add much to the material and civic prosperity of the city. Mr. Badger erected the Badger Building, at 37-39 South Seventh Street, the structure being of the best modern type and five stories in height. The building adjoins the Hotel Radisson and its upper floors are now utilized as an annex to that popular hostelry. Within recent years many of the largest transactions in the handling of property in the commercial district of Minneapolis have been effected through the medium of the Walter L. Badger Company. The firm has a large eastern

clientage, and in investment and banking circles the judgment of this company has come to be regarded as the ultimate authority in designating safe and conservative investments in real estate.

About thirty years ago Walter L. Badger, who is president of the company that bears his name, was an office boy for a Minneapolis real estate firm. He has been identified with the one line of business ever since and is now at the head of a specially large and prosperous business, his associates being Frederick T. Krafft, treasurer, and Edson J. Kellogg, secretary.

Walter Louis Badger was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 27th of May, 1868, and soon after his birth his parents removed to Oshkosh, that state, from which city, in 1878, they came to Minneapolis. Mr. Badger is a son of George A. and Harriet E. (Hastings) Badger, both natives of Massachusetts and representatives from old and honored New England stock. George A. Badger devoted his entire active career to mercantile pursuits and for nearly a decade he was one of the leading merchants of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. After coming to Minneapolis he engaged in the furniture business, with which he here continued to be actively identified until his retirement, about ten years prior to his death. Both he and his wife died in Minneapolis in the year 1904. Of their three sons the eldest is Charles H., of Indianapolis, Indiana; Walter L., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and William A., who was successfully engaged in the insurance business in Minneapolis, died in the year 1909.

Walter L. Badger is indebted to the public schools of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, for his preliminary educational discipline, and he was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to Minneapolis, where he continued his studies in the public schools. He acquired his initial experience in the real estate and insurance business by holding the dignified preferment of office boy for John Goldbury, and he had the mental alertness and good judgment to profit greatly from the experience gained with the passing years. In 1888 Mr. Badger engaged in the real estate and insurance business in an independent way, and the energy and circumspection which he brought to bear resulted in the steady and substantial expansion of his private enterprise, with the final result of bringing about the organization and incorporation of the present Walter L. Badger Company.

The political allegiance of Mr. Badger is given to the republican party, and though he shows a loyal interest in public affairs and gives his influence in the support of good government he has never sought or desired public office. He is specially well known for his zealous advocacy of those measures which conserve municipal reforms and improvements. His varied business, civic and social relations include his identification with the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Real Estate Board, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Automobile Club, and the Interlachen Country Club. He is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are active members of Plymouth Congregational Church.

On the 30th of October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Badger to Miss Anna Dawson, of Keokuk, Iowa. Of the three children only one is living, Lester R., who was born in Minneapolis and who acquired his early education in the public schools, after which he pursued higher studies in Williams College, at Williamsburg, New York. He is now associated with his father in business. The two deceased children were Norman D. and Margarette.

Thomas Reardon. The foremost business man and citizen of Beardsley in Bigstone County is Thomas Reardon, who represents a family that has been identified since pioneer times with the agricultural and life stock interests of this section, who is himself one of the leading stock buyers in Western Minnesota, and at Beardsley has been in active business for more than ten years and is now mayor of that little city.

Thomas Reardon was born in Lewis County, New York, October 17, 1873, and comes of a fine old family of Catholic Irish ancestry. His grandfather, James Reardon, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and brought his family to this country from Ireland in 1875, locating in Lewis County, New York, where he spent the rest of his life as a farmer. William Reardon, the father of Thomas, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1831, was about four years old when the family came to America, and in Lewis County, New York, where he grew up, became the owner of a dairy farm. On March 26, 1880, he brought his family from New York to St. Paul, Minnesota, and soon afterward settled as a pioneer homesteader in Bigstone County. For the past thirty-five years he has been identified with the development of the country and with diversified farming and stock raising in that county. He and his wife are still living, and his wife's maiden name was Catherine Mahon, also a native of Ireland. They are honored as the parents of a fine family of children, as follows: Mary, who is the wife of James McCrea, cashier of the First National Bank of Graceville and a large business man there; James, a farmer four miles east of Beardsley; William Jr., who is a merchant and stock dealer at Mandam, North Dakota; Nancy, who lives at home with her parents; Catherine, who lives with her sister Mary in Graceville; Winifred, a teacher in the schools at Brainerd, Minnesota; Timothy Joseph, who died at the age of two and a half years; and Helen, a teacher in Beardsley.

Thomas Reardon came to Minnesota at the age of seven years, secured his education in the common schools of Bigstone County, and with a finishing course at Willmar Seminary. His early life until the age of twenty-four was spent on his father's farm, and he is a farmer both by training and inclination. At the age of twenty-four he bought some land of his own, but still continued to be associated with his father and brother in the management of extensive farming and live stock interests until the spring of 1903. In that year Mr. Reardon came into Beardsley and opened a retail meat market and also engaged in the shipping of live stock under the firm name of Reardon Brothers. Those lines he still continues, enjoys an extensive acquaintance all over Western Minnesota, and has made a name for fair and square dealing.

Mr. Reardon was honored with the office of mayor of Beardsley in the spring of 1914, and for six years previously had served on the village council. Politically he maintains an independent attitude, is a member of the Catholic Church, and is affiliated with

Graceville Council No. 1391 of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Reardon is unmarried.

Clint L. Luce. For more than thirty years Mr. Luce has been closely identified with those activities which constitute the business and civic life of a community, and which in the aggregate have made Albert Lea one of the most progressive cities in Minnesota. Mr. Luce has had a long and varied experience as a newspaper man, and while never active in practical politics has worked through various organizations for the promotion of institutions which mean much to the community, and is one of the leading business men.

Clint L. Luce was born in Lamoile, Vermont, September 28, 1854. The Luce family came originally from Wales, landing at Martha's Vineyard during the Colonial times, and lived in New England for generations. His grandfather was Jonathan Luce, who lived and died as a Vermont farmer. Mr. Luce's father was Harvey Luce, who was born in Vermont in 1820 and died in Allamakee County, Iowa, in 1887. He likewise spent his career as a farmer. He was married to Ann Stone, a native of Vermont, who died in 1872 in Allamakee County. They came West and settled in the latter county in 1855.

Clint L. Luce had an ordinary education in Northern Iowa, came to Freeborn County, Minnesota, in 1873, and in the same winter continued his studies in school at Albert Lea, and after finishing his education taught school for several terms. In 1878 Mr. Luce entered a newspaper office in Albert Lea, learned the business in all its technical and commercial phases, and eventually became editor and half owner of the Albert Lea Enterprise, conducted that well known local journal until 1898, a period of fourteen years. From 1901 until 1910 Mr. Luce was editor of the Daily Tribune at Albert Lea. His business relations since then have extended over a broader field, and he is now secretary of the Luce Corset Company, of the Skinner, Chamberlain Company, a director in the Citizens National Bank, and owns half of the Luce-Reynolds Building, a business block situated on College Street.

Mr. Luce is a progressive republican, and in 1912 was chairman of the republican county committee. He has served on both county and state committees, but has never sought office, and his service has been in those honorary and unremunerative positions which do more to advance the public welfare than the paid political offices. Mr. Luce helped establish a library at Albert Lea, and was chairman of the board that constructed the $20,000 library. He was among the organizers of the Hospital Association, and that movement brought the $50,000 hospital to Albert Lea. For the past six years Mr. Luce has served as secretary of the Business Men's League, and for the same length of time has been president of the Freeborn Agricultural Society, and for many years active in that organization. He is secretary of the Country Club, affiliates with Western Star Lodge No. 26, A. F. & A. M., was formerly a member of the Albert Lea Chapter of the Royal Arch, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Luce, who is unmarried, resides in the Luce-Reynolds Building.

Charles Schunemann. A solid business enterprise at St. Paul is the Schunemann & Evans department store, which has a history of its own illustrating both the progress of the town and the career of one of its foremost citizens. The business was started at St. Paul in 1888, at which time Charles Schunemann and his partner Mr. Evans, both practical merchants with broad and varied experience, came from St. Louis, and in the new situation began laying the foundation for a business which has been one of progressive growth down to the present time. In 1912 Mr. Evans retired from the firm, and the business was then incorporated with a capital stock of $700,000.00. Mr. Charles Schunemann was elected president, Mr. A. Schunemann vice president, and Walter L. Mayo secretary, with Carl Schunemann treasurer.

The store, one of the conspicuous features of the retail shopping district of St. Paul, is a five-story brick, 200 by 120 feet foundation, and all the floors and the basement are devoted to the immense stock carried in the different departments. The total floor space aggregates about 144,000 feet, and about 500 people are employed as clerks, salesmen, office workers and in the other departments of a large mercantile service, with which every resident of St. Paul is familiar.

The building up of an enterprise of this character, even in twenty-five years, requires more than ordinary commercial acumen, experience and ability. It is the result of careful planning, attention to details, an executive ability in the organization and marshalling of a competent staff of employes, accurate estimates of trade possibilities, the maintenance of credit connections, and progressive merchandising in every line. The success of the business is the best monument to the work of Charles Schunemann and his standing in the business and civic community of St. Paul.

Recently when the business celebrated its twenty-sixth birthday as the oldest department store in St. Paul, some of the details of the house's growth were told in the St. Paul papers, from which a brief quotation will be appropriate: "It was in 1888 that Schunemann & Evans' first store began to do business. That was in the old days of St. Paul's retail business when the shopping district was on Third street. The Schuneman & Evans store was a two-story building at 57-59 Third street. The firm moved to its six-story building at Sixth and Wabasha streets in 1891. Another step was taken in 1900 when a fifty-foot addition to the north side of the building was made. The firm also has a large warehouse on Tenth street near Robert street. When the store was opened it occupied 12,000 feet of floor space and less than forty persons were employed. Now its floor space is 181,000 feet and the average pay roll contains 500 names."

Mr. Charles Schunemann resides in a fine home at 275 Summit Avenue. His wife, whom he married in 1887, was formerly Miss Alice Mayo, who was born in Illinois.

Fred Burnett Hill was born at Redwing, Goodhue County, Minnesota, on the 15th of May, 1876. He is the son of Edwin Frederick Hill and Grace Jeannette (Squire) Hill. There were two other sons: Charles Melvin, the oldest, is in the real estate business at Boise, Idaho, and Wilbur Squire, the youngest, is editor and publisher of the Twin Falls Times, Twin Falls, Idaho. Edwin F. Hill now resides in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Edwin F. Hill died on June 18, 1903. She was the daughter

of Nathan Squire who was a pioneer settler of Goodhue County.

Edwin F. Hill was born at Hudson, New Hampshire, on May 19, 1846, the son of Reuben and Mary (Chase) Hill. In 1856 Reuben Hill settled with his family at Redwing, Minnesota. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Both died in 1885 at Redwing. The original representatives of the Hill family in America were three brothers who emigrated from England in 1646. The one who settled at Hudson, New Hampshire, was the ancestor of Reuben Hill. One of the other brothers settled in Connecticut and the third in Eastern New York. Edwin Hill was educated in the public schools of Redwing and in Hamline College, then just beginning its work in Redwing. He was a contractor by trade, having learned the business from his father. He retired from active business in 1907. He is a member of the Congregational Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the progressive party. He was married to Miss Grace Jeannette Squire on July 9, 1873.

In the fall of 1895 Fred B. Hill entered Carleton College and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. In 1903 he was graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1903 at Providence, Rhode Island, where he was assistant minister of the Central Congregational Church. In 1905-06 following his marriage to Miss Deborah Wilcox Sayles he made a tour of the world. In 1906-7 he studied again at Hartford Theological Seminary and in the fall of 1907 entered upon the work of instructor in biblical literature in Carleton College. In 1909 he was made full professor in that department. The year 1914-15 was spent in graduate study at Yale School of Religion.

Professor Hill is chairman of the Social Service Commission of the National Council of Congregational Churches; is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; is also a member of various educational and philanthropic organizations. He is president of the Northfield Hospital Association and a member of the board of education. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the University Club of Minneapolis, the Graduates Club of New Haven, Connecticut, and the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of Social Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and Corinthian Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., and of Faribault Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar.

On June 14th, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hill to Deborah Wilcox Sayles, daughter of Frederic C. and Deborah Wilcox Sayles of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. They have five children: Mary Sayles, Fred Burnett, Jr., Robert Clark, Edward Sanderson and Deborah Jeannette.

Lars Backe. One of the pioneers of Thief River Falls is Lars Backe, who put up one of the first residences in that town more than a quarter of a century ago, and has since been actively identified with its business and civic affairs. Mr. Backe is one of the pioneers of Northern Minnesota, was a homesteader, and got his start in the strenuous work of country development.

Lars Backe was born in Norway August 29, 1856, a son of Bartel and Eline Backe. His parents were farmers of the old country. Lars Backe received his education and his early training in his native land, and in 1880 crossed the ocean and became one of the pioneers in Minnesota, locating a homestead and also supporting himself by employment in offices and stores for several years. In 1888 he bought lots and built one of the first residences of the town of Thief River Falls, and has since been identified with that community in business affairs, in real estate and insurance, and other lines. In 1893 he was elected village recorder and held that office until November, 1896, when the town was incorporated. He then held the office of clerk of Thief River Falls for sixteen years. In 1911 he was elected mayor, taking office January 1, 1912, and two years later was again elected to the same honor, and since January 1, 1915, has been on his second term of two years. He has been a member of the board of education since its organization, and has done much to promote good schools and the upbuilding of the local library. Mr. Backe is president of the Farmers State Bank of Holt, and does a large business in real estate and fire insurance, and is also a contractor and builder for cement construction.

Mr. Backe is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Sons of Norway, and has been secretary of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and was one of its organizers at Thief River Falls. In Ottertail County, Minnesota, in July, 1884, Mr. Backe married Kerstie Loken. Mrs. Backe died in December, 1889, leaving three children: Emma L., who is librarian of the public library at Thief River Falls; Bartel L., cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Holt; and Clara L., a teacher in the public schools.

Capt. Mathias Baldwin is one of the able and popular members of the Minneapolis bar, has served as first assistant county attorney of Hennepin County, has been a prominent figure in the Minnesota National Guard, in which he gained his present military title after having served with his regiment with marked efficiency, and further interest attaches to his career by reason of his being a native son of Minnesota and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state.

Captain Baldwin was born on a farm in High Forest Township, Olmsted County, Minnesota, on the 26th of August, 1875, and is a son of Cornelius and Julia (Monette) Baldwin, the former of whom was born in Dunkirk, County Cork, Ireland, and the latter in Quebec, Canada, of French lineage. Cornelius Baldwin was reared and educated in his native land and immigrated to the United States about the year 1854, his marriage to Miss Julia Monette having been solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, twelve miles south of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota, the parents of Mrs. Baldwin having been pioneer settlers in that county. Cornelius Baldwin became one of the progressive pioneer farmers of Olmsted County, and he was the owner of a valuable farm in Rock County, this state, at the time of his death, in 1895, his widow being now a resident of Pipestone, the judicial center of Pipestone County, and being a devout communicant of the Catholic Church, as was also her husband. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The eldest of the number is Cornelius H., who is engaged in the plumbing business in Minneapolis; two of the sisters married farmers; one sister is a successful teacher in the public schools and another is a nun of a Catholic

sisterhood, identified with a convent in South Dakota; and all of the other brothers are farmers except Captain Baldwin of this review and Edmund, who, as a member of the United Stated Marine Corps, is attached to the United States legation at Pekin, China.

Captain Baldwin acquired his early education in the public schools of Olmsted and Rock counties, in which latter he was graduated in the high school at Luverne as a member of the class of 1898. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Captain Baldwin entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated in 1903 and from which he received at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Not satisfied with other than the best possible fortification for the vocation which he had selected, the captain completed in the law department of the university an effective post-graduate course, resultant upon which was his reception, in 1904, of the supplemental degree of Master of Laws.

In the year of his graduation Captain Baldwin formed a partnership alliance with Frank D. Larrabee and engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis, under the firm name of Larrabee & Baldwin, and with offices in the Metropolitan Life Building. The partnership was dissolved at the expiration of two years and thereafter Captain Baldwin conducted a substantial individual practice for four years. In 1909 he entered into partnership with Joseph L. Murphy, under the firm name of Baldwin & Murphy, and this alliance continued one year, at the expiration of which there came distinctive recognition of the legal ability and resourcefulness of Mr. Baldwin, in his appointment as first assistant prosecuting attorney of Hennepin County, the appointment having been made by James Robertson, the present county attorney. His official duties continued to demand the services of Captain Baldwin until he went out of office January 1, 1915, and he made an admirable record as a public prosecutor. He is now associated with the Baldwin-Murphy Company with offices at 1050-52 Security Bank Building.

It was given to Captain Baldwin to tender his services to the nation in the Spanish-American war, his eligibility for which had been reinforced through his prior identification with Company H, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guards, at Luverne, in 1896-7. On the 16th of July, 1898, with the other members of his company, Captain Baldwin enlisted in the United States service, as a member of Company G, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was made sergeant of his company and the regiment proceeded to a reserve camp in the South, demand not having been made for its service in Cuba or on another stage of warfare. The captain and his comrades were mustered out, at Augusta, Georgia, on the 27th of March, 1899, after having shown the finest military spirit and discipline, though denied participation in active polemic conflict. In Minneapolis, after the close of the Spanish war, Captain Baldwin identified himself with Company F of the First Regiment of the Minnesota National Guards, in which he passed through the various grades of promotion to the office of captain, a position of which he continued the efficient and popular incumbent from February 8, 1908, to June 20, 1914, when he was retired. He was senior captain of the regiment at the time when he requested retirement and was thus in line for promotion to the rank of major. Within his six years' service as [illegible] national champion[illegible] Ohio. In 1912 he was coach of the Minnesota Rifle Team and in the following year he was an active member of this organization. He has been known since 1900 as an expert shot with both rifle and pistol, and in 1913 won the medal at the contest held by the National Rifle Association.

Captain Baldwin is a stalwart in the camp of the republican party, is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Camels of the World. In the Knights of Columbus he served two years as district deputy. As a communicant of the Catholic Church the captain is an active member of the Church of the Ascension, as is also his wife, their home being at 1329 Seventeenth Avenue.

On the 28th of June, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Baldwin to Miss Anna L. Kennedy, daughter of John and Margaret (Duggan) Kennedy, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Baldwin was born and reared in this city, where her parents still reside, and is a graduate of Holy Angels Academy. Captain and Mrs. Baldwin have two children,—Margaret Julia and John Kennedy.

JOHN ALEXANDER THOMPSON. A Minneapolis pioneer of honored memory was the late John Alexander Thompson, who was identified with St. Anthony Village through its various development into a city from 1855 until his death on June 11, 1891, at the age of fifty-nine years.

John Alexander Thompson was born at St. Davids in New Brunswick May 26, 1832, a son of Hiram and Belinda (Woodstock) Thompson. He was reared to a life of activity and as a boy had experience in the lumber woods of Eastern Canada. Following the discovery of gold in California in 1848 he went out to the Pacific coast by the Isthmus route and spent three years there, from 1849 to 1852. After his return to New Brunswick he remained only a few years, and in 1855 located in Minneapolis. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business with Leonard Day & Son.

The late Mr. Thompson was a democrat in national politics, and was a member of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M. He was a member of Gethsemane Church at Minneapolis, and a beautiful memorial window has been placed in the edifice by his children. He and his wife had the distinction of being the first couple to be married in the old Gethsemane Church. The maiden name of his wife was Victoria A. Moore. At his death Mr. Thompson left seven grown children, named as follows: Etta Thompson Gould, the widow of the late Judge Ozro B. Gould, whose life is given appropriate attention on other pages; Josephus Moore Thompson, who died in California January 15, 1912, and was brought back to Minneapolis for burial; Albert Delano Thompson, who is president and treasurer of the A. D. Thompson Drug Company and is mentioned in succeeding paragraphs; Alice Thompson Doll, wife of Charles E. Doll, of Evanston, Illinois; Fred H. Thompson, a druggist at the corner of Tenth Street and Marquette Avenue; Clifford W. Thompson, a resident of Monroe, Washington; and Charles

W. Thompson, vice president of the A. D. Thompson Drug Company of Minneapolis.

Albert Delano Thompson. One of the solid business men of Minneapolis, where he has been continuously identified with the drug trade for the past thirty-seven years, A. D. Thompson has achieved more than the ordinary prominence of the successful merchant and is a leader in the various associations of druggists in his home state and in the United States.

The A. D. Thompson Drug Company, of which he is president and treasurer, was incorporated in 1899 with a capital stock of $20,000 which in 1910 was increased to $100,000. The other officers of this company are: Charles W. Thompson, vice president; and George H. Kulp, secretary. This business is the logical development and outgrowth of the career of Mr. A. D. Thompson, who became identified with the retail trade in Minneapolis in 1878, his first store being at First Avenue South and Washington, subsequently removing to First Avenue South and Third Street, and still later opening a store at Fourth Street and Nicollet, which is now one of the two stores of the company, the other being at Third Street and First Avenue South. The buildings in which these stores are located were purchased in October, 1910, by the Albert D. Thompson Company, which has the same officers and directors as the A. D. Thompson Drug Company.

Albert Delano Thompson, a son of the late John A. and Victoria A. Thompson, reference to whom is made in preceding paragraphs, was born September 24, 1861, at St. Stephens, New Brunswick. He acquired his education in the Minneapolis public schools and in the State University, and has been continuously in the drug trade since 1878.

Mr. Thompson was president in 1908-09 of the Minneapolis Retail Druggists Association; was president in 1910 of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association; was president of the Northwestern Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1914 and re-elected to the same office in 1915; and in 1910 was a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Virginia. By appointment from Governor Johnson Mr. Thompson was the Minnesota delegate to the Lincoln celebration at Hodgensville, Kentucky, on February 12, 1909, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Great Emancipator. He attended the laying of the corner stone of the memorial building at the Lincoln farm. Mr. Thompson is a democrat in national politics, and is affiliated with Kuhrum Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M., and his church home is St. Mark's Episcopal at Minneapolis.

Ozro Barnes Gould was born in Brantford, Ontario, April 17, 1840. He was a son of Ozro A. and Mary (Barnes) Gould. His father died when he was five years old and his mother returned to the United States. The common schools of Ohio afforded Judge Gould his early education and later he attended the academy at Republic in the same state. Attaining his majority at the beginning of the Civil war, he promptly subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the Union. He enlisted as a member of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and through successive promotions was advanced to the rank of captain of Company G of this regiment, receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1865. He first served in the Army of the Potomac and later under the command of General Sherman. In the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d of May, 1863, Judge Gould was severely wounded and was captured by the enemy. His exchange was effected and at the earliest possible date he rejoined his regiment. In later years he continued to manifest a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Gould began the study of law in the offices of Lee and Brewer of Tiffin, Ohio, and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1867. In the same year the ambitious young lawyer came to Minnesota and became one of the pioneer members of the bar of Winona County. He was recognized as one of the prominent and influential members of the Minnesota bar, serving as judge of the Third Judicial District from 1895-97.

Judge Gould was an influential figure in the public affairs of the State of Minnesota and gave himself with characteristic vigor to the furtherance of enterprises and measures projected for the good of the commonwealth. He represented Winona County in the State Legislature 1881-82, having previously given efficient service, 1871-78, as a member of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Orphans Home. Judge Gould gave the last six years of his life to the newly instituted board of control of state institutions to which he was appointed by Gov. S. R. Van Sant and was chairman of the board at the time of his death which occurred at the Northwestern Hospital on the 16th of January, 1907. The funeral services were held from St. Paul's Church in Winona. His death was held as a personal loss and bereavement by the people of that city where he had long maintained his home.

Judge Gould married in 1885, Miss Mary E. Couse, who died in 1892. In 1899 Judge Gould married Miss Etta Thompson of Minneapolis who with two sons and a daughter survive him. Mrs. Gould maintains her home in Minneapolis at 2000 Penn Avenue, South. With her are her daughter, Mary and son, Ralph F. Ozro C. Gould, the eldest son is now in the consular service in Newfoundland.

Judge Gould was a strong and well balanced mentality and a character that was the virtual expression of high ideals and intrinsic nobility, so that he ever commanded the unqualified confidence and good will of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of a long, worthy and useful life.

George T. Simpson. A fine sense of proportion has been exemplified in the career of this representative member of the Minneapolis bar, an honored citizen and prominent lawyer who served with distinction as attorney general of Minnesota and who is now engaged in the general practice of his profession.

Mr. Simpson is a native of Minnesota, and further mention of the honored and influential pioneer family from whence he comes is found on other pages in a review of the life record of his father, the late Thomas Simpson. In his profession he has shown both solid and brilliant qualities, especially during his incumbency as attorney general, and the State of Minnesota will continue to honor Mr. Simpson for the work he accomplished in that office, from which he retired voluntarily on the 1st day of January, 1912. In the entire history of Minnesota he figures as the only executive state officer who voluntarily resigned to enter private life.

George T. Simpson was born at Winona, Minne-

sota, in the county of the same name, on the 25th of September, 1867. He acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native city and graduated from the Minnesota State Normal School as a member of the class of 1885. He matriculated in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and was there graduated in 1890, with the degree Bachelor of Letters. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of the same university, was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1894, and in the following year was admitted to the bar of his native state. He began practice in his home city, where his close application, excellent technical knowledge and personal popularity soon enabled him to build up a satisfactory law business. He served as city attorney from 1897 to 1899, inclusive, and for four years, 1900-1904, held the office of county attorney of Winona County, a position in which his effective work tended greatly to enhance his personal prestige. In 1905 there came distinctive recognition of his ability, in his appointment as assistant attorney general of the state, under Edward T. Young, then attorney general. In this capacity he showed marked discrimination and resourcefulness in the handling of important matters consigned to him, and thus higher preferment came as a normal result.

In 1908, after a unanimous nomination at the hands of the state convention of the republican party, he was elected attorney general, leading the state ticket. Again, in 1910, he was unanimously nominated by the state convention of the same party, and in the election which followed he again received over eighty thousand majority. In this high office Mr. Simpson made a record that stands to his enduring credit and one that contributed much to the well being of the state.

The public press at the time of his retirement from office, in mentioning the more important matters with which he had been connected during his term of office, commented upon the fact that during his term the Supreme Court of the United States had determined that the State of Minnesota had a right to raise or lower, at will but within reasonable limits, the percentage of gross earnings which shall be paid by a railway company as taxes to the state, and that, as a result thereof, there had been collected as back taxes from the railway companies of the state the sum of $806,392.54; that the same court had also forever settled the question as to the right of the State of Minnesota to protect the pine timber of the state and that as a result of the latter, by way of trespass suits and settlements, there had been paid into the coffers of the state $109,890.84; that in settlement of the Western Union tax cases a further sum of $103,407.33 had been collected by way of back taxes; that as a result of the opinion of the attorney general in the matter of the estate of John S. Kennedy, a non-resident of the state, who died owning large amounts of stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, there had been collected and paid into the state treasury, in one sum, $345,325.25, and that as a general result of this opinion there had been, and would be thereafter, covered into the state treasury from such source alone, each year, more than sufficient to pay the ordinary running expenses of the attorney general's office, including salaries; that, together with the state auditor, S. G. Iverson, he had been largely instrumental in the settlement of the long pending controversy between the Indians and the State of Minnesota affecting the swamp-land grants, and that in consequence thereof the state had already received, and would continue to receive, the title to large bodies of swamp land in the northern part of the state; that he had commenced the action (lately before the Supreme Court of the state) involving the ownership of ore underneath the waters of meander lakes; and that he had first instituted the rule now in force in the attorney general's office that all of the work of the department should be done by the men employed therein, except where the Legislature directed otherwise. In a report to the governor, under date of December 31, 1911, summing up his work, Mr. Simpson points out that the past three years "have seen the tax and timber laws of the state sustained in the Supreme Court of the United States: an enforcement of its anti-trust laws; an upholding of its statutes against crime; and a successful assertion of its rights as against those financially indebted to it. In addition thereto the most important rate litigation (Minnesota rate cases) in the history of the United States has been tried and submitted to the courts, and the first thorough investigation of express rates initiated." Mr. Simpson closed his report with the following statement: "In thus closing my administration of the office, I am leaving public life, probably never again to re-enter the same. I desire to express to you, and through you to the people of the state, my keen appreciation of the many courtesies and favors shown me by them during the years gone by." Thus there retired from public office a man who could have remained had he so willed—a unique situation.

It is said that during the three years Mr. Simpson held the office of attorney general there were paid into the state treasury practically three millions of dollars, the result of the successful termination of actions instituted in part by his predecessor and in part by himself, and all finished by him within his term of office.

Honesty, frankness, efficiency and a high sense of civic loyalty characterized the administration of Mr. Simpson in the office of attorney general, and though he signalized at the time of his resignation his intention to withhold himself thereafter from public office, he has not been entirely the arbiter of his own destiny, at least to the extent of regulating the desires of his party friends and admirers. One hears his name repeatedly suggested in connection with the republican nomination for the office of governor of the state, and again as United States senator. He has a wide acquaintanceship throughout his native state, and his circle of friends is co-extensive with that of his acquaintances. He has been an influential figure in the councils and campaign activities of the republican party in Minnesota, and has never wavered in his allegiance to the cause.

Mr. Simpson is identified with the American Bar Association and the Minnesota Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides holding membership in Osman Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of St. Paul. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club.

In his native city of Winona, on the 26th of December, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Simpson to Miss Elizabeth Ludwig, daughter of the late Gen. John Ludwig, who was long one of the honored and influential citizens of Minnesota and prominent in the affairs of the democratic party.

Concerning General Ludwig a memoir appears on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have one daughter, Margaret.

This article may conclude with a few words from Henry A. Castle, editor-in-chief of this History of Minnesota: "Minnesota has been honored with the distinguished services, in the office of attorney general, of a long line of men eminent in their profession and remarkably successful in protecting the interests of the commonwealth. But probably to none have been given greater opportunities for valuable achievements, in establishing solid principles of jurisprudence that will, for generations to come, inure to the substantial benefit of all the people, than to the subject of this sketch. His achievements in public life are his enduring monument."

JOHN LUDWIG. In the primary sense the biography of any man may be tersely epitomized in the statement that he was born, he lived and he died. But how little this expresses the influence of a strong and noble character with the span of a normal lifetime. He whose name introduces this review was one of the sterling sons of the Duchy of Luxembourg who came to the United States in the '50s and established homes in Wisconsin, as pioneers of that commonwealth. Imbued, as a youth, with the utmost loyalty to the land of his adoption, he responded, within five years after his arrival in the United States, to the call for volunteers to aid in maintaining the integrity of the Union, and it was given him to render most gallant and meritorious service in the Civil war, in which he rose to the rank of second lieutenant. In the later years of his life he was familiarly known by the title of general, this having been in recognition of his service as commissary general of the Minnesota National Guard.

Of all that makes for worthy and useful manhood General Ludwig acquitted himself well in thought and achievement. His heart was attuned to sympathy, and this sympathy found exemplification in kindliness, tolerance and practical helpfulness. For many years prior to his death he was one of the most honored and influential citizens of Winona, the fine Minnesota city that is the judicial center of the county of the same name, and he had much to do with its development and upbuilding along both civic and material lines. He was one of the leaders in the Minnesota councils and activities of the democratic party, and was its candidate for offices of high public trust. He made his life count for good in its every relation and his name and memory are revered and honored in the state that long represented his home, his death having occurred at Winona, on the 21st of September, 1906, only a few months prior to his sixty-seventh birthday anniversary.

At Canach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, John Ludwig was born on the 26th of December, 1839, and in his native land he received excellent educational advantages in his youth, thus initiating the accumulation of that broad fund of knowledge that later was to mark him as a man of fine intellectual ken and mature judgment. In 1856, as a youth of about seventeen years, General Ludwig yielded to the urge of ambitions and determined purpose, as shown in his immigration to America, his being the strength of integrity and industry and his the confidence that makes for productive achievement along normal lines of endeavor. Soon after his arrival in the United States he was found actively identified with mercantile business at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he continued in this line of enterprise until the inception of the Civil war, when he laid aside all personal considerations to tender his services in defense of the Union. On the 30th of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and later he was transferred to Company A of the same regiment, the valiant history of which virtually constitutes the record of his faithful and efficient military career, as he continued in active service for several months after the final surrender, his honorable discharge having been accorded him, at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 30th of January, 1866, and his commission as second lieutenant having been received May 30th of the preceding year. His service was principally with the western forces and he took part in numerous spirited engagements, including those at Newtonia, Missouri, and Spoonville and Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. It was his privilege and distinctive pleasure in later years to vitalize his more gracious memories and associations of the Civil war through affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic and with Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in each of which he was specially influential and popular.

After the close of his service as a soldier of the Union young Lieutenant Ludwig returned to the North and established his residence in the City of Chicago, where he was engaged in the hotel business for a time. In 1867 he came to Minnesota and opened a hotel at Winona, where he met with excellent success, the result being that a few years later he erected the substantial block that is still known as the Ludwig Building and in which he conducted for many years a hotel of high standard and great popularity. In 1892, in harmony with other progressive measures fostered by him, General Ludwig effected the organization of the German-American Bank of Winona, of which he was the first president. In 1893-94 he had the distinction of serving as president of the Luxemburg Association of America, in the affairs of which he ever manifested the deepest interest.

General Ludwig at all times stood as an exponent of the most insistent civic loyalty and progressiveness, was liberal in support of measures projected for the general good of the community and the state in which he lived, and was unabating in his zeal as an advocate of the principles of the democratic party. He served one term as a member of the city council of Winona, three terms as city treasurer, and four terms as mayor. In 1886 he was the democratic nominee for state treasurer, but was unable to surmount the obstacle of party minority, a condition that also prevailed and compassed his defeat when he ran for lieutenant governor of Minnesota, in 1894. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1888, at St. Louis, and was a member of the committee chosen to formally notify President Cleveland of his nomination. He served as commissary general of the state under the administration of Governor Lind, and was appointed by the late Governor Johnson a member of the State Capitol Commission, a position of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death. He was one of the prominent representatives of Minnesota at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis, and there served as judge in one of the departments. Concerning his work in these various positions,

many of which required vigilance, business capacity and a high order of executive ability, it has consistently been said that no duty was neglected by him and that "public affairs and official work received prompt attention even when this involved the sacrifice of personal interests." The religious faith of General Ludwig guided and governed his entire life. His funeral services, on the 23d of September, 1906, were held at the pro-cathedral in Winona, and were conducted by Rt. Rev. J. B. Cotter, bishop of the diocese, the entire community manifesting a sense of personal loss and bereavement. The surviving former mayors of Winona acted as honorary pallbearers at the funeral and the remains of the loved and gallant citizen and friend were laid to rest in beautiful St. Mary's Cemetery, Winona.

In the City of Chicago, in 1865, was solemnized the marriage of General Ludwig to Miss Anna Siegfried, who died in 1909. Six children survive,—Mrs. George T. Simpson, concerning whose husband, former attorney general of Minnesota, individual record is given elsewhere in this publication; Charles M., who was a soldier in the Spanish-American war, in which he served both in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, and who is now a resident of Chicago; Marie E. and Mrs. Joseph Shackell reside in Winona; Emma A. at Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Otto P. at Frazee, Minnesota. Another daughter, Eda M., wife of Thomas B. Hill, died October 13, 1905.

Svan Johan Turnblad. Through his individual and public services in connection with good government, temperance and morality, as well as through the columns of his paper, the Posten, Mr. Turnblad probably exerts a more powerful influence on public opinion throughout Minnesota and the Northwest than any other foreign-born citizen. His paper is the recognized mouthpiece of Swedish-American thought, and being published in the Swedish language covers a large and important field in Northwestern journalism.

Svan Johan Turnblad was born on October 7, 1860, in Tubbamala, Vislanda, Sweden. His parents were Olof M. and Ingegerd (Mansson) Turnblad. When he was eight years old he came with his parents to America, coming directly to Vasa, Goodhue County, Minnesota. Here Swan J., as he is usually called, grew up on his father's farm Zoar, and attended the lower and high schools of Vasa. While still in school he was the victim of a craving not uncommon among boys to practice the arts and mystery of the printer's craft, though in his case this early enthusiasm was hardened into a steadfast ambition and proved the core of his life work. At the age of seventeen he set and printed an arithmetic of which his school principal, Prof. P. T. Lindholm, was the author.

For a short time he taught in the Vasa High School and then, looking for a wider field of activity, he came to the Twin Cities and began his newspaper career on the staff of the Minnesota State-Tidning. In 1887 he was asked to undertake the management of the Svenska-Amerikanska Posten in Minneapolis, and since that time his whole thought and endeavor has been to make this the best among Swedish-American newspapers. In 1897 he became the sole owner of the Posten, and during the summer of 1915 erected the Posten Building on the corner of Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, south, for the exclusive use of that paper.

This is a weekly newspaper published in the Swedish language and established for the primary purpose of exercising an influence in the spread of temperance and prohibition propaganda throughout the Northwest. Under Mr. Turnblad its scope was broadened without any sacrifice of its basic principles, so as to become such a paper as is needed in every household. Its pages are filled with general domestic news and also with dispatches and correspondence on world news, especially those topics of direct interest to the Scandinavian population. With the high moral purpose which has been maintained as its essence from the beginning, clean and wholesome in every department, the Posten has for years been a factor and influence in promoting progress and elevating the general level of community and civic life among its ever increasing circle of readers. It has always maintained a strictly independent position in politics, and with absolute loyalty to American institutions, it has been a power for good in the development of citizenship of high ideals. In 1897 Mr. Turnblad bought and brought over from Sweden a loan library of six thousand volumes for the use of his subscribers. In 1902 because of a complete crop failure in Northern Sweden there was much suffering there and about twenty thousand dollars was raised through the columns of Posten for the relief of the sufferers.

His influential position in the newspaper world has necessarily brought Mr. Turnblad into the larger public life of Minnesota. In 1899 Governor Lind named him a member of the State Reformatory Board, where he took the lead in reforming certain abuses which had crept into the management and helped to introduce a new spirit of conservation and reformation into the conduct of that institution. In appreciation of his services on that board Governor Johnson placed him on the State Board of Visitors to all the state institutions, on which board he has remained through succeeding administrations. Although he has served on these boards with the greatest interest and enthusiasm, as he believes every citizen should do his share in serving his country and community, he has never accepted an appointment with remuneration and is in no sense of the word a politician. In 1905 he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Johnson, an appointment which was also continued by his successor. He is a high degree Mason, thirty-second Scottish Rite, Knights Templar and Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a B. P. O. E., and is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Athletic Club and the Automobile Club. While he is first and foremost a loyal American citizen, he takes a deep interest in the welfare and all that pertains to the land of his forefathers and owns one of the best private libraries of Swedish literature and reference books in this country. His recreations are traveling and motoring. He is a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church. In 1883 he married Christina Nilsson of Worthington, Minnesota, and they have one daughter.

P. B. Getchell. The Getchell-Tanton Company, of which Mr. Getchell is vice president, is one of the best known in the grain commission trade in the City of Minneapolis. Its home offices are in the Chamber of Commerce, and branch offices are maintained at Duluth and Milwaukee. Mr. Getchell represents an old family of the Northwest, and his own

Swan J. Turnblad

career has been a steady progress and rise from humble to great responsibilities.

P. B. Getchell was born in Minneapolis February 14, 1871, a son of Daniel W. and Mary (Lavery) Getchell. His father was born at Machias, Maine. His mother was six months of age when her parents left their old home in Southern Ireland and emigrated to the United States. She was reared and educated in the State of New York and was a young woman when, in 1853, her parents became pioneer settlers at old St. Anthony, which was then a small frontier town with only slight promise of becoming a great metropolis. Mr. Getchell's paternal grandfather, Joseph Getchell, was likewise one of the territorial pioneers of Minnesota, establishing his home in the Northwest in 1854. After coming here he invested his entire fortune in timber land. A few months after his arrival in the territory he contracted a severe cold and was taken away by death at the age of forty-eight years. He was a thorough and far-sighted business man, and made investments in Minnesota which, had his life been spared, would undoubtedly in time have brought a large fortune. After his death unfair advantage was taken of the business inexperience of his widow and children, with the result that nearly all the property he had purchased was lost to the family. His widow, Mary, lived to the venerable age of eighty-four years.

Daniel W. Getchell was still young when he came to Minneapolis, and had the somewhat meager advantages of the pioneer schools. At the age of sixteen he left home and school to enroll himself among the young soldiers of the Union in the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in a famous command, the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, and made a record as a faithful and valiant soldier in many engagements and campaigns. During the Indian outbreak in Minnesota he served about a year as a member of Hatch's Battalion. After the war he was employed as a stationary engineer for some time, and from 1880 until 1914 was a janitor of the Minneapolis Public Schools, having been for many years connected in that capacity with the Webster School. He finally resigned and is now living retired, both he and his wife being among the honored pioneer citizens of Minneapolis. They were the parents of five sons and seven daughters, of whom two sons and five daughters are living: Mrs. William Crocker, of Seattle, Washington; John E., a salesman with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; P. B.; Mrs. Thomas Todd, of San Francisco, California; Mrs. Louis Hildebrand, Mrs. Frank J. Wells, and Mrs. Alfred A. Brault, all of Minneapolis, in which city the children were born and reared.

P. B. Getchell acquired his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis. After two years in high school he was taken into the grain commission firm of G. W. Van Dusen & Company as office boy. Alert of mind and ambitious, he quickly gained knowledge by observation and practice, and was promoted to bookkeeper, and also became inspector in the service of this well known firm, with which he was connected for thirteen years. Following that he was for three years a salesman for the Spencer Grain Company and then for a similar time was manager of the cash grain department of the firm of Woodward & Company.

With this broad and varied experience, Mr. Getchell embarked in the commission business independently. He formed a partnership with A. G. Tanton and F. C. Lydiard, under the name Getchell-Tanton Company. This firm has built up a substantial and prosperous commission business, and fair and honorable methods and progressive policies have given the company a high reputation all over the Northwest. Mr. Tanton is president, Mr. Getchell vice president and Mr. Lydiard secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Getchell's business interests and civic and social relations have a broad range. He is vice president of the Hoppenrath Cigar Company, engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar business in Minneapolis. He is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and as a company the Getchell-Tanton concern is identified with the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association. In politics he is an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the republican party, and for a long term of years was active in politics both in Minneapolis and in the state. In November, 1910, he was elected alderman from the Tenth Ward, and his efficient and constructive work in the municipal government was given popular approval by his reelection in 1914. He has a wide circle of friends in business and social circles and is identified with the following organizations: Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen of America, Minneapolis Athletic Club, North Side Commercial Club, Tenth Ward Commercial Club, Camden Commercial Club, Camden Athletic Club and the Penn Commercial Club. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church of the Ascension.

September 26, 1894, Mr. Getchell married Miss Ida Wolsfield of Minneapolis. Mrs. Getchell was born at River Falls, Pierce County, Wisconsin, attended the State Normal School there and later was a student in the German Catholic School of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Getchell have three children: Grace Catharine, Verna Agnes and Francis Benjamin.

George C. Paulson. The honor paid George C. Paulson by the citizens of Chippewa County in 1914 in his election to the office of county treasurer was one well bestowed in recognition of his standing as a man of the community and one who has for upwards of twenty years been known to the county as an energetic farmer and business man.

George C. Paulson was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1874, and has lived in the State of Minnesota since 1896. His parents were Colburn and Christina Paulson. His father was a native of Norway and came to Wisconsin in 1850 and died in 1876. He was one of the early homesteaders in Wisconsin, and quite a successful man. Politically he was identified with the republican party and his church was the Lutheran. His wife had come to Wisconsin in 1852 and she died in that state in 1893. To their marriage were born ten children, eight of whom are living: Holgrim, Belle, Paul, Amos, Ole, Emma, Nellie and George C. The daughters married successful farmers.

George C. Paulson received his early training in the common schools of Wisconsin, and when still a youth took up farming, and after coming to Minnesota was also employed in the Government service and in all his ventures, whether as a farmer, merchant, or public official, has been exceptionally able and trustworthy. Politically he is a progressive republican and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Paulson was married in 1897 to Berthena Pederson. Mrs. Paulson belongs to a prominent fam-

ily of farmers living about Montevideo. To this union were born seven children: Clark, aged sixteen, and now in high school; Oscar, aged fourteen; Mabel, aged twelve; Melvin, aged nine; Floyd, aged seven; Earl, aged four, and Verdi.

Emil Slawik. Until his death on November 9, 1914, Emil Slawik was president of the Slawik Fur Company, one of the leading concerns of the kind in St. Paul and the Northwest. His own ability and forceful enterprise had brought about his rise from humble circumstances to a conspicuous position and influential prominence in business affairs. He came to America with training and skill in the trade of furrier, and by years of faithful industry and sound business judgment had reached an independent position in St. Paul business affairs a number of years before his death.

Emil Slawik was born in Oberschlesien, Germany, April 6, 1857, a son of Jacob and Mary (Lamla) Slawik, who spent all their lives in Germany. He grew up on his father's farm and in addition to acquiring substantial education was apprenticed to and learned the trade of furrier. In 1880 Emil Slawik came to America, was located for a time in the City of Chicago, later at Reading, Michigan, where he worked at his trade three years, and from that time until his death was continuously identified by business and residence with St. Paul. For nineteen years he was foreman of the fur manufacturing department for the Lanpher-Skinner Company, and in that employment laid the basis of his own independent business career. In 1900 he engaged independently in business, and from a small but substantial part developed the Slawik Fur Company with a trade extending over several states, and everywhere recognized as a high grade, reliable concern. He was the founder and continued as president of the company until his death.

January 9, 1886, Mr. Slawik married Miss Anna R. Bodley. She was born in England, a daughter of George and Susanna Bodley, who in the early '80s settled at Farmington, Minnesota, and the other children in that family were: Adelaid, deceased; Julia, deceased; Albert; Caleb; and Arthur G. Mr. Bodley was a farmer in England and continued the same occupation in Minnesota until he retired to live with his son Albert in St. Paul, where he died February 22, 1915. Mrs. Bodley died in Minnesota March 16, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Slawik became the parents of three children: Victoria F., Albert and Harold.

The late Mr. Slawik was a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club and the Kriegenbund Association, and politically was a republican. His home was a handsome residence at 1730 Marshall Avenue. His genial and democratic manner won him many friends among his business associates, and during thirty years of residence in St. Paul he won honorable prosperity and was always a public spirited citizen. He had both the ability and energy which enabled him to carry out extensive plans, and he was the type of citizen whose name deserves to be well remembered in St. Paul.

Frank H. Peavey. It is not the exaggeration of rhetoric but the serious judgment of men competent to measure such achievements, that no one man developed and controlled greater interests and a more extensive organization in the western grain trade than the late Frank H. Peavey of Minneapolis. Though his life was not long, and death called him at the age of fifty-one, when his enormous business interests seemed at their climax, his career was crowded with achievements, and may well prove a source of inspiration to every Minnesota boy. Energy, enterprise, pluck and persistence crowned with success, long before its autumn, a life that began almost in penury. A more brilliant example of what can be accomplished through native ability and boundless industry is hardly to be found in the state.

Frank H. Peavey was born at Eastport, Maine, January 20, 1850, and his death occurred in Chicago December 30, 1901. He was a son of Albert D. and Mary (Drew) Peavey, also natives of New England. The father was a lumber and shipping merchant of fine business capacity and great force of character. The son was reared in his native town to the age of fifteen. Then his father died and he became almost the sole dependence of the mother.

The youth, though but an immature boy, at once entered upon the high and holy duty before him with ardor, and from then to the end of his life he was never idle. He was constantly on the lookout for opportunities for advancement, and as he grew older they came to him in satisfactory numbers and value. The great Northwest attracted him. He located first in Chicago, where he became a bookkeeper in the Northwestern Bank. Two years later, in 1867, he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and entered the employ of H. D. Booge & Company. By this change of location Mr. Peavey found an open way to success. He made friends on every hand, and steady progress in advancement. Half his earnings were sent back regularly to his mother, to whom his first duty was always paid. In a short time he became a partner in an agricultural implement business, and in 1871 brought his mother and the other members of the family to Sioux City and set up a home. Twice his business property was destroyed by fire, but he continued his work with intensified energy and determination.

In time, Mr. Peavey became interested in the grain trade, then in its infancy, in the Northwest, both in volume and method. But this far-seeing man divined its possibilities and confidently embarked in it with all his resources. At the age of 23 or in 1873, he was the owner and manager of an old-style "blind horse" elevator, with a capacity of 6,000 bushels, in Sioux City. The next year he secured control of four small elevators on the old Dakota & Southern Railroad, and began to buy grain for the first elevator built in Duluth, which had just been completed. A little later he brought into his business and under his management the elevators on what was then known as the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad (now the "Omaha"), and his operations in grain grew rapidly.

At this point in his history the Minneapolis flour mills were also extending their business rapidly, and in 1875 he began business in the Flour City, becoming connected with the Minneapolis Millers' Association, for which he bought grain as long as it continued to operate. By 1878 he had control of elevators at all points on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad in South Dakota, and four years later his operations took in the whole "Omaha" road southwest of Minneapolis. The same year, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce having been organized and the grain business here placed on a firm financial basis, he opened his first offices in this city.

Mr. Peavey, however, continued to maintain his mother's home in Sioux City, and to the end of his life he considered it very much his own home, although in 1884 he established one for himself and family in Minneapolis. From that time on he took a very prominent part in building up the grain market of this city. In 1884 he extended his operations to all points on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and thus became one of the leading operators in the most rapidly expanding grain trade in the world. In fact, at the time of his death, through his large system of elevators, he owned and operated the most extensive grain business known in human history.

In 1889, the arms of this great business genius, like those of fabled Briareus, were reaching out far and wide. He built a great elevator at Portland, Oregon, and added to it some thirty subsidiary houses in the rural districts along the lines of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company in Oregon and Washington. This was the first large terminal elevator on the Pacific Coast. During the next year he built the Union Pacific elevator in Kansas City, extended his operations to the lines of the Union Pacific and leased a terminal elevator at Omaha. In 1893 he took in points on the Northern Pacific. The next year he built the Republic at Minneapolis, and in 1897 acquired the Belt Line elevator at West Superior, Wisconsin. In 1898 the Peavey elevators at South Chicago were built, and in 1899 the Peavey Terminal house at Duluth and the big elevator at Council Bluffs were erected. Within the same year Mr. Peavey's operations were extended to a part of the Great Northern Railway System.

Mr. Peavey was a very careful and exhaustive student of his work and omitted no effort necessary on his part to guard his interests. When he contemplated erecting the Duluth Terminal elevator he sent a special representative to Europe to investigate the concrete storage system in vogue on that continent, and as a result determined to adapt the system to the needs of grain handling in this country. An experimental concrete bin was built at one of the elevators in Minneapolis, and after being tested several months, was found to be entirely satisfactory. The concrete system was then adopted in the construction of the Duluth Terminal, and it became the first great concrete grain elevator built in this country.

In 1900 the Peavey Steamship Company was organized and four large grain carriers were built to operate on the Great Lakes. This was Mr. Peavey's last new enterprise.

He died suddenly December 30, 1901. He had been in the Northwest thirty-six years, but in that period he built up the enormous grain trade herein briefly detailed, established the highest credit for himself and his enterprises, and acquired a large fortune. His operations entered at Minneapolis, touched the Great Lakes at Chicago and Duluth, extended far into the Southwest beyond Kansas City and Omaha, and reached to the Pacific Northwest.

After Mr. Peavey's death the business built up by him was continued under the management of his son, George W. Peavey (now deceased) and his sons-in-law, Frank T. Heffelfinger and Frederick B. Wells, who were associated with him before his death.

Although engrossed with his personal affairs Mr. Peavey never neglected the interests of his community. He was interested in the cause of public education and served on the city school board in 1895, but never held any other public office. In his political relations he was cordially attached to the republican party; but he was always independent in political thought and action, and was liberal in his views in all things. In religious belief he was a Universalist and he made his faith practical in good work for his own and all other denominations. In the language of the old Latin poet, Terence, "He was a man and nothing that was human was foreign to him." By his radiant example and through the expression of his real feelings he taught men everywhere that fellowship and confidence was a heritage for all alike, and that by working together good would come to all.

September 19, 1872, Mr. Peavey was married to Miss Mary Dibble Wright. His substance had been wasted by fire the year before and his business was at a standstill, but this discouraging circumstance did not delay the marriage, nor cause either the husband or wife to doubt the future. To their union, which was always congenial and felicitous, were born three children, their daughters, Mrs. Frank T. Heffelfinger and Mrs. Frederick B. Wells, and their son, George W. Peavey.

SAMUEL C. PATTRIDGE. During a career of nearly twenty years of practice in Minnesota, Samuel C. Pattridge has gained the distinctions of a representative lawyer and on a number of occasions has been honored with positions of responsibility and trust. Most of his education and all his professional advancement have been won as a result of individual efforts, and he now has a front rank in a learned profession and is serving with honor and usefulness in the office of county attorney of Fillmore County.

Samuel C. Pattridge was born in Olmsted County, Minnesota, April 12, 1872, a son of Curtis A. and Delilah (Carr) Pattridge. His father was born in Vermont in 1833 a son of Abel Pattridge, who was a native of the same state and by trade a shinglemaker. After the grandfather's death his family all came out to Minnesota. Curtis A. Pattridge who died October 31, 1892, came out to Minnesota in 1855, was a pioneer and pre-empted a 160 acres from the Government. That land is still owned by his descendants. Although he came to this state with nothing, he died a successful man. In the days of the California gold excitement he went West and remained there several years, returning to Minnesota by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Curtis A. Pattridge was affiliated with the Masonic order for many years, and in politics was independent. His wife, who was born in Vermont in 1833, is still living. They were married in their native state in 1866. Mrs. Pattridge was a daughter of Samuel Carr of Vermont. There were four children, and three are now living: George, now deceased, was a farmer; Vira, unmarried, is head bookkeeper with the house of Hackett-Gates Hardware Company at St. Paul; Samuel C. and May, wife of Clarence Denny, a farmer at Pleasant Grove, Minnesota.

Samuel C. Pattridge was educated in the graded schools of Pleasant Grove, and for two years in early life taught school. In 1893 he entered the University of Minnesota, pursued the course of law and was graduated in 1895. His first location was at Graceville, where he remained one year, was for

about the same time located at Stewartville, and in the fall of 1897 came to Spring Valley, where he has gained his best success as a lawyer. At Graceville and Stewartville he was associated in practice with A. M. Brand, and at Spring Valley was for eight years a partner of C. D. Allen. He is now alone, and has a large and profitable clientage.

On September 23, 1902, at Spring Valley Mr. Pattridge married Myrtle Henderson. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having served as secretary of his lodge for eight years, and with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has long been one of the leaders in the republican party in Fillmore County, served as city attorney of Spring Valley eight years, for six years was municipal judge and in 1912 was elected to his present office as county attorney. In 1914 Mr. Pattridge was unopposed for the nomination. Through his profession he has acquired some extensive interests, particularly a fine farm of 325 acres located at Spring Valley. He takes much pride in equipping and keeping this place up to model standards, and raises high grade hogs and cattle.

Capt. Joseph Sellwood. By common consent throughout the mining districts of northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota the late Capt. Joseph Sellwood was regarded as pre-eminent in his ability as a mine operator, and in power of intellect and will and force of character was one of the strongest men of his time. He was a leader of men and an executive in large industrial affairs, and his own fortune and the success of the enterprises with which he was connected were built up on this quality of leadership and personal efficiency. The City of Duluth in particular, which had been his home for over a quarter of a century, lost much in the death of Captain Sellwood, who was known there not only as a mine operator and banker, but as a philanthropist, public-spirited citizen, loyal friend and courteous gentleman. In order to appreciate and measure the scope of his later accomplishments, it should not be forgotten that at the age of thirteen he was laboring far underground in a Cornish copper mine, and was the son of a Cornish miner. Little opportunity for schooling was afforded when upon his boyhood shoulders fell the responsibility of caring for the family, but experience is a thorough, if hard teacher, and Joseph Sellwood was an apt pupil. In later years when, through his own unaided efforts, he had changed the whole scheme of his life and found every path of opportunity and culture open to him, he recalled that laborious, discouraging period as one of discipline, believing that therefrom came the physical endurance, the mental fortitude and the steadying control which afterward brought him to fortune and prominence.

Joseph Sellwood was born at Cornwall, England, December 5, 1846, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Carter) Sellwood. Educated in a public school at Cornwall, at the age of thirteen years he took his place among the miners, digging copper ore and tin, and was a mine worker until his emigration to America at the age of nineteen years. After less than three months employment in the Mount Hope iron mine, in New Jersey, in August, 1865, he came to Michigan and entered the old Ogemaw mine, now a part of the Maas mine in Ontonagon County. Until August 1, 1870, his home was in the copper country, most of the last year at Calumet. Then came a transfer of his sphere of action from the copper mines to the iron range, a step that entirely altered his whole future career. In 1870 Mr. Sellwood was employed by the old New York Mining Company, operating at Ishpeming, on the Marquette Range, and labored for a time as an ordinary miner, but soon began to assume small contracts for taking out ore. His first ventures were on a modest scale, but within a few years he was handling contracts for the entire output of mines, beginning with a part of the old New York mine and continuing until his contracts embraced most of the mining of the New York and Cleveland mines, these properties being controlled by Samuel J. Tilden and the Cleveland Iron Company, the Cleveland mine now being operated by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company.

In 1884 the firm of Mather, Morse & Company, in which the chief interests were those of Samuel Mather, J. C. Morse and James Pickands, sent Mr. Sellwood to open the Colby mine, the first on the new range, located on the present site of the Town of Bessemer. Mr. Sellwood had a fourth interest in the property which at that time included the present Colby mine operated by Corrigan, McKinney & Company, and a part of the Tilden, now controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. In the same year that brought him to the Gogebic Range, Mr. Sellwood opened the Brotherton Mining Company, becoming president and securing a one-fourth interest therein, and this ownership continued until the sale of the property to the Lackawanna Steel Company, which also bought the Sunday Lake mine adjoining. The latter had been abandoned as an unprofitable venture, but Mr. Sellwood obtained a lease of the property, brought it under the same control as the Brotherton, and the property is still being operated.

Captain Sellwood came to Duluth in 1888 and opened the Chandler mines at Ely on the Vermilion Range, and four years later took charge of an undertaking to explore properties for the Minnesota Iron Company, of which he was made vice president, gathering all properties under one control. In addition to this he was closely identified with the development of the Menominee, Gogebic, Mesaba and the Baraboo iron district. Captain Sellwood was in charge of all mines of the American Steel and Wire Company in the Lake Superior district from 1898 to 1902, but when the American Steel Corporation was formed left the former concern to pick up properties on the Mesaba range for himself and the independent interests with which he was associated. Besides a number of forties obtained for himself and independent companies, he acquired control of the Longyear, Leetonia, Croxton, La Rue, Cyprus, Adriatic, Pearce, Morrow and Cass mines. Of these the Longyear and Leetonia were taken over by the Interstate Iron Company, the mining organization of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, the Croxton and La Rue went to the Cherry Valley Iron Company, and later to the Pittsburgh Iron Ore Company, and the Pearce was obtained by the Meridian Iron Company, of which O. B. Warren was the mining manager. Equal interests were held by Pickands, Mather & Company and Captain Sellwood in the Cyprus and Adriatic. Captain Sellwood also was prevailed upon to take charge of the mines of the International Harvester Company, the Hawkins and Agnew, on

James B. Fellwood

the Mesaba Range, and the Illinois in Wisconsin. He reserved, however, the right to look after his own interests, to whatever extent they might require, and something of the character of the man is shown in this frank understanding regarding the division of his interests. For years he visited these properties regularly, going about the range in all conditions of weather. Captain Sellwood made a life study of mining; it was his means of livelihood when in want, it was that upon which he founded and amassed his fortune, and it remained his hobby until the last.

A mining expert in speaking of Captain Sellwood's qualifications as a miner said: "He was by far the most able mining man in the Lake Superior district, if not in the United States. Even the few who considered themselves superior in mining ability will miss his good, conservative advice. It is a well known fact among mining men that had the Minnesota Mining Company followed Mr. Sellwood's advice, it would have owned the greater part of the Mesaba Range at pine-land prices."

At one time and another Captain Sellwood was interested in twelve mines and one steamship company. He was president of the City National Bank of Duluth, the Bank of Ely, the Bank of Two Harbors, the Cass Mining Company and of the Bradford Mining Company. He was vice president of the Cyprus Mining Company and of the Adriatic Mining Company, head of the firm of Joseph Sellwood & Company, Ishpeming, Michigan; president and director of the Leithhead (now Northern) Drug Company, and vice president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railway Company until 1898. Practically all of his mining interests were relinquished about the time he organized the City National Bank, of which he became president two years later, and was head of that institution up to his death. From the outset of his career in banking he gave the greater part of his time and attention to it. His business interests, aside from mining, became a large part of his daily responsibilities. A few years prior to his death he erected the stately Sellwood Building on the corner of Superior Street and Second Avenue, west, was a heavy investor in the ore-carrying lake trade, built the steamer Joe S. Morrow, naming it after his young grandson, and in his own honor, the Joseph Sellwood of the fleet of Mitchell & Company, was named.

Politically, Captain Sellwood was a stanch republican. Although adhering to a wholesome general mode of living, his most intimate acquaintances declare that he indulged a craving for hard work to such an extent that it probably deprived him of a longer life. He is said to have frequently put in eighteen-hour days, in the "early days," and his application to the work in hand in later years was hardly less assiduous. Captain Sellwood was abundantly endowed with admirable personal attributes, and numbered among his wide circle of friends were many who were attached to him not merely because they appreciated his personality and his many aggressive achievements, but also because they owed him much. Throwing intimate light on many traits of general munificence that endeared him to hundreds, a close personal friend said at the time of his death: "I believe any mention at this time of Captain Sellwood should include reference to his qualities of charity and generosity. He gave much to the poor; yet he never regarded himself as a philanthropist. He permitted many debtors, less successful than himself, to go their ways, unmolested; but this was not generally known. The Captain gave large sums to the church of which he was a member, as well as to other organizations, in the same unostentatious manner that he would make the rounds of many homes of the city's needy on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Days, leaving in his wake dinners for scores who might otherwise want for food. And because these actions were not paraded—because they were not accompanied by the strident strains of blaring band they were known only to a few. That was as Captain Sellwood would have had it. He was possessed of no false sense of modesty, but he performed acts of charity in a quiet, matter-of-fact manner, and wished little attention called to them."

A member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Captain Sellwood contributed much to its needs and was active in furthering its undertakings. He died, firm in the faith, February 25, 1914, and was laid to rest in Forest Hill Cemetery. His children living are: Richard M., Mrs. L. W. Leithhead and Mrs. C. E. Mershon.

It may not be inappropriate to close this all too brief review of the life of one of Duluth's most prominent and helpful citizens with an editorial taken from the Duluth News-Tribune, of the date February 25, 1914, which said: "A man must be judged by the public by his works, his accomplishments, what he has done. His intimates have other measures, for all men are two men, but to the mass of his fellow-beings the only side seen is that which shows itself in works. Joseph Sellwood had no reason to shun either judgment. The man who at nine years was holding the drill for a miner in the Cornish mines and at sixty-seven was himself the owner of mines and banks, of great buildings and varied business interests, commands at least respect by force of his accomplishments. From this beginning, with no help at any stage of his life but what he compelled by merit; with no favor that he did not earn in advance, Mr. Sellwood made himself one of the wealthiest, most prominent and influential men of the Michigan-Minnesota mining region. A big man physically, with a will of iron, never admitting fatigue, he drove himself relentlessly. He always delivered all that was expected of him and more. He never failed to do what he undertook. He never disappointed those who depended upon his efforts. He came up through all the stages of mining by successive conquests. This is the man the public knows. The man who succeeded by sheer force of muscle, will, and inborn intelligence. The rough miner who became the gentlemanly banker and capitalist, but without pretense, without gloss, without softness, always simple and genuine. He simply wore off the roughness that hid the diamond. His intimates, his close friends and business associates, knew the other Joseph Sellwood, of whom the public only guessed, the man whose loyalty never swerved, who was never scared, and whose friendship, like his fatherhood, had a vast wealth of tenderness, of sympathy and kindliness.

"As a citizen, Duluth has known him to respect and admire him. His name was a synonym for all that was substantial and dependable. His loss to Duluth is great, and his loss to his friends will leave an unfillable gap. To his associates he was a bulwark of defense that never failed and in ag-

gressive action he had few equals. He was in fact a remarkable man; one of the best examples of what America's opportunities give to this world in the development of native ability. It did not seem that that massive frame could ever yield to disease, as it had never yielded to any physical task. But he has gone, and who shall doubt that such a life was but a preparation for a greater, or believe that it has indeed ended here?"

Such a career, recalls the words of a philosopher, with suggestive application to the life of Captain Sellwood: "Do not believe that all greatness and heroism are in the past. Learn to discover princes, prophets, heroes and saints among the people about you. Be assured they are there."

Forrest Edward Langworthy. Prominent in the journalistic field of Southeastern Minnesota is found Forrest Edward Langworthy, whose entire life has been devoted to newspaper work, and who for many years has been editor and publisher of the Mercury-Vidette, at Spring Valley. A man of excellent abilities, both as a writer and in a business way, he has made a success of his activities and achieved a substantial reputation among the members of the craft.

Mr. Langworthy was born at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, February 17, 1861, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Sarah M. (Clemens) Langworthy. The father was born in Ohio, January 22, 1822, and lived in his native state until he was twelve years of age, at which time he was taken by his parents to Illinois, the family settling on a farm. When he attained manhood, in 1846, he removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and established himself in business as the proprietor of a store, thus continuing until 1856, which year saw his arrival in Fillmore County. At that time he located at Chatfield, where he was connected with the banking firm of Langworthy, O'Farrell & Company for two years. In 1858 he moved to Mower County, and at once became actively identified with political affairs, so that in the fall of 1859 he was sent as representative to the State Legislature from that county. He was later appointed route agent for the railway mail service and moved to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for four years, and in 1880 he and his son established the Mercury at Grand Meadow, Minnesota. This newspaper was subsequently moved to Austin, Minnesota, and then to Spring Valley, where Mr. Langworthy continued to be connected with its operation until his death, January 21, 1907. Mrs. Langworthy survived him several years, passing away in 1910. They were married in 1849, and she was born in Vermont, belonging to the same family which gave to the world the famous American humorist, Mark Twain. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy: Emma C., who became the wife of D. L. Tanner, of Mower County, and Forrest Edward, of this review.

The public schools and the LaCrosse High School furnished Forrest Edward Langworthy with his educational training, and at the time of his graduation from the latter school he became associated with his father in the printing business, in connection with the establishment of the Mercury. He accompanied this paper to Austin, and later to Spring Valley, and during the entire time of its existence has been steadily working for its success. In 1903 Mr. Langworthy purchased the Vidette, with which it has been combined, and the paper is now known as the Mercury-Vidette. Mr. Langworthy is a republican, but through the columns of his newspaper has attempted to present all matters in a fair and impartial way. The support of both subscribers and advertisers is being given him, and at the present time his weekly has a circulation of 1,600 and is considered by merchants an excellent advertising medium. In connection with his printing plant, Mr. Langworthy has a job office, where he does the finest class of work. He is well known in this part of the state, and has many friends both in and out of the ranks of journalism. He has not sought public office for himself, but has at all times been an earnest and conscientious citizen, using the columns of his paper frequently in supporting movements which have made for betterment and progress. With his family he attends the Congregational Church.

Mr. Langworthy was married December 21, 1885, to Miss Blanche E. Beers, and to this union there have been born three children: Rev. Earl Ray, born in 1886, a minister of the Free Methodist Church; Elmer DeLoss, born in 1888, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, having finished his course in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in 1910; and Glenn Franklin, born in 1895, who is in the office with his father.

Herman R. Russell, M. D. With residence and professional headquarters at Stewartville, Doctor Russell is one of the honored physicians and surgeons who are upholding the prestige and best ethics of the profession in his native county of Olmsted, and he is a scion of an honored pioneer family of Minnesota. His devotion to his chosen calling is such that he subordinates all other interests to its demands and he controls a large and representative practice, the exigencies of which leave him but little leisure.

Doctor Russell was born in the village of Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County, Minnesota, on the 10th of June, 1871, and is a son of Charles W. and Martha L. (Lovelace) Russell, who now reside in Stewartville, both being natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Charles W. Russell is a son of Richard S. Russell, who was born in London, England, and who came to the United States as a lad of sixteen years. He became a resident of Pennsylvania, where his marriage was solemnized and where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1859, when he came with his family to Minnesota, which had been admitted to statehood in the preceding year. He settled in Olmsted county and the closing years of his life were passed in the village of Pleasant Grove, after his retirement from active farming operations. Mrs. Martha L. (Lovelace) Russell is a daughter of Harmon A. Lovelace, who was born in Pennsylvania and who finally immigrated from the old Keystone State to Minnesota. He took up government land in Lyon County, where he instituted the development of a farm, and he continued to reside on his old homestead until his death, having been one of the honored pioneers of the county mentioned.

Charles W. Russell, father of the doctor, who is the only child, was about sixteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, and at the age of eighteen years he tendered his aid in defense of the Union, the integrity of which was menaced by armed rebellion on the part of the southern states. He enlisted in Company H, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and

he served during the entire course of the Civil war, as well as for some time after its close, his military career having covered a period of nearly five years Shortly after his enlistment he was appointed assistant paymaster, under Paymaster General Brown, at St. Louis, Missouri, and service on such detail work compassed much of his long period of loyal activity in connection with the war. He participated in a number of minor engagements, principally in Florida, about the time of the close of the war, and he perpetuates the more gracious memories of his army life through his active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the termination of his long and earnest service in behalf of the Union Mr. Russell returned to his home, and finally he opened a modest general merchandise store at Pleasant Grove, Olmsted County, where also he held the position of postmaster for a number of years. He then removed to Stewartville, where he was engaged in the grain business for five years, since which time he has been a valued an honored attache of the First State Bank of Stewartville. He is well known in the county that has long represented his home and his sterling character has given him secure place in popular confidence and esteem. In a basic way he gives his support to the democratic party, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude and is not constrained by strict partisan lines. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is past master of the lodge at Pleasant Grove, besides having served as its treasurer.

Doctor Russell depended upon his own resources in acquiring his higher academic training and professional education. His earlier discipline was that afforded in the public schools of Olmsted County, and later he attended for four months the high school at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He finally began the study of medicine under effective private preceptorship, and he first entered medical college in September, 1895, having devoted some time to practice before his formal graduation. In the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of the University of Illinois, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, and with the well earned degree of doctor of medicine. After his graduation the doctor established himself in active general practice at Stewartville, and within the past few years, it is but consistent to say, probably no physician in similar practice in the county has controlled a larger or more important professional business, the demands upon Doctor Russell's time and attention being really greater than he can meet. He continues a close and appreciative student and avails himself of the best of standard and periodical literature pertaining to medical and surgical science, besides which he profits duly from his active membership in the Olmsted County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Russell has had no ambition to enter the turbulent stream of so-called practical politics but gives his allegiance to the democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the City of Chicago and the Osman Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the City of St. Paul.

On the 10th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Russell to Miss Hanna L. Manion, of Eyota, Olmsted County, and they have two children, Patrice and Charles Owen, both of whom are attending the public schools of Stewartville.

James Iverson. The late James Iverson, who died February 6, 1913, was a resident of Minneapolis more than forty years. He deserves to be remembered as a quiet, unassuming, hardworking man, who prospered in his business and strove with all his energy to effect proper position for his family. His home, where his widow and some of the children now reside, was at 3309 Aldrich Avenue, South.

James Iverson was born in Denmark March 29, 1833, and was nearly eighty years of age when death called him. He had only a meager education in the schools of his native country and came to America at about the age of twenty-one. For a number of years he followed his trade as blacksmith in the southern part of Wisconsin, in Racine County, and in 1871 moved to Minneapolis, and established a carriage shop on First Street and Second Avenue, North. That was his place of business for more than thirty years, and he finally retired from active affairs about 1905.

Mr. Iverson was a member of the Masonic order and attended the Free Methodist Church. He was married in Racine County, Wisconsin, May 4, 1858, to Hannah Schnitzmeyer, who is still living. The one son is Fred Iverson, teller in the First and Security National Bank of Minneapolis, and the father of two children, Grace and Wilbur. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Emma M. McKean, a widow, whose husband was in the insurance business, and she has two children, Leslie and Genevieve. Mrs. A. Bannister, the third daughter, whose husband is employed with the Soo Railway, has three children, Russell, Louise and James.

Otto S. Langum. During more than a quarter of a century of public service in Minneapolis Mr. Langum has entrenched himself firmly in popular confidence and esteem, and this was shown in an emphatic way in November, 1914, when he was reelected sheriff of Hennepin County by a large and significant majority. His advancement in life has been the result of his own integrity and worthy efforts, and he is one of the efficient and honored executive officers of the county which has represented his home from his youth and in which he is now entering upon his fourth consecutive term in the office of sheriff. Shortly before his last election the following pertinent statements appeared in one of the leading Minneapolis daily papers:

"Mr. Langum was elected sheriff as an honest and efficient man. The first quality he owes to his ancestry and early training, and the second to his intelligent experience in the office of sheriff and to his continuous service and close application to the duties of his position. He has deservedly won the office he holds, by working his way through all the subordinate positions in that office, and the position of chief of his department is only the just reward of his faithful and continuous service. In a large metropolitan county like Hennepin, the office of sheriff is of paramount importance in insuring the smooth and effective operation of the business of the county and the courts. So far as the sheriff's office under Mr. Langum has been responsible for the public business and the performance of these duties directly delegated to his department, it has been administered in a fashion which causes him every possible assurance of continuing in the office he has held so successfully."

Mr. Langum was born in Norway, on the 10th of May, 1860, and has been a resident of Minneapolis from early youth. His parents were in modest circumstances and he early assumed personal responsibility as one of the world's workers. He was compelled to leave school after being graduated in the eighth grade and obtained a position as janitor in the old courthouse of Minneapolis a few weeks later. Mr. Langum was but seventeen years of age when assigned to the charge of the building. Concerning his career from this juncture forward the following statements have been written: "In those days the building was heated by wood stoves. Langum supplied the wood and later the coal. His regular rising hour was 4 o'clock in the morning. He had to build a score of fires, besides individually sweeping and scrubbing the whole building. After a few years of this work Langum was made a deputy sheriff, and for years he was the youngest deputy on the force, even as he became one of the most trusted. During his service he handled many of the most celebrated of Minneapolis' criminals. Langum was first elected sheriff in 1908, and he now has one of the most experienced and efficient force in the country. Many of the old guard of deputies still remain in the office. Others, who have been appointed since, have learned to respect and admire the sheriff and are authority for the statement that he never sends them where he wouldn't go himself. Single-handed, Langum captured two armed bandits who had robbed the Wayzata State Bank. He bade his deputies stay in the road outside while he went into the woods after the malfactors, whom he captured. During his administration gambling houses, blind pigs and other nefarious resorts at Lake Minnetonka have been diminished, and now only a few illegal liquor sellers preserve a stealthy existence."

Quotations from another newspaper article are likewise worthy of perpetuation, with but slight paraphrase, in this connection:

"In 1886 Mr. Langum was made a deputy sheriff of Hennepin County and was successful in running down many of the famous fugitives of that day. For ten years he served with increasing success in the office of the sheriff, and his continuous service and conscientious record for hard work gained to him appointment to the office of deputy county auditor. This position he filled successfully for the next four years, with the exception of the years 1898-9, when he was a member of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served in the Spanish-American war, his command being assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands. He was a member of the Minnesota National Guard for ten years of the time he was serving as deputy sheriff. On his return from the Spanish-American war Mr. Langum resumed his duties as chief deputy county auditor, and he completed his fourth year in that position. His record while in the office of the county auditor was above reproach and his success in that capacity was the result of continuous hard work and close application to his duties. His next position in the service of his county was that of deputy county treasurer, which incumbency he retained two years, 1901 and 1902. He here distinguished himself by his natural executive ability and by careful attention to the details of his work. At the expiration of his term in this office Mr. Langum was again enlisted in the service of the office of deputy sheriff, a position which he retained for six years.

"In 1908 the people of Hennepin County decided that this man, who had been sheriff in deed if not in name for more than eighteen years and in the public service for twenty-four years, should be given a chief instead of a subordinate position, and he was consequently elected sheriff of the county. The citizens have since contrived to keep him in this office, in which his administration has been most careful and effective and with the duties of which he has been associated during the major part of his adult life."

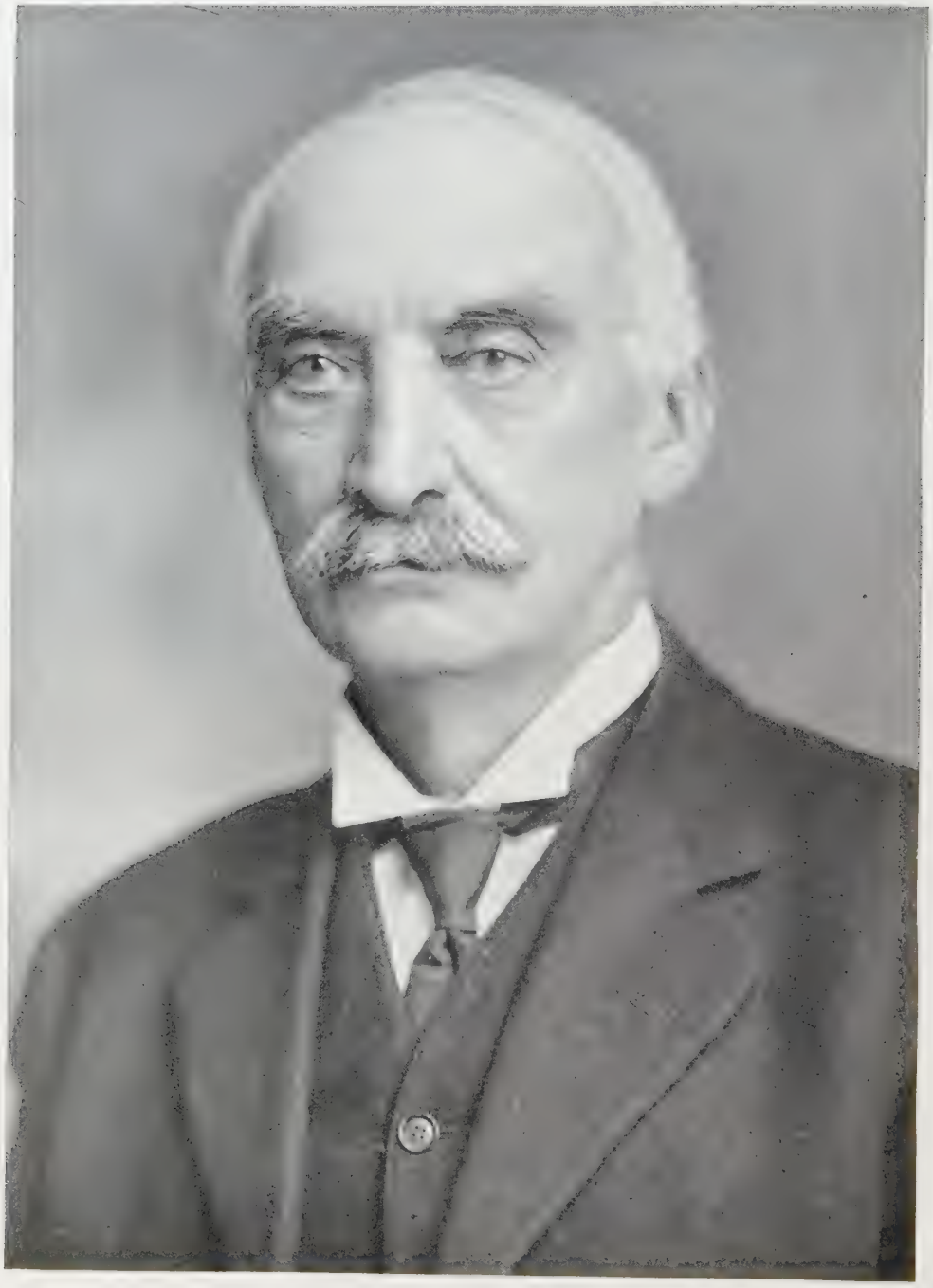
Of Sheriff Langum's assistants in the office of sheriff it may be noted that Joseph Schutta is assigned to criminal matters, John P. Wall is chief deputy, Nels Clausen is jailer, and Benjamin A. Ege is bookkeeper.

In the year 1888, in Minneapolis, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Langum to Miss Henrietta Lyford Trott.

Henry W. Buscho. At Wells in Faribault County one of the solid business enterprises is the large general store, conducted by Henry W. Buscho and S. A. Anderson. This is an enterprise which reflects the experience and thorough ability of the partners, and through this medium Henry W. Buscho in a little more than twenty years has advanced from the position of clerk to that of one of the most substantial merchants, bankers and citizens of the community.

Henry W. Buscho was born in Brush Creek Township, Faribault County, July 28, 1869. His family was one of the pioneers to locate in Faribault County. His father, G. J. Buscho, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1844, came to America when a boy in 1862, landing in New York City, and from there coming out to Wisconsin. He spent several years in the arduous labor of the pine woods, and in 1862 arrived in Minnesota, and was one of the first men to clear up and improve land in Brush Creek Township of Faribault County. Many years were spent as a farmer, and he is now living retired at Wells, enjoying the fruits of well-earned prosperity. G. J. Buscho married Miss Louisa Webber, a native of Indiana. Their children are: Henry W.; Tina, wife of William Bartell, a farmer in Waseca County; Edward, who lives on the homestead farm; Bertha, the wife of Rev. Fred Werner, a minister of the German Evangelical Association, and now living at Marshall, Minnesota; Sarah, deceased, whose husband is Ed Oehler, a farmer at Buffalo Lake, Minnesota; Ella, the deceased wife of Ed Werner, and she died in Dakota, where her husband is still a farmer; George, a clerk in his brother Henry's store; Fred, a truck gardener at Portland, Oregon; and Perry, who lives on the old homestead in Brush Creek Township.

Henry W. Buscho grew up as a farm boy in Brush Creek Township, attended the district schools there, later the Mankato Normal School, and in 1893 was prepared for his business career by a course in the Mankato Business College. In that year he became identified with merchandising in Wells as clerk for S. A. Anderson. In 1894 he bought a half interest in the store, and now for twenty years they have conducted a constantly growing business, and have the largest general store in Wells and surrounding country. Their business is situated on C Street, where they have a two-story building, 90x50



Loren Fletcher

feet, stocked with a complete line of general goods. Their trade comes from all the eastern section of Faribault County.

Besides his position as a merchant Mr. Buscho is also vice president of the Wells National Bank. He is active in both civic and social affairs, is a republican, served three years as city recorder and for the past twelve years has been a member of the school board, and one of the men responsible for the exceptional position occupied by Wells as an educational center. Mr. Buscho is affiliated with Wells Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; with Wells Chapter, R. A. M.; with Albert Lea Commandery, K. T.; and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1896 at Wells he married Miss Mary Korman.

Loren Fletcher. In a history of the great State of Minnesota it may well be said that not too often can recognition be taken of the character and services of such sterling pioneers and distinguished citizens as Hon. Loren Fletcher, who came to this commonwealth nearly sixty years ago, as a young man of energy and ambition, fully appreciative of the duties and responsibilities involved in every productive life. While through his own well directed endeavors along normal lines of enterprise he acquired a substantial fortune, his energies and influence were also in connection with the civic and industrial development and progress of Minnesota, which was not admitted to the Union until about two years after his arrival within its borders. With the passing years there came to Mr. Fletcher manifold and important business interests, but he proved equal to all emergencies, developed a splendid mastery of expedients and gained precedence as one of the representative men of affairs in the Minnesota metropolis. A man of integrity and honor, well disciplined in mind and judicial in his natural attitude to men and affairs, simple and unostentatious in his self-respecting and tolerant individuality, Mr. Fletcher could not fail to measure up most fully to the best standards of manhood. His eligibility for offices of public trust soon became recognized, as shown by his long and distinguished service as a member of the Minnesota Legislature and as representative of the state in the United States Congress. His was an important influence in civic and business affairs during the formative period of Minnesota history. No man ever received more tokens of her honor; no man was ever more faithful to his trusts. Now, venerable in years, he is held in unequivocal esteem in the great state which has long represented his home and in which he still passes the summer seasons, the winters customarily finding him pleasantly established in the national capital. Thus every publication that has to do with Minnesota, and especially with the City of Minneapolis, must, as a matter of consistency, give consideration to this gallant and venerable citizen.

Of a long line of sturdy New England ancestry, the lineage of Mr. Fletcher is more remotely traced back to English origin, and he himself is a native of the old Pine Tree State. He was born in Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Maine, on the 10th of April, 1831, and strong constitution, right living and right thinking have been the forces that have given to him, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, the wonderful mental and physical vigor that deny the number of decades that have marked his pathway of life. Capt. Levi Fletcher, his father, was a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Kennebec County, Maine, and his endeavors enabled him to achieve independence and prosperity, so that his four sons and two daughters were not denied excellent educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period. He acquired his title of captain through his service in the State Militia of Maine.

Loren Fletcher, the youngest of the four sons, early gained fellowship with the sturdy activities of the home farm in New England, and availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the village of Mount Vernon, after which came two years at Kent's Hill Seminary, an excellent institution in his home county. Thus was laid substantial foundation for the liberal education which he later acquired through self-discipline and through active association with men and affairs. Mr. Fletcher had in his youth a desire to learn a trade, but after a short experience of apprenticeship at the trade of stone-cutter, when he was about seventeen years of age, he found the edge of his desire along this line was appreciably dulled and became convinced that his tastes and inclinations lay more in the direction of merchandising. Accordingly he went to the City of Bangor, Maine, and was clerk in a boot and shoe store three years. Although his wages were scarcely more than nominal he gained valuable experience, and, being dominated by the characteristic New England spirit of thrift and economy, he carefully saved his earnings and finally determined to identify himself with the rapidly developing West, where was assurance of better opportunities for achieving success through individual effort. Going to Dubuque, Iowa, the prospects did not prove sufficiently inviting to cause him to tarry long, and he soon joined the tide of immigration that was moving into the Territory of Minnesota. The summer of 1856 found him in the Village of St. Anthony, the nucleus of the present metropolis of Minneapolis. Mr. Fletcher was at the time a young man of twenty-three years, and in his immigration to the West was accompanied by his bride, whom he had married shortly before departing from Maine. At St. Anthony Mr. Fletcher found temporary employment as a clerk in a pioneer mercantile establishment, and in the following year entered the employ of the late Dorilius Morrison, who was then carrying on an extensive lumber business. This association brought to Mr. Fletcher varied experiences, as at times he was in charge of lumber yards at Hastings and St. Peter and at other periods had supervision of the winter's cut of logs in the heavily timbered districts of the northern sections of the state, as well as of the driving of the logs down the river and the subsequent manufacturing of the same into lumber in the sawmills at St. Anthony's Falls. He continued to be thus engaged about three years, and in 1860 he purchased an interest in the modest dry goods store of Edward L. Allen, at St. Anthony. In the following year, however, this alliance was terminated and he associated himself with Charles M. Loring in the mercantile business and other lines of enterprise, Mr. Loring being today one of the best known and most highly esteemed pioneer citizens of Minneapolis. The new firm established a general store on the site of the old city hall, which is still standing, and in the early stages of their enterprise they gave attention chiefly to dealing in

lumbermen's supplies, the business being continued, with ever increasing success, at the original location for more than fifteen years. The energy and progressive ideas of the two interested principals led them into other fields of enterprise and their operations eventually had much bearing upon the development and upbuilding of Minneapolis and the state. They became dealers in pine lands, interested in lumbering operations, in the development and handling of agricultural lands, in contracting along varied lines, in the furnishing of Indian supplies, in the buying and selling of town and city lots, and finally in the manufacturing of flour. In the milling business the firm was for many years one of special prominence and influence. In this important field of enterprise, which has given to Minneapolis world-wide reputation, they were at first associated with the late William F. Cahill, and later they became the proprietors of the Galaxy mill and the Minnetonka mills. Messrs. Loring and Fletcher manifested great initiative and constructive ability in their various lines and became numbered among the most prominent factors in industrial and commercial activities in the Minnesota metropolis where each received well merited reward for years of earnest and honorable endeavor, for each became a man of substantial wealth. The partnership continued for more than forty years, with mutual profit and complete cordiality and unanimity, and it is a matter of gratification to both that they were thus associated while winning their way to large and worthy success, their intimate friendship remaining inviolable to the present day.

In the character and career of Mr. Fletcher compromise with principle for the sake of self-advancement has never been exhibited. Popular appreciation of his ability and loyalty has been pronounced and has enabled him to be of valuable assistance in directing the governmental policies of the state in which his interests have long been centered. The decade between 1873 and 1883 found him enrolled as a valued member of the lower house of the Minnesota Legislature, and served as speaker for three successive sessions—1881-83. His third election to this position was by unanimous vote. Mere partisanship was thus subordinated by the evident desire to honor a sterling and influential citizen who had been unswerving in his devotion to the interests of the state and its people and had been potent in the furtherance of wise legislation. Concerning Mr. Fletcher's service as a member of the Legislature it is not necessary to enter into details, for all this is a matter of record, redounds to his lasting credit, and guaranteed his subsequent promotion.

Through all his years as a private citizen and in official affairs Mr. Fletcher has been uncompromising in his allegiance to the cause of the republican party, with a clear estimate as to policies in governmental and economic affairs.

After an interim of several years of comparative inactivity in the domain of politics, the crowning honor of Mr. Fletcher's career in the service of his state came in his election to the United States Congress. He was chosen the first representative of the newly organized congressional district comprising Hennepin County and including the City of Minneapolis. He was first elected in 1892; in 1894 he was reelected by a largely increased majority, and by successive reelections continued his effective service in the National Legislature for five successive terms, during which he proved himself altogether worthy of the high preferment given him by the voters of his state. Mr. Fletcher was active and faithful in the deliberations on the floor of the House of Representatives and in those of the various committees to which he was assigned. Sincere and direct in this as in all other relations of life, he gained the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and while he made no claims to oratorical ability and no attempt to exploit his individuality on the floor of the House of Representatives, his mature judgment, his long legislative experience, and his broad grasp of the issues and problems considered in Congress, made him distinctly influential in general legislation. He was, moreover, universally recognized in Minnesota and in Washington as a most effective representative of his constituency, being tireless in working for all that benefited them, individually or collectively. He was also one whose loyalty and patriotism were not to be deflected by means of sophistry or compromise. Mr. Fletcher stood sponsor for the best ideals of American democracy, and his name will stand high on the roll of those who have best represented Minnesota in the Congress of the United States.

The year prior to his immigration to the West Mr. Fletcher wedded Miss Amerette J. Thomas. She likewise was born and reared in Maine, a daughter of the late Capt. John Thomas, a seafaring man of Bar Harbor, that state. The only child of this union was a daughter who died in girlhood, and the supreme loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Fletcher was that which came when death took away his loved and devoted wife, who was summoned to eternal rest in 1892. By her gentle and gracious personality she had gained the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her influence. Since the death of his wife Mr. Fletcher has maintained his winter residence in the City of Washington, the friend and confidant of many of the nation's representative men. But his abiding love for Minneapolis is shown in his passing the summer months there with residence in the Plaza Hotel. Here he delights to perpetuate the gracious memories and associations of past years and to recall the conditions and incidents of the pioneer days.

James S. Bell. Minneapolis has been called upon to mourn the loss of several of its most notable men in recent years, and probably none was closer to the heart of Minneapolis industry and exercised a greater controlling influence in purely business affairs than James S. Bell. Fortunately the record of his career from the standpoint of the milling industry has been carefully estimated and appreciated by one who knew both his business and personal activities in an article in "The Northwestern Miller," and that article is both the basis and substance of the following sketch for this history of Minnesota.

Probably in the entire history of the American milling industry, according to the judgment of this writer, no man ever made as great an impression upon the trade in such a comparatively short time as James S. Bell. He came to Minneapolis from Philadelphia about twenty-seven years before his death, and while his previous business experience had been with the handling of the product of the mill, his knowledge of milling itself was so limited

as to be almost negligible. In this brief period he became not only the active, directing head of a large establishment, but so great was his knowledge and so sound his judgment that he was able to advance the business scope of the company of which he was president beyond any bounds that even the imagination of his predecessors among the leaders of the industry could have conceived possible.

There have been great millers, but Mr. Bell was pre-eminently the great merchant miller. His predecessors and business associates, each one of them masters in their particular fields, and who, like the makers of the coral islands, built themselves into the structure which outlasts them, have all passed away. The last of the group of notable Minneapolis millers to be claimed by death was James S. Bell, thereby leaving vacant a leadership rare in its magnificient grasp of business and so beautiful in its relationship to his fellow workers that its record is unrivaled.

Mr. Bell's business genius developed and expanded with maturity. Transplanted from the conservative atmosphere of Philadelphia to the more exhilarating and less conventional business life of Minneapolis, when over forty years old, he seemed instantly to strike new roots into his adopted soil. He utilized his inheritance of past experience, not as a final conviction, as seeking to make his new surroundings conform to it, but wisely, as a guide to his further growth in mind as well as in material respects. Although in fundamental principles he remained unchanged, yet every year added to his life found him a greater and broader man, with a wiser comprehension of his relation to the world. His business grew enormously but never grew faster or more strongly than he did. Always he was ahead of it.

James Stroud Bell was born in Philadelphia June 30, 1847, and died at his home in Minneapolis April 5, 1915, in his sixty-eighth year. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Faust) Bell. Samuel Bell was a Philadelphia miller and in 1827 established in that city a flour commission house which for many years stood as one of the leading concerns of its kind on the Atlantic seaboard. Including James S. Bell, there have been five generations of the Bell family in America, and they came to this country from Scotland, and in later generations there was an important Quaker admixture.

James S. Bell's education so far as it depended on mere books, was obtained in the grammar schools of Philadelphia and its Central High School. In 1863, at the age of sixteen, he became a clerk in the establishment of W. & S. Bell, flour dealers, remaining for five years in this capacity. In 1868 he was made a partner in the firm of Samuel Bell & Sons, one of the oldest, largest and most highly respected flour houses in the eastern states. It was the agent at Philadelphia and New York for the Washburn-Crosby flour and thus Mr. Bell became thoroughly familiar with the brands of the concern and methods of selling its flour for twenty years before he removed to Minneapolis.

In 1888 the situation in regard to the great Washburn plant in Minneapolis was unusual in the opening it afforded for just the right kind of man. The mills were owned by the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mills Company, consisting of the heirs of Governor Washburn. Their daily capacity was 8,000 barrels, and for a number of years they had been leased to Washburn, Crosby & Company. John Crosby of this firm had died the year before and Mr. Dunwoody was in ill health and desired to withdraw temporarily from the cares of business. It became necessary, therefore, to dissolve and a new firm was contemplated to take over the operation of the plant. Mr. Bell through his close connection with Washburn, Crosby & Company as a member of the firm which represented it in Philadelphia and New York, became interested with others in the plan and in the late summer of 1888 the firm of Washburn, Martin & Company was formed. This continued for a year, when, on September 1, 1889, it was succeeded by the Washburn-Crosby Company. Mr. Bell became president.

Mr. Bell soon discovered that he had entered the milling business at a very critical and anxious time. Speculators had pushed the price of wheat far above an export basis and the export of flour had become a very important element in the operation of the Minneapolis mills. The year before Mr. Bell ceased to be a flour merchant and became a merchant miller, over forty per cent of the output of the Minneapolis mills had been shipped abroad, and indeed the flour export for that year reached high-water mark in relation to the out-turn.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Bell's advent in the milling business should have been coincident with the relative decline in the export flour trade, and the consequent compulsory intensive development of the domestic market, or, if we are to believe that the time and the man are providentially brought together, then his arrival on the scene of action at this critical period in the milling history of Minneapolis was more than a coincident, it was fore-ordained. For Mr. Bell's previous experience had given him a complete understanding of the merchandising side of milling in relation to the domestic markets rather than the foreign trade. He was not a practical miller in the operative sense, nor was he particularly and especially qualified to develop an export trade, but he was pre-eminently a master and a leader in the new line of effort which the mills of Minneapolis were destined to enter upon, the systematic cultivation and expansion of the home markets.

With the export flour trade soon to become less of a factor in the operation of the Minneapolis mills, and the necessity of securing a stronger hold upon domestic consumption confronting or about to confront the industry, only a miller with a real genius for marketing flour could have won success. In 1888 the situation became so serious with millers throughout the country on account of the high price at which wheat was held by the speculators, the consequent impossibility of selling flour abroad and the congestion of the domestic flour market, that on December 21 a meeting was held at Milwaukee to consider the state of the industry. An attempt grew out of this to regulate and reduce the output of the mills, which was temporarily successful to a degree. Nevertheless, the milling year which closed in August, 1889, was disastrous to many and unsatisfactory to all. It was at the conclusion of this term, as already stated, that the firm of Washburn, Martin & Company was dissolved and the Washburn-Crosby Company formed with Mr. Bell as its president.

During his initial year in the milling business Mr. Bell learned much of its pitfalls and discouragements, its anxieties and hazards, and no doubt there were moments when he would gladly have ex-

changed his new position for the old one in Philadelphia; but once having crossed the Rubicon, Mr. Bell was incapable of retreat. However, since the plants operated by his company were leased and not owned by it, there was always the possibility of change at the expiration of the time agreed upon, and consequently for nine years following the organization of the Washburn-Crosby Company there was unavoidably a suggestion of tentativeness in his connection with the property itself, although small doubt that, whatever became of the mills, Mr. Bell would remain a miller, either in Minneapolis or elsewhere.

Meanwhile the new company which took the original name of Washburn, Crosby & Company, merely changing it to corporate style, throve mightily. Its export trade became of comparatively less importance and its domestic field was cultivated to an extent and in a manner which showed the firm, consistent, indomitable policy which was back of it and based upon the character of its officers. Organization, splendid system, a fine spirit of co-operation, magnificent efficiency, indomitable enterprise, loyalty and the highest possible standard of business honor, firm rooted in principle; these and other attributes were manifested in its development. Inheriting worthy traditions, it perpetuated and built upon strong and firm foundations a structure of industrial activity that was notable and enduring.

So the busy and useful years passed by, and Mr. Bell grew with them to the stature of the greatest merchant miller of his time, but it was not until 1899 that the Washburn-Crosby Company began its more recent development, which has given it the largest milling capacity in the world, not leased but owned. In 1898 an attempt was made to form a flour trust, and one of the principal groups desired to be incorporated in the chain of mills was the Washburn Flouring Mills Company's plant, then leased by the Washburn-Crosby Company. This plan so far as the great mills at Minneapolis were concerned was frustrated when Mr. Dunwoody, in March, 1899, quietly purchased the Washburn mills and transferred them to the Washburn-Crosby Company. That was a critical time, and the future involved responsibilities as weighty as the achievements of the past had laid upon Mr. Bell and his associates. Both Mr. Dunwoody and Mr. Bell, had they yielded to their personal inclinations, might have withdrawn from active control of the business at that time, but their courage was equal to the demand upon it, and putting aside all considerations of personal ease, they embarked upon the greater development of their enterprise which the purchase of the plant involved, and in behalf of others, rather than themselves, they resolutely went forward.

Since that time until now Mr. Bell's place has been that of a leader. His grasp and comprehension of the difficult problems daily thrust upon him have been amazing. Present or absent, his hand has been upon the throttle, his finger upon the essential, vitalizing, inspiring spot whence came the impetus of an enormous and constantly growing industry. In no respect did he show greater genius than in his ability to create, build up and perfect a vital, effective and highly intelligent organization. He drew to his support lieutenants in every department who were notably able and competent, and he rewarded them with characteristic generosity, not only materially but with fine and discriminative appreciation of their work. In return he received their best service, their loyalty and a personal devotion and affection which was both sincere and profound.

When Mr. Bell came to Minneapolis in 1888 the daily capacity of the Washburn mills was 8,000 barrels. The present daily capacity of the mills owned by the Washburn-Crosby Company in Minneapolis is over twenty-seven thousand barrels, and the plant owned by the company in Buffalo, Louisville and in Great Falls and Kalispell, Montana, have a total capacity of 45,000 barrels daily, making it the greatest milling concern in the world.

More important than even this great material expression of his energy, was the influence upon his fellow man exerted by the character, the life and the example of James S. Bell. The organization he created and perfected is competent to carry on to even greater achievement the gigantic undertaking which these mills represent. It cannot fail to perpetuate the policy of its great leader, for it has the capacity, the spirit and the resources to do so; but while his example will have a continuous influence and his memory will be cherished and honored and be an inspiration to all who serve the great company, the loss of his personality, the bodily absence of the splendid captain to whom they went for counsel and incentive, will be beyond all possibility of repair.

Besides the presidency of the Washburn-Crosby Company Mr. Bell had many other affiliations with milling and financial affairs, including a place as vice president of the Minneapolis Trust Company and as a director in the Northwestern National Bank. He was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, the Chicago Club of Chicago and of the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club and the Minikahda Country Club. One of the palatial homes at Lake Minnetonka, known as Belford, located at Ferndale, was the residence of the family for the summer months. James S. Bell was married January 8, 1873, to Miss Sallie Montgomery Ford of Philadelphia, a daughter of Edwin Ford, a manufacturer. Mrs. Bell died June 19, 1905. On September 25, 1912, Mr. Bell was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Mrs. Mabel Sargent, who survives him. Mr. Bell is also survived by his only son, the child of his first wife, James Ford Bell, who is vice president and a director in the Washburn-Crosby Company, vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, and secretary of the Louisville Milling Company. He was married at Minneapolis December 10, 1902, to Miss Heffelfinger, daughter of Maj. C. B. Heffelfinger and Mary Ellen (Totten) Heffelfinger, a pioneer family of Minneapolis. To their marriage have been born four children: James Ford, Jr., Charles H., Samuel H. and Sally Louise.

The late Mr. Bell was more than a merchant miller; he was a great executive, a leader among men, and had that rare power of compelling and directing not only the forces of his own mind and character but of those of thousands of men who eagerly followed and did the things he pointed out to do. He possessed the valuable faculty of being able to inspire with enthusiasm the men under him. Another trait was brotherly kindness and sympathy, and it is known that Mr. Bell helped many struggling younger men to successful and influential positions in life.

The value of his rare personality, his clear per-

ception and his unerring judgment was not confined to the limits of his own business, broad as these limits were. Everything he touched responded quickly to his understanding capability. Those who came incidentally in contact with him immediately recognized his incisive effectiveness and his quick comprehension. It was a delight to do business with him and a pleasure to serve on boards or committees of which he was a member. While others hesitated and haggled over inconsequent trifles, he instinctively went direct to the essential issue and in a few words clarified it. He had little time to waste on past mistakes; wisely he preferred to look forward and provide against possible repetition of errors.

Socially, Mr. Bell was of a genial and hospitable nature. Exceedingly courteous and exceptionally punctilious in manner, he was a charming and agreeable companion, kindly and generous, with a great charity for the weaknesses of others, his friends were many and he was loyal to them. His standards of life were high and honorable, and although tolerant in his judgments of his fellow-men he never compromised his principles in order to gain an advantage. In all matters, the word of James S. Bell was amply sufficient.

It was not easy to gain his support for any measure; he was slow to make promises, but when his approval was given and his word passed, one did not hesitate to depend absolutely and implicitly upon his position; it was certain and assured.

The fine qualities of mind and heart which were his notable characteristics, combined with his wonderful business ability and marvelous comprehension of essentials, made him the ideal leader of a large undertaking. He was the one man of his period in the milling industry who might have welded the dominant forces of the trade into a great trust, had he been so disposed. Fortunately Mr. Bell's ambition did not run in this direction, and he was also wise enough to understand that by the time the industry had reached a point in its ruthless competition where a trust might have been possible, this form of corporate control was already nearing the period of governmental interference. He therefore contented himself with the development of his own business, without attempting to absorb that of others, and his remarkable success attests the sagacity of his judgment.

It is not derogatory to the repute of others to say that Mr. Bell was the greatest merchant miller in the world. Such is but a fair summary of his business record, and no one conversant with the facts will deny this distinction to him, for he certainly earned it. Not alone will his loss be felt in the industry wherein he achieved such an eminent position, but it will be even more keenly felt by those who enjoyed the privilege of his personal friendship and who came within the inspiring, uplifting and vivifying influence of his daily life.

North Star College, Warren, Minnesota, is one of the educational institutions for higher learning that is making rapid strides forward. The school, although non-sectarian, was organized in 1908 by the Swedish Lutheran people of the Red River Valley; and Warren was chosen as the location for the school, because of the very large Scandinavian population in all of the surrounding territory.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming the North Star College corporation are as follows:

Rev. E. O. Chelgren, Warren, Minnesota.
John P. Mattson, Warren, Minnesota.
John Lindberg, Warren, Minnesota.
Aug. Lundgren, Warren, Minnesota.
P. B. Malberg, Warren, Minnesota.
Aaron Johnson, Warrenton, Minnesota.
Nels Johnson, Warren, Minnesota.
L. M. Olson, Warren, Minnesota.
Nels E. Bystrom, Warren, Minnesota.
C. H. Lindberg, Warren, Minnesota.
John Westman, Warren, Minnesota.
John W. Johnson, Warren, Minnesota.
Alfred Johnson, Warrenton, Minnesota.
Kateket Peter Dalquist, Warrenton, Minnesota.
Evart Dagoberg, Warren, Minnesota.
John L. Dalquist, Warrenton, Minnesota.
E. Olson, Foldahl, Minnesota.

The college is controlled by a board of directors, seven in number, chosen from among members of the North Star College Corporation. The officers of the original board were Rev. E. O. Chelgren, president; August Lundgren, vice president; John P. Mattson, secretary; and L. M. Olson, treasurer.

During the summer of 1908, three teachers were called to organize and take charge of the work proposed. O. E. Abrahamson, A. M., was called as president of the school. C. E. Sjostrand, B. Com., was called as principal of the commercial department, and Miss Olga Hermanson was called to take charge of the music department.

During the summer of 1908 preparations were made for the opening of the school, which took place October 1 of the same year. On the upper floor of the Washington public school building the academic department and the commercial department carried on their work for two years. The music work was taken up in the basement of the Swedish Lutheran Church. During the first two years the school work was carried on in these quarters. The third year the public school had grown so that a part of the college work was crowded out of the Washington building. The academic, domestic science and musical work was carried on at College Hall, which had become the property of President O. E. Abrahamson.

During the first four years the attendance had grown so that new quarters had to be secured, especially since the public schools required all of the rooms in the Washington building. The officers of the college therefore bought the old Warren Opera House, and transformed that into a school building where all of the college work was carried on for a year and a half. During this time, however, North Star made preparations for erecting a building of its own.

At the time that the college was organized, the City of Warren donated a tract of land, twenty acres in extent, on the south edge of the city. On this land the new college building was to be erected. In order to assist in the work of soliciting funds for the new building, Rev. G. Wahlund was called as solicitor and manager. The early construction of the building and its present large size and splendid appearance are very largely due to his heroic efforts.

In the summer of 1910, excavations for the college building was begun. Work progressed and the foundation was built in the summer and fall and

completed November 23 of the same year. During the next summer, work on the new building was continued so that on the 15th of October the cornerstone for the new building was laid. The walls of the building were then completed up to the second story, when work had to be discontinued on account of the cold weather.

During the summer of 1912 work on the new building was continued, so that after having carried on the school work in the old opera house for a year and a half, we were able to move into the new college on the 3d of December. This was a happy day for both students and teachers, who all helped to do the moving of all school property to the new college building, so that not a single day of school work was lost.

On the 6th of December a large gathering was held at the college building at which Mr. James J. Hill was one of the prominent speakers. This occasion was the formal opening of the new building.

The new North Star building is one of the finest and most up-to-date in this part of the state. It is complete and modern in all respects. The material used in the structure is concrete, brick and stone with the very best hardwood finish on the inside. The building is four stories high and has a large attractive cupola. There are three entrances; the main one faces directly the street that leads to the center of the city. The plans and specifications for the building were prepared by F. E. Haldin of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The total cost of the building is approximately $75,000.

North Star College

North Star College has a number of departments with very complete courses in each: the academic in which are offered the high school subjects; the preparatory with the common school subjects; music, commercial, shorthand, typewriting, with all business subjects; cooking, sewing, art, and some work in home correspondence.

The college has a splendid zoological collection which is one of the best individual collections in the state. It includes most of the mammals and birds of Minnesota, collections of reptiles, fishes, minerals, curios, etc.

During the past four years the North Star Signal has been issued under the college direction. It is published monthly in the interests of North Star College and the entire Red River Valley. The paper has met with a great deal of encouragement, and has already a wide circulation. It contains also church news from the Red River Valley.

The attendance at North Star has been very satisfactory. The enrollment the first year was fifty-six, the following year the enrollment was considerably over one hundred and since that time it has varied between one hundred and fifty and two hundred. Students come from all parts of the Red River Valley. Splendid work is done at the college. The graduates by years are as follows:

1909	2	1912	19
1910	13	1913	18
1911	16	1914	35
		1915	28

The present board of directors (1915) are as follows:

Mr. August Lundgren, president.
Mr. John P. Mattson, secretary.
Mr. Nels Johnson, treasurer.
Mr. Nels E. Bystrom.
Rev. L. P. Lundgren.
Rev. Kr. Rosenthal.
Rev. F. N. Anderson.

The faculty at North Star during the school year 1914-1915 is as follows: O. E. Abrahamson, president; C. E. Sjostrand, principal of the commercial department; Miss Florence Abrahamson, domestic science; Harry B. Johnson, A. B., teacher in academic department; Miss Agda Wennerberg, principal of the music department; Miss Lillie E. Gibson, teacher in music department; Mrs. J. Nevin Johnson, art department; Harry C. Anderson, assistant in academic department; Orville A. Schenck, assistant in stenographic department.

Extensive and important changes in the courses to be offered at North Star for the coming year are contemplated. Since the school is located entirely in an agricultural region, plans are being worked out, with the advice of the national educational department, with the intention of offering such work or courses as will interest the young men and the progressive farmers of the neighboring territory. In this matter North Star will take the lead, and we look forward to important results.

Oscar Eugene Abrahamson. President of the North Star College, at Warren, Oscar Eugene Abrahamson is a native of Minnesota, and for a number of years has been one of the leaders in educational affairs and in the denomination activities of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

He was born at New Sweden, Nicollet County, Minnesota, May 1, 1879, a son of Charles and Mary (Gunberg) Abrahamson. His father was born in Sweden, came to America in 1866, and after about a year on a farm near Paxton, Illinois, removed to Minnesota in 1867, where he continued farming in one of the pioneer districts.

Oscar E. Abrahamson grew up on a farm, and from 1890 attended school at St. Peter. He is a graduate of the Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1905, and in 1907 was awarded the degree Master of Arts. For one year he was principal of graded school at Lindstrom, following which he was for two years an instructor in the Lutheran Ladies Seminary at Red Wing. He took an active part in the organization of the North Star College, as told on preceding pages, and as president has directed that institution in its successful career.

Mr. Abrahamson is also a licensed minister of the Swedish Lutheran Church and a member of the Warren Ministerial Association, of which he is sec-

retary. He belongs to the Marshall County Teachers' Association and takes an active interest in educational matters affecting the state at large. He is essentially a student, and his intimate acquaintance with books did not cease with the close of his college career. He is also a capable executive and a leader and a worker among men. Mr. Abrahamson has had much experience in musical affairs, is a singer and has been a member of quartettes and mixed quartettes, and has done much to encourage musical activity in the North Star College. He is also editor of the North Star Signal. He is president of the Warren Civic League, and a member of the Warren Commercial Club.

On June 24, 1911, he married Hulda Sophia Magnusson of Harris, Minnesota, and a native of this state, her parents, Sven and Marie Magnusson, having come here from Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Abrahamson have two daughters, Linnea Marie and Aina Magnalpha.

Edmund Joseph Phelps. Among Minneapolis citizens who have been not only successful in business but have done much to enrich the community in those elements which make for civic wholesomeness and material prosperity, few have impressed themselves at more points and have devoted themselves more unselfishly to the service and profit of this city than Edmund J. Phelps.

Mr. Phelps comes of a family whose first ancestor in this country, William Phelps, settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1630. He came from Tewksbury, England, and about 1633 removed to Windsor, Connecticut. Edmund J. Phelps was born January 17, 1845, in Brecksville near Cleveland, Ohio, a son of Joseph Edmund and Ursula (Wright) Phelps. Ursula Wright was likewise of an old American family. After their marriage in 1826 the parents removed to Batavia, New York, and in 1844 established a home on a farm at Brecksville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Mr. Phelps grew up on a farm, on which he developed a constitution which has been one of the best assets in his business career. His intense practicality has always been accompanied by high ideals, and some of his business associates have referred to him as a "practical idealist." His education, begun in the public schools of Brecksville, was continued in the preparatory department of Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio. He was also a student in the preparatory department of Oberlin College, and finished with a commercial college course. His first important experience was as a teacher in the Northwestern Business College at Aurora, Illinois, in 1866. He lived at Aurora until 1878, and there laid the foundation for his business career. His first experience as a banker was with the firm of Volintine & Williams at Aurora, but his first independent venture was in the furniture business. Leaving the bank, he organized the firm of E. J. Phelps & Company in 1870, and during the following eight years built up a flourishing business at Aurora.

While at Aurora on September 16, 1874, Mr. Phelps married Miss Louisa A. Richardson. Her parents were Charles R. and Ruth (Shepard) Richardson, who came from historic old Salem, Massachusetts, and belonged to families represented in colonial settlement and in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have one daughter, Ruth, and two sons, Richardson and Edmund J., Jr. Two of their children died in infancy.

In 1878, having disposed of his business interests at Aurora, Mr. Phelps moved to Minneapolis, where he bought the furniture business of J. B. Hanson, and soon formed a partnership with J. S. Bradstreet under the firm name of Phelps & Bradstreet. This firm not only supplied a large trade territory, but also did much to stimulate a taste in artistic furniture and house furnishings. Having withdrawn from the firm in 1883, in company with E. A. Merrill he organized the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, which has since developed into one of the greatest financial institutions of the Northwest. For a number of years he was its secretary and treasurer. This company was the first to erect a fine fireproof office building in the Northwest, equipped with safety deposit vaults. The building, long a landmark in the central business district of Minneapolis, stands on Nicollet Avenue. It was the pioneer organization of its kind in Minnesota, and has been the model on which many similar institutions have been founded.

After nearly a decade as one of the active directors of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Mr. Phelps withdrew, and his varied activities in the commercial field since that time would be difficult to follow and describe. For several years his primary interests centered in the grain and elevator business, being associated with the Peavey interests and was president of the Belt Line Elevator Company. While his relations with the grain and elevator trade still continue, he now has various other associations with business affairs, and particularly with those movements which have represented the united resources of Minneapolis business men in the creation of a larger industrial and civic center.

Mr. Phelps was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Minneapolis business union, and was its president in 1892. This organization did much to induce manufacturers and jobbers to make Minneapolis their headquarters. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Phelps that a great harvest festival was held in Minneapolis as an expression of gratitude and joy at the abundant harvest over the state in 1891, and his leadership in that movement made the festival an occasion long to be remembered. His active cooperation and financial support have also been given to many of the business enterprises of the city. While nothing so far has led him to take an active part in practical politics, he has been none the less sincerely public spirited, and through his interests in large business affairs and quasi-public organizations has accomplished probably much more than could have been achieved through any political office. When in 1890 the fairness of the census was challenged by the citizens of St. Paul and re-enumeration was ordered, Mr. Phelps gave weeks of laborious work to the complex details required for a recount of the city's population. He was one of the Minneapolis men who did much towards securing the National Republican Convention in 1892, and was treasurer of the organization.

There are few Minneapolis citizens who do not recognize the value of his services in the improvement and extension of the Minneapolis park system. He was elected a member of the Park Board in 1905, and is now in his second term, which will expire in 1917. For two years he was president of the board. Only recently it was announced through the public press that Mr. Phelps was the donor of what

is known as "The Gateway Fountain" to become the chief adornment at the entrance of the public park. This fountain, which has been designed and is now being modeled, is to illustrate by means of relief work upon the drum or shaft the four phases of development in Minneapolis, The Aboriginal, The Pioneer, The Industrial and The Aesthetic. He was one of the organizers of The Minneapolis Orchestral Association in 1903, and has been its vice president since that time. In November, 1914, Mayor Nye appointed Mr. Phelps a member of the Minneapolis Art Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John S. Bradstreet.

Personally Mr. Phelps is one of the most genial and democratic citizens of Minneapolis. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club, the Automobile Club and Society of Colonial Wars. He was actively identified with the old Commercial Club and was its president in 1898 at the time of its consolidation with the board of trade, of which body he was president in 1884 and 1885, and was most influential in bringing about that consolidation. He was formerly an active member of the Minnetonka Yacht Club and its commodore.

The Phelps city home is on Park Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. It is one of the older of the handsome residences in Minneapolis, having been built in 1884, and is one of the best examples of the type of architecture then prevailing in Minneapolis. Mr. Phelps also has an attractive summer home at Ferndale, Lake Minnetonka, situated on ample grounds with a setting improved by the best art of the landscape gardener. In his prosperity Mr. Phelps has never forgotten his obligations to the community in which he lives. His associates assert that the best ideals of service have always been guiding motives with him, and his example as a citizen has been an inspiration to younger men and one of the best individual contributions to the city which has been the center of his activities for nearly forty years.

Otis A. Hallett. A man of high academic and professional attainments, Mr. Hallett is numbered among the representative younger members of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis, where he maintains his office at 801 New York Life Building, and his residence at 5142 Forty-second Avenue, South. On a farm near Stratford, in Brown County, South Dakota, Otis A. Hallett was born on the 7th of September, 1884, a son of George W. and Mary (Nichols) Hallett, who now maintain their home at Ware, Montana, in which state the father is a successful ranch owner and the operator of a threshing and steam plow outfit. George W. Hallett was the inventor of the first automatic feeder for threshing machines utilized in the threshing of bundled grain and flax, the device making it possible to handle bundled grain or flax without clogging the machine and the invention being patented under the title of the G. W. Hallett Self-Feeder. This valuable improvement is now in use on nearly all self-feeding threshing machines in the field. Like the average inventor Mr. Hallett has never realized the fortune that should have been his from the placing of this invention on the market, his experience having been that of many another man of inventive talent, in that he found it necessary to enlist capitalistic support to place his device into practical use and was eventually denied the rewards of his talent, in that the capitalists took advantage of him, gained control of his invention and left him with slight returns from the same. He is known to all manufacturers of threshing machines in the Union and is conceded to be a man of splendid mechanical and inventive ability. He has handled machinery since 1879. George W. Hallett is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Minnesota and was one of the first white children born in Winona County, his birth having occurred in 1855. His wife was born at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Iowa. The parents of George W. Hallett were numbered among the first settlers at Winona, Minnesota.

Otis A. Hallett, the eldest in a family of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, acquired his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, and Dodge Center, Minnesota, Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Graceville, Minnesota, in which last named place he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1906, his ambition and earnest application having been shown in his completion of the four years' course in three years and his having had the distinction of being valedictorian of his class. After his graduation Mr. Hallett went to North Dakota, where for one year he gave his attention principally to the operation of a steam land-breaker. He finally purchased a restaurant in that state and after placing the same on a profitable basis he rented the establishment. From the returns he received in rent he was enabled to return to Minneapolis and enter the University of Minnesota, and while he was a student in this institution his restaurant was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss to him of more than four thousand dollars, besides depriving him of the rental revenue upon which he had depended to aid in defraying his university and living expenses. By his mastery of expedients, however, he contrived to continue his studies in the university for a total of two years, though circumstances did not permit him to make his attendance consecutive. Within this period he also pursued a course in the Ford Office Commercial College, in Minneapolis, of which he was one of the first graduated, and later he served as manager of the institution, from December, 1912, to July, 1913. He resigned his position to take up the law, and the statements already entered in this article show that nothing could daunt his courage and ambition and that he held as insuperable no obstacle placed in his path. In the university he had attended the law department one year prior to the burning of his restaurant in 1908, and one year after he encountered this loss. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1912, and since July of 1913 he has been associated in practice with Daniel F. Carmichael, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. No partnership alliance of formal order has been consummated, however, and each of the two conducts his law business under his own name instead of a partnership title.

When Mr. Hallett was thirteen years of age he left Minneapolis, where he had been attending the public schools, and returned to the old homestead in Brown County, South Dakota, and thereafter he continued to be associated with his father, at irregular intervals in the operation of the ranch and threshing machines and in other mechanical work, so that he gained a thorough knowledge of machinery and incidentally to place true valuations upon honest toil and endeavor. In 1900 the family removed to Grant County, Minnesota, where the sub-

F. W. B. Sheffield

ject of this sketch was associated with his father in the farming of an entire section of land, much of the incidental responsibility devolving upon him. This enterprise was continued until 1902 and early in the following year the family home was established on a farm near Graceville, Bigstone County, this state, where one year was given to the cultivation of a half-section of land, the parents then removing to the Town of Graceville, where Otis A. attended and was graduated in the high school, as previously noted in this context. In 1910 Mr. Hallett was employed as a clerk in a store on the East Side of Minneapolis for seven months, and later he served as fireman and assistant engineer for the Wabash Screen Door Company for seven months.

Mr. Hallett was, with his associate Mr. Carmichael, a member of the party that made an automobile trip from Minneapolis to Spokane, Washington, details of this pleasing outing being given in the sketch of the career of Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Hallett did not return with the other members of the party, but made a most interesting hunting trip of more than six weeks in Oregon and Idaho, during which he journeyed down the entire course of the Little Salmon River, in the wildest and most picturesque of mountain country.

In politics Mr. Hallett is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party and he has been an active worker in its local ranks. He gave effective service in the campaign for the securing of new charter for Minneapolis, in 1913, and in the municipal campaign of 1914 he was chairman of the Twelfth Ward Committee that worked earnestly in support of the republican candidate for governor. Mr. Hallett is a man of fine literary tastes and devotes much time to reading and study, with special predilection for psychological and philosophical subjects and natural science.

In the City of Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada, on the 12th of July, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hallett to Miss Catheryn W. Ruff, who was born and reared in Wright County, Minnesota, her parents having been pioneer settlers of that county, where her widowed mother still resides on the old homestead farm, which is on the shores of Pulaski Lake. The father, Jacob Ruff, an influential farmer and stock buyer of that county, died in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Hallett have two children, Richard A. and Paul G., both of whom were born in Minneapolis.

Benjamin Belcher Sheffield. The close connection of Benjamin B. Sheffield with the larger business interests and public institutions in Minnesota is indicated by his official relations with the following organizations: President of the Sheffield Elevator Company; vice president of the Commander Mill Company, the Big Diamond Mills Company and the Commander Elevator Company. He is president of the board of directors of the Minnesota School for the Deaf and Dumb and the State School for the Blind at Faribault, is a member of the board of trustees for Shattuck School and a member of the board of the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault. It has been well said that there is scarcely a public interest which does not enlist his attention and secure his aid, and there is none to which he gives attention that is not the better for it.

Benjamin Belcher Sheffield was born at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1860. His parents were Milledge B. and Rachel (Tupper) Sheffield, his father a native of Aylesford and his mother of Burwick. In 1864 the family came to Faribault, Minnesota, where his father in 1880 became engaged in flour milling. The son graduated from the Shattuck School in 1880, and for thirty-five years has been identified with the milling industry, and soon became manager of an extensive business already established. When the Sheffield mill was destroyed by fire in 1896, it was replaced by a mill of 2,500 barrels capacity, and this was operated by Mr. Sheffield until 1905, when he sold. In the meantime his interests had extended to general grain and milling business. He was a factor in the Sheffield Elevator Company at the Minneapolis Terminal from its beginning, and since about 1899 his business headquarters have been in Minneapolis. He was associated in 1909 with W. D. Gregory and W. D. Gooding in the organization of the Big Diamond Milling Company, the Commander Milling Company and the Commander Elevator Company. Besides the Sheffield Elevator Company, of which he is president, Mr. Sheffield operates a number of grain elevators in Southern Minnesota along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago Great Western and the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads. In Minneapolis he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a former president of the Security National Banks at Faribault and Owatonna. He was mayor of Faribault for two terms and on the occasion of the second election his name appeared on both tickets without opposition.

Mr. Sheffield has had membership for a number of years on the board of directors which controlled the two separate institutions at Faribault, the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the School for the Blind, and for the past seven years has been president. These are institutions in which he has been particulary interested, and has given much of his time and energy to the welfare of those under the care of the state at these schools. He has been a life member of the board of trustees of the Bishop Seabury Divinity School since 1897, and has also for a number of years been one of the trustees of the Shattuck School from which he himself is a graduate. In Masonry Mr. Sheffield has taken the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and is also affiliated with Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. Politically he is now identified with the republican party and in 1908 was the presidential elector on the Minnesota ticket.

Mr. Sheffield's first wife was Miss Carrie A. Crossett of Faribault. Of their three children one is now deceased, and the daughter Blanche was graduated from Smith College with the class of 1913, and the daughter Amy is being educated at Stanley Hall. Mr. Sheffield's present wife was Miss Flora M. Matteson of Minneapolis.

Edward F. Waite. One of the most notable figures in municipal affairs in Minneapolis during the last thirty years has been Judge Edward F. Waite. A lawyer by profession, much of his time of residence has been taken up with important administrative duties. He deserves to be especially well remembered for his services as superintendent of the police department at the reorganization of the municipal government and the inauguration of the reform era following the notorious Ames regime. For the past ten years he has served on the munici-

pal and district benches in the City of Minneapolis. Judge Waite is a man of action as well as ideals, is aggressive but kindly, and through all his career there has been no question of his earnest and disinterested purpose to give a genuine service in every relation of life.

Edward Foote Waite was born at Norwich, Chenango County, New York, January 15, 1860, a son of John and Betsey M. (Foote) Waite. The family on both sides was founded in New England during the early colonial days. John Waite was an able member of the bar in Central New York, and both he and his wife lived in that state all their lives.

Judge Waite came to his majority in his native county, and in the meantime had gained his education in the public schools and in 1880 was graduated A. B. from Colgate University at Hamilton, New York. In preparation for the profession in which his father had achieved no little distinction, he entered the law department of Columbian (now George Washington) University at Washington, D. C. While in college he showed the energy and diligence at his studies which has been a marked characteristic of his later career, and was graduated LL. B. in 1883, and in the following year received from the same institution the degree Master of Laws. While in law school Judge Waite paid his expenses by working as a clerk in the United States Pension Bureau. After completing his law course he continued with the same department as special examiner, and was assigned to duty at various points. In this capacity he came to Minneapolis in 1888, and represented the pension bureau in that city until 1897. In 1892-95 he had charge of the important "Van Lenven investigation" in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

Nearly fifteen years after graduating from law school, Judge Waite took up the active work of his profession in Minneapolis in 1897, having resigned his work with the Federal Government. For a time he was associated with the late Judge Albert H. Young, who was for many years distinguished by his service on the district bench of Hennepin County. In 1901 Judge Waite was appointed assistant city attorney, and in August of the following year subordinated his ambition for professional work and his personal inclinations in order to accept a line of duty where he had everything to lose and little to gain. It was a position which in the critical times of the municipal government demanded judgment, loyalty and courage, and was a position in which no man, however high minded, faithful and diligent, could expect to please all classes. At the earnest solicitation of Mayor David P. Jones, who had been elected head of the municipal ticket as the successor of Mayor A. A. Ames, Judge Waite became superintendent of the police department. The police department was the chief instrument upon which the new mayor had to depend in effecting a complete reorganization and reform of municipal affairs. A great deal has been written concerning this particular period of Minneapolis local history, and it is unnecessary to review the conditions which had previously existed and as a result of which Minneapolis had an unenviable notoriety among American municipalities. Judge Waite set about with the utmost vigor and earnestness to reorganize the department and performed his duties without fear or favor. He released the incompetent, the insubordinate and the grafters, and made the department responsible to the city at large rather than to the special and individual interests under whose control it had formerly been. He accomplished his work with great thoroughness and efficiency and finally resigned the office January 1, 1903.

Judge Waite resumed private practice, but only for a brief interval. In December, 1904, Governor Van Sant appointed him senior judge of the Municipal Court in Minneapolis, and after serving the unexpired term he was regularly elected in November, 1906, for six years. In 1911 Judge Waite was appointed by Governor Eberhart to a newly created district judgeship, and the following year he was elected to the same office. For more than ten years he has made his judicial administration an effective force for justice and law and order in the community. One of the distinctions associated with his work in the Municipal Court was the institution of a system of probation for those under sentence for minor offenses, and the effect of this dispensation has been justified in many ways, and many permanent reformations of character have been brought about by the humane treatment of offenders against the laws. Under assignment of his colleagues of the District Court he has had continuous charge of the Juvenile Court branch, and to the important duties of that court he has given half his time and special study.

In national politics Judge Waite is a republican, but has never been a strong party man and in local affairs particularly has cast his influence on the side of competence and honest government, without respect to party interests. Judge Waite was married May 5, 1892, to Miss Alice M. Eaton of Brooklyn, New York. Both have long been actively interested in various forms of social work, especially in behalf of children. Perhaps this has been due in part to the fact that neither of their two sons survived early infancy. They are members of Plymouth Congregational Church.

John A. Larimore, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a lawyer of twenty-five years' practice, interested in his profession as such, an active member of the local, state and American bar associations. He was born in Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, January 27, 1869; has lived in Minneapolis for thirty years and is married and has three sons. The Larimores were among the original Scotch-Irish immigrants into the southern states in the seventeenth century. Mr. Larimore, however, is an American and can trace his descent from many countries.

Mr. Larimore has always been interested in public affairs and has given much time thereto, but always in support of principles and the causes of other men, and never himself held or sought public office until the present year (1915) when he was a member of the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature and was chairman of the judiciary committee of that body.

Mr. Larimore is a member of many clubs and civic associations of Minneapolis and a loyal citizen of his city.

Hon. Adrian Wilson Annes. The name of Adrian Wilson Annes, judge of probate of Windom, is a familiar one in legal circles and public life in Cottonwood County, for here he has passed many years in positions of responsibility and has attained distinction both as jurist and attorney. Judge Annes was born at Amadore, Sanilac County, Mich-

igan, August 8, 1854, and is a son of George N. and Melissa (Willets) Annes.

The Annes family originated in the North of Ireland, and during Colonial days moved from England to Massachusetts. On the Willets side, Judge Annes is descended from Henry Champion, a soldier of the Revolution, who was with Washington at Valley Forge and participated in the campaign against Burgoyne. George N. Annes was born in County Ontario, Canada, and as a youth left his home at Oshawa with his parents and came to the United States, the family locating at Port Huron, Michigan. In 1875 Mr. Annes moved to Waseca, Minnesota, where he was minister of the Baptist Church, having previously to this and afterwards had many charges at different places in Michigan and Minnesota. Mrs. Annes is now residing with her son, Judge Annes, while Reverend Annes is a resident of Tacoma, Washington.

Judge Annes attended the public schools of St. Clair County, Michigan, until reaching the age of ten years, when the family moved to Montcalm County, in the same state, and there his studies were prosecuted for three years. He next went to school at Middleville, Barry County, to which place his father had been transferred. In 1877 he was graduated from Kalamazoo College, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in the same year came to Morristown, Minnesota, and during the term of 1877-78 taught school. From 1878 to 1880 he was principal of public schools at Madelia, Minnesota, and from 1880 until 1883 he acted in a like capacity at Windom, in the meantime assiduously prosecuting his legal studies, having decided upon a career in the law. In 1883 he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the law department of that institution in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He did not begin practice, however, until he had spent another year as principal of the Windom schools, but since 1886 has been steadily engaged in a general civil and criminal practice at Windom, his professional business having assumed large proportions. Mr. Annes has been almost constantly the incumbent of important positions. From 1894 until 1900 he was county attorney for Cottonwood County, served as village attorney for a long period, was president of the village council of Windom for two years; and September 1, 1911, was elected judge of probate, receiving the re-election to that office November 3, 1914. Politically he is a republican. He served as a member of the board of education for two years, and has also acted as a member of the teachers examining board. For some years Judge Annes was identified with the Thirteenth Judicial Bar Association, now defunct. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church. Judge Annes is past master of Prudence No. 97, A. F. & A. M., has served as principal sojourner of Windom Chapter No. 48, R. A. M., belongs to Lodge No. 108, Windom, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand and past grand master of the state, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and is an ex-member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Judge Annes was married in February, 1888, at Galesburg, Michigan, to Miss Ella F. Chadwick, daughter of the late Edward Chadwick, who was a farmer of Galesburg, and she died in March, 1889, having been the mother of one child: Earl C., who attends Alberta University, at Strathcona, Canada. Mr. Annes was again married in 1893, at Amadore, Michigan, to Miss Nina Hinkson, daughter of the late Charles Hinkson, who was for some years engaged in farming in the vicinity of Amadore. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Annes: Lynn H., who is attending the high school at Windom; and George Everett, who is a pupil in the public schools.

Axel Hjalmar Nilsson. For many years Axel Hjalmar Nilsson has been well known in Minneapolis and the Northwest as an editor and newspaper man, through his activities in musical circles and as an all around popular citizen and man of versatile talents.

Axel Hjalmar Nilsson was born at Norg, Sweden, September 24, 1860. He was educated in a collegiate institute in his native city and later in a technical school at Orebro, graduating after a three years' course in 1878. On leaving college he worked as a mechanical draftsman in Stockholm, and in 1881 came to America. Here for several years he was employed in eastern cities as a mechanical draftsman and also as a coppersmith, a trade he had learned in the old country. From that business he gradually drifted into newspaper work, and has been connected with a number of Swedish publications in the East and West as editor and advertising manager. He lived at Worcester, Massachusetts, several years, and has been identified with Minneapolis since about 1902. Of his standing as a citizen and his varied talents an article published several years ago said: "In the Swedish-American singing world Mr. Nilsson has won an enviable reputation as a singer, but still more as a leader. He is the possessor of a fine voice and has spent both time and effort in promoting Swedish song in America. He has been honored by the Swedish Singers Union with many prominent positions, and his large experience and power of organization have been of great value to Swedish song in America. He was president of the American Union of Swedish Singers, 1910-14, and director-in-chief of that union at the Grand Swedish Singing Festival held in Minneapolis June 8-11, 1914. He also possesses dramatic talent, is of a happy and sunny disposition, and makes hosts of friends. He is a good after-dinner speaker and no mean poet."

A daughter of Mr. Nilsson, who has been known as a fine pianist, is the wife of Carl R. Chindblom, a former county commissioner of Chicago. His son, Verner, is a dentist in Minneapolis. Mr. Nilsson has always been identified with the democratic party, and in February, 1909, the late Governor Johnson honored him with appointment as deputy oil inspector for Hennepin County. After the death of Governor Johnson he was retained in office by Governor Eberhart and was re-appointed by Gov. W. S. Hammond in April, 1915.

Arthur B. Borlaug. The Farmers State Bank of Kenyon is one of the representative financial institutions in Southeastern Minnesota. Every bank during its earlier years acquires estimation and influence in the community largely through the character and reputation of men whose names are most intimately associated with the undertaking. With any banking house or similar concern, whose prosperity rests upon commercial credit, the personal factor is always the indispensable quality. The

success and prosperity of the Farmers State Bank of Kenyon has been to a large degree a reflection of the personal integrity and high business standing of its principal owner and president, Botolf J. Borlaug, whose son Arthur B. Borlaug has for seventeen years been actively identified with the official management of the bank and is its cashier. The senior Borlaug has been identified with Goodhue County more than forty-five years, came to America when a youth, worked as a farm laborer, also as clerk, and has gained a fortune through hard labor, exceptional business capacity, and an integrity which has always been unimpeachable.

Botolf J. Borlaug was born in Norway, July 18, 1842, came to America a boy of twelve years in 1854, and while working on a Wisconsin farm for six years also attended a commercial college in Madison. In 1863 he came to Red Wing, Minnesota, spent two years as clerk in the store of W. Eisenbrandt, and after another short stay in Wisconsin became clerk for Olsen & Bush of Red Wing, and remained two years with that firm. In 1867 Mr. Borlaug bought the store of Robert White at Norway, and in 1870 put up a small building for his store, and in 1873 extended the building and henceforth was one of the leading merchants in the county. In 1891, moving to Kenyon, he established a private bank known as the Bank of Kenyon. In 1905 this was reorganized as the Farmers State Bank, and Botolf J. Borlaug has since been its president. The bank has a capital of $25,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $18,000, and as the best index of its growth and standing, its deposits now amount to over $400,000. Mr. Borlaug is also vice president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Driscoll, North Dakota; a director of the Farmers Security Company of Minneapolis; and since 1897 has served as treasurer of Kenyon, having shown his willingness on every occasion to serve his community. A republican, his name has not been conspicuous in politics, and is best known as a banker and business man. Since 1897 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the United Lutheran Church. On March 6, 1868, Bortolf J. Borlaug married Sönave Lowe, who was also a native of Norway. Their five children are: Joseph E.; Carl H.; Randi M.; Julius; and Arthur B.

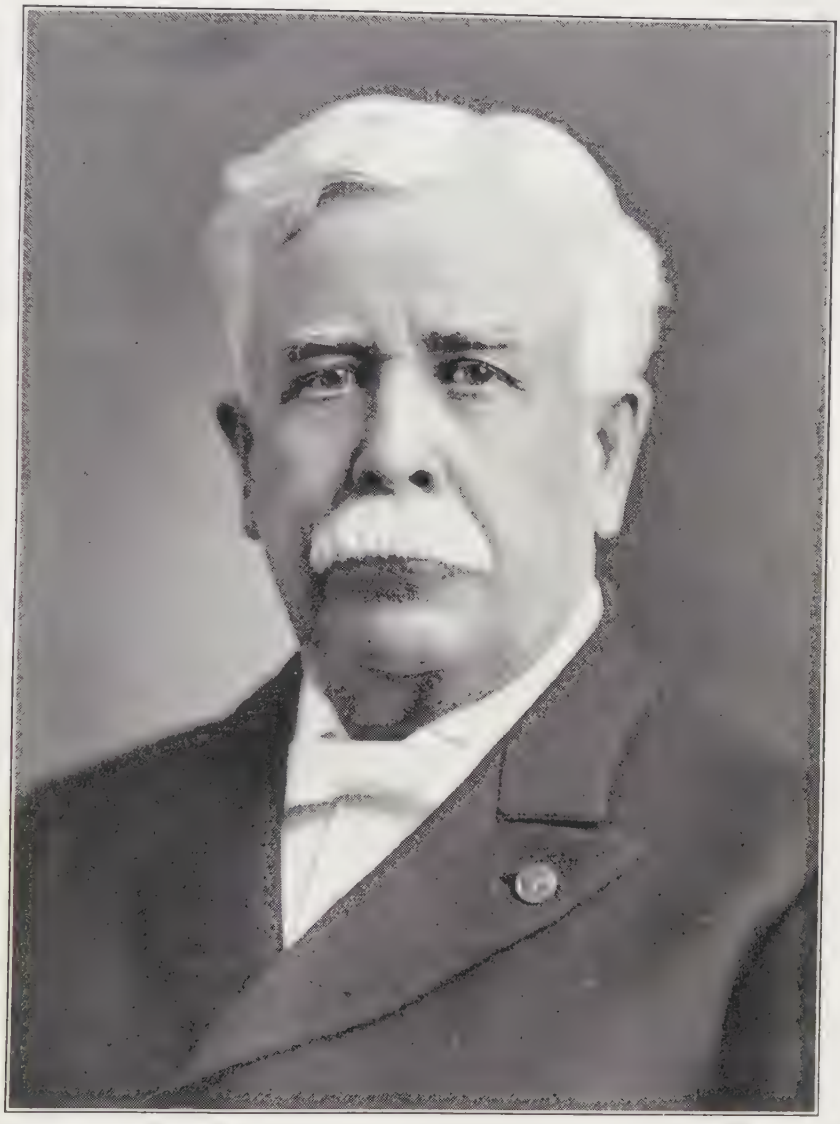
Arthur B. Borlaug was born in Goodhue County, March 1, 1878, was liberally educated in preparation for a business career, attending Stoughton Academy in Wisconsin, and St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota. Since the conclusion of his college days he has been actively identified with the affairs of his father's bank, and was assistant cashier of the private bank from 1897 to 1905, and then became cashier. While business takes up his time, Mr. Borlaug believes in the benefits of fraternal organizations, and has affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has served as past grand, with the Modern Woodmen of America, and with Faribault Lodge No. 1166 B. P. O. E. Mr. Borlaug was married in 1900 to Olena Wrolstad, daughter of Ennert Wrolstad of Goodhue County. They are the parents of three children: Cecilia, in school; Ennert, also a schoolboy; and Ardelle, now five years of age. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Judge L. W. Collins. From 1854 until his death at his home in Minneapolis September 27, 1912, Loren W. Collins was a resident of Minnesota. In the course of a career of half a century he had attained many of the finest distinctions which a state can bestow. He was a gallant soldier in the Minnesota Indian wars and in the struggles in the South against the Southern Confederacy, began practicing law at St. Cloud soon after the war, held many offices, including those of mayor, county attorney and representative, sat as judge in the District Court, and for seventeen years his learning and broad experience were impressed on the decisions of the Minnesota Supreme Court. His was a long life of seventy-four years, remarkable for its varied activities and services, and particularly rich in those fruits which emanate from a steadfast and high-minded character.

Loren Warren Collins was of old New England stock, and his membership in Colonial and Revolutionary societies proved the early establishment of the family line in America and its patriotic devotion to the country. He was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, August 7, 1838. He was descended from Benjamin Collins, who settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1665. Judge Collins' mother, Abigail C. Libby, a native of New Hampshire, was descended from John Libby, who settled near Boston about 1638. The father, Charles P. Collins, who was a native of Vermont, was for many years an overseer in cotton factories in Lowell and Chicopee, Massachusetts. He moved from Lowell to Chicopee in 1840, and eleven years later transferred his residence to Palmer, Massachusetts, which was the family home for two years, while Judge Collins was a boy. Then in 1854 Charles P. Collins brought his family out to the extreme northwestern frontier and located on unsurveyed government land at Eden Prairie in Hennepin County in Minnesota Territory. There the father became one of the pioneer tillers of the soil.

Judge Collins received his education in the common schools at Chicopee and Palmer, Massachusetts, and as he was only sixteen when the family moved to Minnesota, where colleges of higher education did not then exist, and as he could not command the resources needed for higher training in other states, Judge Collins did not receive a college education. That circumstance, however, did not prevent his becoming a scholarly lawyer, and either in intellect or broad knowledge of the law he had few peers among his associates. While in school he had directed his efforts toward the end of qualifying himself for teaching, and the first money earned was as teacher in a country school near Cannon Falls during the winter of 1859-60. For four months of teaching he was paid $60. In 1859 he had begun the study of law at Hastings with the firm of Smith, Smith & Crosby, and kept up his law studies and teaching until the outbreak of the war.

Judge Collins' military service began with his enlistment in 1862 as a private in Company F of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers. During 1862-63 the Indians of the Northwest were in a state of rebellion, and it required all the resources of men of Minnesota and of other states to quell the uprising. Shortly before the first Sibley expedition started against the Sioux in 1862, young Collins was elected second lieutenant of his company. He accompanied the Seventh Regiment through the Indian campaign which terminated with the Battle of Wood Lake, where the Indians were routed. As a result of the battle, troops recovered some five



D. W. Collins

hundred white women and children prisoners and captured several hundred Indians. Thirty-eight Indians who had been engaged in massacre were hanged at Mankato after military trials, and Judge Collins' company was one of those on duty at the execution. Some years later, by act of the Legislature of April 16, 1889, a board of commissioners were appointed to supervise the preparation and publication of the narrative of Minnesota in the Civil and Indian wars. Judge Collins, who had been lieutenant of Company F of the Seventh Minnesota, contributed a chapter sketching the activities of the Seventh Regiment, collaborating in that work with Sergt. James T. Ramer of Winona and others. As part of the experiences of his own career it will be appropriate to quote the following sentences from Judge Collins' chapter: "The company was enlisted at Hastings by John Kennedy, T. R. Huddleston and myself assisting. Kennedy had a commission to recruit for the Sixth Regiment, but on reaching Fort Snelling with his men was crowded out of that organization and on the 22d of August very fortunately, I think, the company was assigned to the Seventh. Our men were nearly all from Dakota county, a few from across the river in Washington. Captain Kennedy spent about five hundred dollars in raising the company and getting it to Fort Snelling. He never asked or received pay for this, always refusing to make any claim for it, although often urged to do so." Judge Collins also wrote and published a history of the Sibley campaigns.

In the fall of 1863, after the Indian campaign was ended, the Seventh having participated in the second Sibley campaign to North Dakota, the Seventh Regiment was ordered South. At St. Louis Judge Collins was detached from his regiment and detailed to the Provost Guard, and for three months had charge of the military police during a strenuous period when St. Louis was under military law. After this he joined his regiment in the South, and took part in a number of campaigns and battles in the Lower Mississippi Valley, including Tupelo, Spanish Fort and Nashville. He was on the staff of Col. S. G. Hill, while commanding the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and was present with Colonel Hill when the latter was killed at the Battle of Nashville. On recommendation by Col. W. R. Marshall of the Seventh Minnesota, Lieutenant Collins was recommended for promotion for gallantry and efficiency and was mustered out with the brevet rank of captain.

After a service of six months as a treasury department agent in Alabama, Judge Collins returned North at the close of the war and was admitted to the bar and began practice at St. Cloud in May, 1866. Two years later a partnership was formed with Charles D. Kerr, an association that continued until Colonel Kerr moved to St. Paul in 1872. In 1879 and until 1881 Theodore Bruener was his law partner.

His record as a soldier, his ability as a lawyer, and his resolute and forceful qualities of character made him naturally a leader in civic affairs. From the close of the war almost until the close of his life he was again and again honored with the responsibilities of office and other positions of trust. For eight years he was county attorney for Stearns County, and the distinctive feature of this service was that he was the only republican ever elected to a county office in that county. In the municipal affairs of St. Cloud he was honored with the office of mayor for four years, from 1876 to 1880, and was a member of the State Legislature from 1881 to 1883. While in the Legislature he was chairman in 1881 of the Normal School Committee and a member of the Judiciary Committee. At the extra session of 1881 he was one of the board of managers on the part of the House in the impeachment of Judge E. St. Julius Cox. In 1883 he was chairman of the Legislative Finance Committee, chairman of the Committee on Temperance Legislation and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

His services in the Legislature were terminated in April, 1883, when Gov. Lucius Hubbard appointed him judge of the Seventh District to succeed Judge James McKelvey. Before this term expired, in November, 1884, he was regularly elected to the district bench, and continued his judicial office until appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill as associate justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice John M. Berry. This appointment was dated November 16, 1887. Again, as in the case of the District Court, he was elected for the regular term as a justice of the supreme bench in 1888, and was twice reelected, and his service continued until April 1, 1904, when he resigned. His resignation was due to his active candidacy for the nomination for governor on the republican ticket. At the republican convention in 1904 Judge Collins and R. C. Dunn were rivals for the gubernatorial nomination. It was one of the most spirited contests in the republican ranks in recent years, and as the following of both candidates was unyielding, the result of the battle was a temporary split in the republican organization of the state, and the beneficiary of that rupture was John A. Johnson, the democratic candidate who was elected governor. In the convention Mr. Dunn was nominated, and Judge Collins then retired to professional life in Minneapolis. When Judge Collins was first elected associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1888, his democratic opponent was George W. Batchelder, over whom his majority was 46,432, the largest majority ever given a state candidate up to that time. However, in 1894, Judge Collins surpassed his previous record, when his majority over John W. Willis, who was the nominee of both the populists and democrats, was 49,684. During his career as justice of the Supreme Court Judge Collins wrote more than fifteen hundred of the opinions now found in the Supreme Court reports, and his work is a permanent contribution to the jurisprudence of the state.

On the reorganization of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company in 1905, Judge Collins was elected its president, but resigned one year later. During his practice at Minneapolis from the close of his judicial career until his death he was alone the greater part of the time, but in 1910 became associated with L. K. Eaton, and that relationship was only dissolved by the death of the senior member.

While Judge Collins was always affiliated with the republican party, his long judicial record placed him on a plane above ordinary partisanship and he enjoyed the appreciation and esteem of all classes. An interesting illustration of this was when he was offered by the democratic governor, John Lind, the office of United States senator on December 28, 1900, after the death of Sen. C. K. Davis. Both for personal and political reasons Judge Collins felt obliged to decline this honor.

Outside of his profession and service on the bench, Judge Collins long maintained active relations with various organizations, and was particularly interested in charitable work, and at one time served as president of the Minnesota branch of the International Sunshine Society. He was also a former president of the State Historical Society. But more than to any other organization Judge Collins was devoted to the welfare of his old comrades in arms, and to the work of the Grand Army of the Republic both in his own state and in the nation. He served as state commander for the military order of the Loyal Legion and from June, 1908, to June, 1909, commander of the state department, G. A. R. But it was especially in the national Grand Armv organization that his services were almost constantly sought, and for many years he was one of the outstanding figures among the old soldiers of the Union. When not in one position, he was appointed to another, served as judge advocate general of the national organization in 1907-08, under Commander-in-Chief C. G. Burton and for many years was on the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration. Among the many tributes that were paid to him at the time of his death, of especial interest were those coming from Corp. James Tanner of New York, who had been commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1905-06, and former United States commissioner of pensions. Mr. Tanner happened to be in Minneapolis when Judge Collins died. Not only in his home city and state, but from men of distinctive position all over the country there came numerous messages of appreciation and esteem for this venerable judge and lawyer. Judge Collins held membership in the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, was affiliated with the Masonic and Elks fraternities, and belonged to the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and the Lafayette Country Club. He was a Unitarian.

On September 4, 1878, Judge Collins was married at Berlin, Wisconsin, to Ella M. Stewart, who died May 31, 1894. Three sons survive, as follows: Stewart G., who is now in the real estate and building business at Duluth; Louis L., city editor of the Minneapolis Journal; and Loren F., a Minneapolis architect.

Pembroke W. Mook. A capacity for painstaking and energetic industry has transformed Pembroke W. Mook, of Zumbrota, from an impecunious homesteader of raw property into the owner of a prosperous real estate business, and since his arrival in this city, in 1901, he has done much to foster and encourage its growth and development. A representative of that sturdy element which has drawn its material and intellectual substance from the fertile prairies, and with them has attained maturity through splendid co-operation of awakening forces, his operations in the line of realty have been such as to attract new settlers to the locality of his adoption, but he has not confined his efforts to the immediate section of Goodhue County but conducts large enterprises in various states of the West and Southwest.

Mr. Mook was born in New York state, February 13, 1857, and is a son of Sampson and Margaret M. (Martin) Mook, natives of the Empire state. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Mook, was born in Germany, from whence he came to the United States as a young man and settled in Western Pennsylvania, later removing to New York, where he died. He was the father of twenty-three children, all by one wife. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Mook was Samuel Martin, who was born in Madison County, New York, of Irish parentage. Sampson was born July 21, 1833, and grew up amid agricultural surroundings, so that it was but natural that he adopt the pursuits of the soil as his life work. At the age of eighteen years, without one cent of capital, he went into debt for a tract of land in New York, and there he so well directed his labors, that in 1903 he sold his large property at $135 an acre. He died at the home of his daughter, Mary, on December 29, 1914. Mr. Mook was a republican in politics and a member of the German Lutheran Church. He was married at East Pembroke, New York, in 1851, to Miss Margaret M. Martin, who was born in 1831, and died in 1901 in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she had been a lifelong member. They became the parents of three children: Mary, who became the wife of Anthony Gray, a prosperous farmer of New York state; Pembroke W., of this review; and Abraham, who died June 10, 1912.

Educated in the district schools of his native locality, Pembroke W. Mook worked on his father's farm until 1881, when, with the little capital he had been able to secure from his earnings, he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and accordingly made his way to Dakota, where he secured a homestead. His sturdy and earnest efforts soon brought results, so that he was enabled to purchase some property, and from that time to the present his success has been assured. Mr. Mook came to Zumbrota in 1901, and at that time engaged in the real estate business, which, under his able management, has grown and developed into one of the leading industries of its kind in this section of the state. A large part of his property Mr. Mook buys outright, and he is now the representative of important interests in Mexico, Texas, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming and other states, with properties in every part of Minnesota. His confidence in the future of Zumbrota has been shown in numerous ways, particularly in his investments in realty, and his home here is probably the finest in the city. He served as justice of the peace for four years and discharged his duty in an impartial manner. And also did able work for his adopted community as a member of the city council. In political matters, Mr. Mook maintains an independent stand, refusing to be bound down by party lines.

In 1885 Mr. Mook was married to Miss Sylvia M. Hark, of New York state, daughter of Frederick A. Hark, a shoemaker and farmer, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mook are members of the Congregational Church. He has taken a keen interest in fraternal matters and is widely known therein, being a member of Herman Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, of the Chapter and Commandery at Red Wing and the Consistory and Shrine at St. Paul. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor and at present deputy grand chancellor.

H. Edward Weiss. Of the younger generation of business men of the flourishing City of Zumbrota, prominence is deservedly accorded to H. E. Weiss, the greater part of whose active career has been

devoted to operations in the field of finance, and who is now cashier of the Security State Bank, one of the thriving institutions of Goodhue County. A man of enterprise and progressive ideas, he has brought himself to the forefront by his own efforts, and while achieving his personal success has also been instrumental in securing prosperity for his city.

Mr. Weiss is a native son of Zumbrota, Goodhue County, Minnesota, where he was born November 19, 1878, his parents being Henry and Mary (Starz) Weiss. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1864 as a youth of sixteen years, and at once took up his residence in Goodhue County, where he has ever since been identified with farming operations. Mr. Weiss is a worthy representative of his race, and possesses its traits of industry, thrift and integrity, through which characteristics he has made a success of his business affairs. He is independent in his political views, and at various times has served in offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen in Zumbrota Township, and at one time was a member of the board of county commissioners. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Weiss was married in Mineola Township, Goodhue County, to Miss Mary Starz, who was born in March, 1851, in Wisconsin, a daughter of Jacob and Rosine Starz, natives of Germany, both of whom are now living retired at Zumbrota after many years passed in the pursuits of the soil, the grandfather having reached the age of eighty-four years and the grandmother being eighty years of age. Five children were born to Henry and Mary Weiss, of whom three are living: Anna Grover, of Zumbrota; H. Edward, of this review; and Edith, who married Mr. Johnson, of this city.

H. E. Weiss received his early education in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, and this was subsequently supplemented by a business course in a college at Red Wing, Minnesota. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but was ambitious for a business career and in 1897 secured the position of bookkeeper with the Security State Bank of Zumbrota, a capacity in which he continued to serve until 1902, when he was elected cashier, his present office. This is known as one of Goodhue County's substantial banking institutions, well managed by capable financiers, and has a capital of $30,000, surplus and undivided profits of $20,000, and average deposits of between $450,000 and $500,000. Mr. Weiss possesses the traits of courtesy, consideration and integrity, and maintains, in his many-sided intercourse with the public, the highest tenets of business life.

In 1902 Mr. Weiss was married to Miss Winifred Tucker, daughter of Richmond Tucker, who for many years was engaged in farming on a farm near Kasson, Dodge County, Minnesota. One child has been born to this union: Marion, who is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is well known in Masonic circles, having passed through all the chairs and being a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter; and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Lodge No. 845, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY. Two public events ever make the name of John Sargent Pillsbury especially prominent in the history of Minnesota, a state that must, along manifold directions, ever pay to his memory a tribute of highest honor and appreciation. Although he achieved eminence as a man of affairs and one of rare business and executive ability, yet to posterity his name will be held in the highest honor on account of his labors in behalf of the University of Minnesota, which was primarily through his efforts and benefactions saved from practical extinction and placed among the foremost educational institutions of the country; and, second, to the splendid influence exerted by him in bringing about the payment of the repudiated state bonds.

John Sargent Pillsbury was born at Sutton, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, July 29, 1828, and his death occurred in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 18th of October, 1901. His ancestry is traced to Joshua Pillsbury, who came from England in 1640 and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and who received from the English crown a grant of land, portions of which remain in the possession of the Pillsbury family to the present day. Micajah Pillsbury, great-grandfather of the future governor of Minnesota, settled in Sutton, New Hampshire, in 1790. He to whom this memoir is dedicated was a son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, and his father was a manufacturer and influential citizen of New Hampshire, where he died in the year 1857.

The early educational advantages of John S. Pillsbury were limited to the common schools in his native town, but through constant reading and thought in later years he became educated as few college graduates are. His range of reading ran through all departments of literature, and he became a specially close student of economy, history, politics and other sociological subjects. He left school at an early age and began to learn the painter's trade, and when about sixteen years of age began clerking in the general store conducted at Warner, New Hampshire, by his elder brother, George A. Pillsbury. Upon attaining to his majority he became associated in business with Walter Harriman, who later became governor of New Hampshire, and this alliance continued two years, the following two years having been passed at Concord, the judicial center of his native county, where he conducted a merchant tailoring establishment and dealt in cloth. Mr. Pillsbury finally became assured that superior opportunities were to be found in the great West, and in 1853 he made an extended tour throughout the western and northwestern states. In June, 1855, he visited Minnesota and determined to make permanent settlement at St. Anthony. Here he forthwith engaged in the hardware business, in association with George F. Cross and Woodbury Fisk. The firm successfully weathered the financial panic of 1857 until there came by fire a loss of about $38,000. Mr. Pillsbury was left practically without financial resources, but he paid every indebtedness and within five years was again a prosperous merchant. He continued in the hardware business until 1875, when he sold out, for the purpose of engaging more largely in the milling business, as he had established a few years previously, in association with his nephew, Charles A. Pillsbury, the milling firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Company. In 1858 he was elected a member of the city council of Minneapolis, and this position he retained six years. At the inception of the Civil war he assisted in the organization of the first three Minnesota regiments of volunteers, and in 1862 he

gave substantial aid in recruiting and equipping a mounted company that went to the frontier to fight the Indians.

In 1851 Congress granted 46,000 acres of land in the Territory of Minnesota for the establishing of a university. In 1856 this land was mortgaged in the sum of $40,000 and bonds were issued for the erection of the university buildings. The financial affairs of the new institution became greatly involved and the general view of the situation was that the institution would have to go down and the creditors permitted to take whatever assets there were. All this time, while actively engrossed in business, Mr. Pillsbury had watched the affairs of the university with great solicitude, and he arrived at the determination that it should not fail until he had made every possible effort to save it. He determined to do his utmost to afford the youth of Minnesota a university of which they might be proud. He became one of the regents of the university in 1863, and in this office he brought to bear his splendid constructive and executive powers. In the same year he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in this body he urged the action which resulted in placing of the university affairs in the hands of a new board of regents. Mr. Pillsbury naturally was retained as a member of the new board, and finally, after indefatigable effort, he succeeded in fully discharging all outstanding bonds, and other claims, without asking or desiring personal compensation. Through his labors and unselfish devotion there were saved to the university more than thirty thousand acres of the land granted by Congress, and also the present site of the university, the grounds and buildings of which are today valued at fully three-quarters of a million dollars. Thus was the university freed from the burdens that threatened to destroy it, and from that time success was assured. For virtually an entire decade Mr. Pillsbury continued a member of the State Senate, and during all this time he made the affairs of the university a matter of personal care and study, to him being due credit for the generous appropriations which he insistently urged upon the Legislature.

Mr. Pillsbury never wavered in his allegiance to the republican party, and few men have had broader and more positive views concerning matters of economic and governmental polity. In 1875, without effort on his part, he was nominated and elected governor of Minnesota. His administration, admirable in every respect, has become an integral part of the history of the state, and an article of the circumscribed province of the one here presented, can not enter into details concerning his labors as chief executive. However, it is but consistent that there be given an idea of conditions that prevailed when he was chosen to this office. Uniting breadth of view with great business sagacity, he was peculiarly fitted for the guidance of a young commonwealth struggling with unwonted difficulties. Following the financial panic of 1873 the people had emerged from an experience of feverish inflation to find themselves harassed with local debt and confronted with reduced values. To this was added the grasshopper scourge, which in many localities inflicted poverty of extreme order, while all vocations suffered a depression wholly without precedent. In this condition of affairs the inauguration of Governor Pillsbury was looked forward to with unusual interest. His reputation for liberality, his high integrity, and his useful career, as a state senator, in the promotion of educational, charitable and other enlightened legislation, justified popular expectation and inspired new hope for the future. In his inaugural address he urged the necessity of both rigid economy and liberal expenditures, and made a most earnest plea for the honor of the state, in urging the just and speedy liquidation of its long repudiated railroad bonds. Grave responsibilities faced Governor Pillsbury during his entire period of service, but he bravely and loyally faced every emergency and brought about in his first term such admirable results that in 1877 he was re-elected, by an increased majority. He showed the deepest humanitarian spirit and also that great circumspection and judgment that make the ideal executive. After the expiration of his second term he was solicited by the friends of good government to accept nomination for a third term, and though he expressed an earnest wish to retire, the nomination was virtually forced upon him, and he was re-elected by a large majority, this being the first and only instance in the history of Minnesota in which a governor has been given three consecutive terms of office; but the people had such confidence in Governor Pillsbury that they cared nothing for political precedent.

The one great achievement of Governor Pillsbury in his third term as governor was in bringing about the payment of the principal and interest on the long repudiated bonds of the state. He worked against great odds in urging the justice and imperative consistency of this action, and as leader in the winning of a noble triumph it must have been to the governor a proud and grateful reflection that, excepting a few unpresented bonds in unknown hands, not an unredeemed obligation remained to dishonor the state.

It is seldom, indeed, that the highest officer of an American commonwealth is charged with so many and important duties as those which crowded the six years' administration of Governor Pillsbury. What with the labor of repelling the grasshopper invasion, the efforts to rescue the settlers from the ravages of these insects, the duty of adjusting the claims of numerous settlers upon railroad lands, the appointment of many new judicial and other officers, the trials following the destruction of the state capitol by fire, the providing for the inmates of the burned insane asylum, and the various labors and responsibilities in adjusting a long-standing indebtedness, which saved the credit of the state and subserved public justice,—there was a ceaseless demand upon the governor's attention.

In 1872 Governor Pillsbury engaged in the manufacturing of flour in Minneapolis, and no American needs ask how all-pervading as been the influence of the Pillsbury name in connection with this important line of industry, which has done more than all else to make Minneapolis famous. In the earlier stages of his activities in this field of enterprise the governor was associated with his nephew, Hon. Charles A. Pillsbury, and his brother, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, under the firm name of C. A. Pillsbury & Company, and the great industry, one of the most stupendous of its kind in the world, is now conducted under the title of the Pillsbury Flour Mill Company, more detailed reference to the gigantic concern being given on other pages of this review, in the memoir dedicated to the late Charles A. Pillsbury. The business activities of Governor

Pillsbury penetrated every part of Minnesota and extended far out into other states of the Union, and at his death his fortune was approximately estimated at two million dollars. He had large lumber and real estate interests through the Northwest, was identified with railroad construction, for many years was a director in several of the leading banking institutions of Minneapolis, and all of his manifold capitalistic investments were not only made with characteristic wisdom but they tended also to foster the general progress and welfare of the state which he honored and which greatly honored him.

The benefactions of Governor Pillsbury were many and important, and all of his offerings were made without ostentation and with a deep sense of personal responsibility imposed by success and wealth. In 1889 he erected and gave to the University of Minnesota its magnificent science building, known as Pillsbury Hall, this representing an expenditure of $150,000. Ever appreciative of his native town, endeared to him by hallowed memories and associations, he there erected the Pillsbury Memorial Hall, a town building that he designed as an enduring monument to the memory of his parents. At Sutton, New Hampshire, this beautiful building was dedicated on the 13th of July, 1892. In 1898, in conjunction with his devoted wife, he established at Sutton an endowment fund of $100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a home for children and aged women. In 1900, the year prior to his death, the governor and his wife erected in Minneapolis a home for working girls, this noble institution representing an investment of $25,000, and being named in honor of Mrs. Pillsbury. In 1901, only a short time prior to the close of his long and useful life, Governor Pillsbury donated $75,000 for the erection of the fine Pillsbury Library, on the East Side of Minneapolis. In September, 1900, at the University of Minnesota was unveiled a fine statue of Governor Pillsbury, the same having been erected by the appreciative alumni of that institution.

All of the deeds of the exceptionally active and prolific life of Governor Pillsbury might be classed as labors for humanity. He lived a "godly, righteous and sober life,"—was pure-hearted, clean-handed, broad-minded and sympathetic, and he rejoiced to designate himself as a plain man of the people. Ever ready to listen to the story of the unfortunate, his generosity was unbounded, and in his personality was a veritable incarnation of the Beatitudes. Of no man could it be said more consistently that he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was doing in the way of charities and benevolences. Often his own family did not know, unless the knowledge came to them from outside sources, of his acts of charity and other forms of practical helpfulness, and in many other gracious acts of this nature the members of his family were equally earnest in co-operation. He accumulated wealth not by impinging upon the rights of others, but he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to others, even his business competitors. Of him it has been consistently said that "with all his getting he did not forget that there is a better owning than to own, that the giver, to the getter, is the true owner." Democratic to the last degree, he hated all display. Of a sympathetic nature, he was yet capable of a "god-like anger," and he hated all meanness as only a noble nature is capable of hating. Rich and poor alike sought his counsel and assistance, and all who came within the sphere of his influence thought of him as a friend. With deep reverence for the spiritual verities, Governor Pillsbury was possessed of the faith that makes faithful, and while he was not formally a member of any religious organization he was a regular attendant and officer of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, and contributed generously to the various departments of its work.

At Warner, New Hampshire, on the 3d of November, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Governor Pillsbury to Miss Mahala Fisk, a daughter of Capt. John Fisk, who was a descendant of Rev. John Fisk, the latter having immigrated from Suffolk, England, to America in 1637, settling at Windom, Massachusetts. Mrs. Pillsbury died June 23, 1910, and in the gracious evening of her life she was sustained and comforted by the memories of their long and devoted companionship. Of the four children, Addie, who became the wife of Charles M. Webster, and Susan M., who became the wife of Fred B. Snyder, died several years prior to the time when their father passed to the life eternal; Sarah Belle is the wife of Edward C. Gale, of Minneapolis; and Alfred Fisk has succeeded to many of the interests and responsibilities of his father, being now vice president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.

George A. Pillsbury. On other pages of this work, in the memoir dedicated to the late Gov. John S. Pillsbury is given an epitome of the family history, and equally potent was the influence exerted by his elder brother, whose name introduces this article and to whom must needs be given, as a matter of historical consistency and merited tribute, specific recognition in this history of the state for which he did so much and which so highly honored him.

Hon. John S. Pillsbury, second son of John and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, was born at Sutton, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, on the 29th of August, 1816, and his death occurred in Minneapolis, on the 15th of July, 1898. After receiving a thorough common school education in his native town he began business life at the age of eighteen years, as a clerk in a grocery and fruit store at the old Boylston Market, in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. At the end of one year he returned to Sutton, where he forthwith engaged in the manufacturing of stoves and sheet-iron ware, in company with his cousin, John C. Pillsbury. In 1840 he removed to the Town of Warner, in his native county, and there he was actively engaged in the mercantile business until the spring of 1848, when he went to Boston and accepted a position in a wholesale dry-goods house. In the following year, however, he returned to Warner, where he engaged in business and where he remained until 1851. In 1844 he had served as postmaster at Warner; in 1847 he served as selectman of the town; in 1849 he was both selectman and town treasurer; and in 1850-51 he was representative to the general court of the county, as well as one of the commissioners in charge of erecting the Merrimac county jail, at Concord.

In November, 1851, Mr. Pillsbury was appointed purchasing agent for the Concord Railroad Company, and in the following month he removed to Concord, the county seat. He retained this office until July, 1875, and during his able administration his purchases amounted to more than three million

dollars, besides which he settled more cases for claims against the road for personal injury than did all other officers combined. During a residence of more than a quarter of a century in Concord Mr. Pillsbury was called upon to fill many positions of honor and trust, and he did much to further the civic and physical development and progress of the little New England city. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Concord, in 1864, and was its president from 1866 until he came to Minneapolis, in 1878, under his regime the bank becoming, in proportion to its capital, the strongest in the State of New Hampshire. In 1867 he was one of the organizers and incorporators of the National Savings Bank of Concord, and he served as its president from the time of incorporation until 1874, when he resigned. He was for many years a member of the city council of Concord, served two years as its mayor, and in 1871-72 he was a representative in the New Hampshire Legislature.

In the spring of 1878 Mr. Pillsbury came to Minnesota and established his home in Minneapolis, where he became associated with his two sons and his brother in the extensive manufacturing of flour. Due record concerning the gigantic enterprise built up in this industrial line is given in the sketch of the career of his son, Charles A., now deceased, on other pages of this publication. In Minneapolis Mr. Pillsbury won the respect and esteem of all classes of citizens and endeared himself to all who came within the compass of his more intimate personal influence. Soon after his arrival he was elected a member of the board of education and of the city council, of which latter body he was made president. In 1884, after a spirited campaign and with a formidable opponent, he was elected mayor of the city, and his victory was most decisive, as he was elected by about eight thousand votes,—a change of more than six thousand votes from the last preceding city election. His administration was characterized by devotion to detail, economy in expenditure, and rigid control of the unruly elements. As a loyal, liberal and public-spirited citizen he took the deepest interest in community affairs, and among the civic positions which he held may be mentioned the following: President of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, the Homoeopathic Hospital, the Free Dispensary, the Chamber of Commerce, the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company; vice president of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, and director and president of the Northwestern National Bank and of the Minneapolis Elevator Company. He was also a trustee of the University of Chicago. In 1885 Mr. Pillsbury was chairman of the building committee of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and in the following year he became chairman of the committee assigned to the erection of the First Baptist Chuch of Minneapolis, at that time the largest and most costly ecclesiastical edifice west of Chicago. To this church Mr. Pillsbury and his family gave a beautiful organ, which they installed at a cost of $8,500 and which is still one of the largest and best in the city.

Mr. Pillsbury has always been a loyal supporter of the cause of education. He was a member of the board of education at Concord, New Hampshire, and contributed liberally toward the endowment of Colby Academy, at New London, that state. He was also greatly interested in an academy at Owatonna, Minnesota, and gave to the institution a princely donation, by the erection of a ladies' boarding hall, at a cost of $30,000. In 1888, by act of the Legislature, the name of this academy was changed from Minnesota Academy to Pillsbury Academy, and the institution thus stands as a monument to his memory. In 1889 he expended $40,000 for the erection of a new building for the academy, the same containing recitation rooms, offices, a chemical laboratory, a gymnasium and baths, a chapel, and a spacious auditorium. Other benefactions made by Mr. Pillsbury to this academy reached an aggregate of about $150,000. At the annual meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union, held in Minneapolis, in 1888, Mr. Pillsbury was elected its president. This organization has its headquarters in Boston and has charge of all the foreign missionary work of the Baptist churches in all of the northern and some of the southern states.

Mr. Pillsbury did not permit time or distance to lessen his affection for his native state, and in 1890 he donated to the City of Concord, New Hampshire, at a cost of $75,000, a free hospital, named in honor of his wife and known as the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital; to Warner, in the same county, he gave a free public library, which is known as the Pillsbury Free Library, and this represented an expenditure of $20,000; to Sutton, his native town, he gave an imposing soldiers' monument.

On the 9th of May, 1841, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pillsbury to Miss Margaret S. Carleton, daughter of Henry and Polly (Greeley) Carleton. Of the three children of this union the only daughter died in infancy, and the younger son, Fred C., died in 1891. The elder son, Charles A., was summoned to the life eternal in 1899, and to him a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work.

A fitting paragraph with which to close this tribute is that gained by extracts taken from the Concord, New Hampshire, Evening Monitor of July 25, 1890, when Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were in their old home city preparing for the erection of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, mentioned above:

"Mr. Pillsbury, with comparative ease, might have written his personal check and turned it over to a citizens' committee, to found and endow a capacious hospital; but this modest man, with a great warm heart, and his lovely Christian wife left their sumptuous home in Minneapolis that they might come among their old friends and neighbors in this state and have the pleasure of doing, as it were with their own hands, the great public work they are accomplishing. Office and fame have no allurements for him. He is one of the few capitalists who are perfectly satisfied with their wealth. He enjoyed its honorable accumulation; he will now take equal pleasure in its generous and discriminate expenditure. He and his wife are now here with no possible object except to do good and to renew old friendships and associations, and to pay respects to the people who delight to respect and honor them. We seldom have such visitors. Think of it! A handsome and happy married couple, so advanced in years and yet so remarkably well preserved; so wealthy and so unostentatious; so distinguished and yet so humbly affable and generous; so blest with this world's favors yet possessed of such excellent native sense; so public-spirited and beneficent, so charitable, kind and tolerant toward all,—they present, indeed, a rare and touching sight, one to be cherished in our recollections, beloved and welcome sojourners in our peaceful and beautiful city. An institution is defined to be as the lengthened shadow

of a man. George Alfred Pillsbury will have many worthy shadows; and long after he and his gracious wife have gone from us, perhaps forever, fevered lips of invalid sufferers will whisper prayers of thankfulness that will be encomiums on this good man and woman, more eloquent and touching than any we could pronounce."

Charles A. Pillsbury. So long as enduring time shall echo back to time that was, so long shall the State of Minnesota and the City of Minneapolis owe tribute and honor to the name of Pillsbury, for none other has been more closely, worthily or influentially identified with the development and upbuilding of both city and state; none has figured more potently in carrying the fame of the Minnesota metropolis throughout the length and breadth of the United States and also into "far countries." One of the sterling and honored representatives of this distinguished family in Minnesota and one who marked the passing years with large and honorable achievement was the late Charles Alfred Pillsbury, and historical consistency as well as just merit renders imperative the specific consideration here accorded to him. He was a son of the late George A. Pillsbury, to whom a memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, as is also given brief record of the career of his uncle, the late Governor John S. Pillsbury, so that in the present connection it is unnecessary to give further data concerning the family history.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury was foremost in giving fame to the family name in connection with the flour-milling industry and in making the name of Minneapolis equally noted as a center of this industry. He was for many years recognized as the leading miller of the world, and his character was the positive of a noble and loyal nature, strong yet gentle, true to every duty and responsibility. Mr. Pillsbury was born at Warner, Merrimac County, New Hampshire, on the 3d of October, 1842, and at his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, he was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of September, 1899. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native town and thereafter entered Dartmouth College, in which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one years. During his college life he taught school at intervals and by this means contributed materially to defraying the expenses of his higher education. After his graduation Mr. Pillsbury went to the City of Montreal, Canada, where he remained six years and was variously employed. In 1869 he came to Minnesota and established his residence in Minneapolis, where he purchased an interest in a small flour mill. There were at that time perhaps six or more mills operating at the Falls of St. Anthony, and all of them utilized the old-time buhr mill-stones, with other equipments of equally primitive order. Mr. Pillsbury arrived just in time to become a prominent figure in the development and application of a new and wonderful invention and to participate in the enormous growth of the milling industry after the opening of the spring-wheat district of Minnesota and the Dakotas. At the time of his arrival in the future metropolis of Minnesota the railroads extended only a few miles north and west from this section of the state, but within a few years the lines were extended and opened up large areas of fine prairie land, making this unrivaled wheat-growing region tributary to the flour manufactories at Minneapolis. About the same time the invention of the self-binding reaper reduced the cost of wheat production, and in the mills themselves many radical innovations were introduced in the line of mechanical equipment and incidental accessories. One of the most important of these inventions was the middlings purifier, which was originated in Minneapolis and which Mr. Pillsbury at once adopted, with great profit. In nearly a simultaneous way was introduced from abroad the steel-roller process of manufacturing flour, and with the aid of these two great inventions came a veritable revolution in the manufacture of flour, both in points of quality and cost of production. With characteristic energy, resourcefulness and progressiveness Mr. Pillsbury kept pace with advances, and his rise to prominence and influence was rapid and substantial, his advance during the '70s having been especially marked and assured. In 1872 he effected the organization of the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Company, in which his associates were his uncle, the late Governor John S. Pillsbury, and his father, the late George A. Pillsbury. Somewhat later his younger brother, Fred C., was admitted to the firm, and for several years a group of six mills was operated by C. A. Pillsbury & Company, but the business expanded so rapidly that it became imperative to procure facilities insuring much larger output capacity. This end was effected by the erection of the famous Pillsbury A mill, which when completed had a capacity of 7,000 barrels a day. This mill was at that time the largest in the world, but through later improvements in machinery its capacity has been more than doubled, as it is equipped for the turning out of 15,600 barrels a day.

During the period of active and wonderful development in the milling industry, Mr. Pillsbury was ever at the forefront, and his initiative and executive powers came into most effective play. He repeatedly visited Europe, where he became widely known, and where he gained recognition, as did he also throughout America, as being the head of the largest flour-producting concern in the entire world. Besides making a practical and detailed study of every phase of the production of wheat, its transportation, and the making and marketing of flour and its by-products, he also found time to take a large interest in many other important commercial enterprises, as well as to participate in public affairs in his home city and state, his civic loyalty having ever been of the most insistent and broad-minded order. Mr. Pillsbury was frequently tendered political honors, but the only office which he consented to hold during the entire period of his residence in Minneapolis was that of state senator, a position to which he was elected for the legislative term beginning in 1877. By successive elections he continued the valued and zealous incumbent of this office for ten consecutive years, and he labored earnestly in the Senate to promote and protect the best interests of the state and its people.

In 1890 the firm of C. A. Pillsbury & Company was merged into the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, and a large part of the stock in the new corporation was purchased by an English syndicate. The new company secured a controlling interest in the entire water power at St. Anthony Falls. Mr. Pillsbury remained as executive head of the business, at a very large salary, and retained a large holding of the stock. During the succeeding years the business showed remarkable develop-

ment and the corporation maintained the Pillsbury prestige in being the leading flour-producing company of the whole world. After a few years, upon the recommendation of Charles A. Pillsbury, the enterprising and far-sighted head of the business, the company instituted the further improvement of its magnificent water power, by the construction of an auxiliary dam a short distance below the falls. By means of this dam 10,000 additional horse-power was developed, and this was the last great construction work completed under the direction of the honored subject of this memoir.

During the thirty years of his active business life in Minneapolis Mr. Pillsbury was probably the most popular business man of the city, and this was the result alike of his large contribution to the civic and material development and general prosperity of the city and to his sterling personal characteristics. He was always in good health and spirits, buoyant and optimistic, tolerant and kindly in his judgment, easily accessible and generous to a fault. He placed true estimates upon men and things, and in his manifold philanthropies and benevolences he rigorously avoided publicity and display—one who would "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame." He identified himself with all logical movements and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community and was connected with many local organizations of social and fraternal order, as well as those of business order. He was one of the most influential members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and served as president of the same from 1882 to 1894, his political allegiance being given to the republican party.

On the 12th of September, 1866, Mr. Pillsbury wed Miss Mary A. Stinson, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and she was summoned to eternal rest September 26, 1902, so that in death they were not long divided. Two sons, Charles S. and John S., have to a large extent assumed, and worthily controlled, the business interests so long maintained by their honored father, since whose death a readjustment of the affairs of the milling company has been made, the gigantic enterprise being now conducted under the title of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company. Of the corporation the official corps is as here noted: Albert C. Loring, president; Charles S. Pillsbury, and John S. Pillsbury (II), vice presidents; and Alfred F. Pillsbury (II), son of Gov. John S. Pillsbury, is secretary and treasurer.

The family of Charles A. Pillsbury has long been actively identified with Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis, and as a memorial to their parents the sons have built and presented to this church the institution known as Pillsbury House, in South Minneapolis, this being the center of the settlement work of Plymouth Church. All of the younger generation of the Pillsbury family are well upholding the prestige of a name that has been long and prominently concerned with the history of Minneapolis.

Arthur M. Higgins. As an active and successful attorney of Minneapolis for the past twenty years, Arthur M. Higgins has had a varied and broad experience in his profession, and has been prominent both in his regular calling and in his relations with the community socially and in civic affairs. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, and has offices in the New York Life Building.

Arthur M. Higgins was born in Ellsworth, Maine, June 18, 1867, and that was also the birthplace of his parents, Charles H. and Sarah J. (Young) Higgins. For generations seafaring has been almost the natural vocation of a large portion of Maine residents, and Charles H. Higgins followed the sea from the time he was eighteen and became master of a brigantine before he left. With the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted with the Eleventh Regiment of Maine Infantry as a corporal, and went through the entire war, one of the gallant defenders of the Union. With the close of the war his home was established at Flushing on Long Island, where he formed business relations with the noted Parsons Nurseries of Long Island, and represented that business until coming West in 1884 to Minneapolis. In Minnesota he became treasurer of the Congregational Society, held that office a number of years, but finally returned to his old home in Maine and spent the rest of his days. His death occurred in 1904. His widow is now a resident of Minnesota. There were six children in the family, the first three being sons and Arthur M. was the youngest of the boys.

Arthur M. Higgins acquired his early education in the public schools at Flushing, Long Island, and reached the senior year in the high school class and was awarded a scholarship in Cornell University. Ill health compelled him to leave high school and abandon his purpose to continue his education at Cornell, and for the benefit of his health he came out to Minneapolis. In 1889 Mr. Higgins became a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota, that being the second year of the department's existence. He interrupted his studies and spent a year in California, and then returned to Minneapolis and was graduated in law with the class of 1893. Mr. Higgins at once took up the practice of law at Minneapolis as a member of the firm of Bartlett, Robinson & Higgins. A year later Mr. Higgins engaged in independent practice, and has since had no partnership relations. For eighteen years his offices have been in the New York Life Building, and he controls a profitable and extensive general practice in all the courts.

Mr. Higgins is affiliated with Lodge No. 44 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Bar Association, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Higgins was formerly Miss Virginia Bradford, daughter of the late Adolphus Bradford. Her father was the organizer of the Bradford Rainwater Hat Company of St. Louis, Missouri, which is today one of the flourishing institutions of that city. Adolphus Bradford, who died at Minnetonka June 22, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years, was one of the recognized pioneers and most influential citizens of Minneapolis, having located in that city in 1862 and continued his residence there nearly forty years. He came to Minneapolis from St. Louis, Missouri, and was for a long time prominent in the real estate business. Mr. Bradford and the late Isaac Atwater, the latter of whom was editor in chief of the Atwater History of Minneapolis in 1893, are distinguished as having built the first two large and imposing residences in Minneapolis. Mrs. Bradford died in 1902.

Mrs. Higgins, who was married May 16, 1893, was born in Minneapolis and educated at the Miss Burnham's School at Northampton, Massachusetts.

R. R. Higgins.

Mr. Higgins and wife have two daughters, Virginia and Josephine, both born in Minneapolis. For eighteen years Mr. Higgins lived both winter and summer at Lake Minnetonka, where he owned a fine summer home with grounds of twenty-five acres. This property was recently sold to A. B. Jackson, and the Higgins family now reside at 2410 Pillsbury Avenue, though the summer season is spent at another location on Lake Minnetonka. Mr. Higgins outside of his profession finds much recreation in following the great national pastime of baseball, and is one of the most regular attendants at the games of the association held in Minneapolis.

Hugh Howard Lankester. The name Lankester is associated with two distinct lines of public service in St. Paul. Hugh Howard Lankester is general agent of the passenger department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and though beginning as a minor clerk has put himself at the age of thirty among the leading railway men of Minnesota. His father, Dr. Howard L. Lankester, has long held a distinguished place in St. Paul as a physician and surgeon, but particularly through his unceasing war on germs and contamination, has he made a splendid record as health commissioner.

Dr. Howard L. Lankester was born at Southampton, England, February 23, 1846, a son of Robert and Elizabeth A. Lankester. Educated in private schools and graduated from Crawford College, Doctor Lankester was a student in King's College at London and for a time was a member of the Third Royal Middlesex Artillery. Coming to America in the early '70s, in 1878, he located at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and there began practice as a physician. In 1882 he moved to Fisher, Minnesota, and his home has been in St. Paul since 1896. His abilities required a large field, and in St. Paul he has been more than a private and successful practitioner, rather a leader in the larger things of the profession, and also in public affairs.

In 1911 Doctor Lankester was appointed health commissioner at St. Paul. What he has done through this office is interestingly told in the following quotations:

"Some men seem to be born for specific duties and when the hour is ripe are selected to perform them. Dr. Howard Lankester has gone at his work as health commissioner of St. Paul as if he had been specially designed for it and is achieving results entirely in keeping with the vigor and determination of his spirit and his administration of the office.

"When he accepted this office early in the current year he made a studious examination of its requirements and the legal provisions which governed it. He soon discovered that there were many outworn limitations in the city ordinances which seriously hampered an efficient administration of the office, and he went to work to have these removed. He has succeeded to a considerable extent in securing more authority for the health office and more specific enactments for its government and he has been tireless and unyielding in his efforts to improve conditions.

"He has forced the elimination of the public drinking cup, which was considered a menace to the general health of the community and a fruitful source of contagion; secured the protection of fresh fruits and vegetables exposed for sale from contact with flies and insects; brought about strict regulations for barber shops and put in force more uniform and efficient methods of collecting garbage. So far his work has been excellent in character and very beneficial in results, and the people rejoice in the fact that what he has done for the good of the city is but a sign of what they may expect from the continuance of his vigor and enterprise in the performance of his official duties."

Doctor Lankester is credited with being one of the pioneers in the elimination of the public drinking cup, and what has been accomplished in St. Paul is now firmly intrenched in the social customs of many other states and communities. He took especially advanced ground in what was known as the fruit ordinance, for the protection of fruit stands from dust and flies, and had a vigorous fight before he could secure the enactment of this measure. Doctor Lankester is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Ramsey County and the State Medical societies. To his marriage with Elizabeth Anne Polkinghorne were born eight children, five of whom died in infancy. Tessie Berry is the wife of Harry B. Smith of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Sidney Owen lives in St. Paul.

Hugh Howard Lankester, second of the surviving children of Doctor Lankester, was born at Fisher's Landing, Minnesota, February 24, 1884. His early education came from the public schools, and he graduated from the Central High School of St. Paul in 1903. His first position was as stenographer with the Griffin Wheel Company of St. Paul. Just ten years ago he began his career as a railroad man. The first year was spent as stenographer in the transportation department of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was then made assistant ticket clerk and stenographer, and a year later secured a position in the president's office of the Northern Pacific as stenographer. After a year in the president's office, Mr. Lankester transferred his services to the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway as stenographer and ticket clerk, at the end of two years was advanced to chief clerk, held that place one year, then became traveling passenger agent over the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, and at the end of three years, in April, 1911, was promoted to his present office as general agent of the passenger department. Mr. Lankester's efficiency needs no comment further than this record of promotion, and it should also be mentioned that he is one of the popular men in railway service in the Northwest, and has shown a readiness at all times to put his office at the benefit of the traveling public. Mr. Lankester is a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, belongs to the Royal Arcanum and also the Twin City Society of Magicians. His recreation in its most favorite form is deer hunting, and he possesses several deer heads as trophies of his skill. He is also a member of the St. Paul Rod and Gun Club and of the Commercial Club, and was reared in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Lankester was married June 25, 1912, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Elsa M. Stoll, daughter of Edward Stoll, a wholesale fruit produce merchant of Louisville.

Hon. Edmund Schofield Durment has been for many years one of the leaders of the St. Paul bar, at which he is now practicing as senior member of the well-known firm of Durment, Moore & Oppenheimer. He has been a member of the St. Paul bar for nearly thirty years, and almost from

the time when he first entered practice here has occupied a leading and commanding position in his profession. At an early period in his professional career he was fortunate in securing the confidence and esteem of those engaged in large affairs, and this he has always retained. Not alone in his own profession, but in other fields, Mr. Durment has lived an active, busy and useful life, intimately connected with the growth and development of his city during its emergence from a small community into the position of a mighty metropolis.

Edmund Schofield Durment was born in Brown County, Indiana, March 19, 1860, and is a son of Rev. George W. and Henrietta (Hoggett) Durment, natives of Indiana who are both now deceased. His father attended old Miami University, Cincinnati, Ohio, medical department, was a physician by profession, but devoted the greater part of his life to preaching as a Methodist Episcopal minister, while his last active ten years were spent in Missouri. During two years of this time he also practiced medicine, and then went to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he was pastor for two years, subsequently going to Sedalia, where he was made pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As presiding elder he resided three years at Rolla, Missouri, and three years at Springfield, that state, but his health finally failing him, he was compelled to give up work. He died at Paoli, Indiana, in 1878, when aged only forty-two years. He was married at Paoli, the birthplace of Mrs. Durment, and she survived him only until 1880, dying at Paoli, where both parents are interred, side by side, in the city cemetery. There were three children in the family, namely: Sereptha L., who is the widow of Charles Leazer and resides at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Frank R., who is a resident of New Mexico, and Edmund Schofield.

Edmund S. Durment, after attending the public schools, went two years to the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, two years to Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and then to Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in law with the class of 1884. During the next year he was a special examiner in Kentucky for the United States Pension Office, and in the summer of 1885 came to St. Paul, where for his first year he was employed in the office of Hon. C. D. O'Brien, his next associate being Daniel W. Lawler, with whom he remained eight years, the firm being known as Lawler & Durment. Both of these gentlemen are mentioned in sketches of their own elsewhere in this work. During one or two years of the life of this firm Horace E. Bigelow was connected therewith as junior member, but resigned from the association. Mr. Lawler eventually became counsel for one of the large railroads, but Mr. Durment continued to carry on the business of the firm, which was known as one of the strongest combinations in the city. Later the association was dissolved, and Mr. Durment continued the practice alone for several years and then formed a partnership with Albert R. Moore, and William H. Oppenheimer has since been admitted to partnership. While Mr. Durment's practice has been of a broad, general character, his talents are of such a nature that he has been particularly successful in handling certain kinds of legal business, and has the names of some of the large corporations of the state on his books. He serves as local counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and a number of western roads, represents the American National Bank in its legal business, and is also counsel for several large insurance companies. Mr. Durment is known throughout the legal profession as an able and thorough lawyer, and the high esteem in which he is held is shown by his election to the presidency of the Minnesota State Bar Association, of which he was one of the organizers. He also belongs to the Ramsey County Bar Association, and has been its president. While he is apt to lean toward republicanism, Mr. Durment prefers to choose his own candidates, irrespective of party lines. He has been interested in politics to some extent, and for four years served as a member of the State Senate from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, in which office he never missed a session, and at all times took an active and leading part in the activities of that body, of which he was known as a working member. He was a member of the old state board of correction and charities, serving out an unexpired term. Mr. Durment is a life member of Summit Lodge of Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership in the Minnesota and University Clubs. For twenty-five years he was a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, but is not a member at this time. He is a member and trustee of the People's Church.

On September 22, 1887, Mr. Durment was married, at St. Paul, to Miss Rose Smith, a native of West Union, Iowa, and a daughter of William and Harriet (Chamberlain) Smith, of English origin, and the only descendant born in the United States. To this union there have been born three children, as follows: Farrell Smith, a graduate of the Central High School of St. Paul and of the Girls' College at Lowell, Massachusetts, is now the wife of Ralph R. McCartney, and resides at Cloquet, Minnesota; Edmund Smith, educated in the public schools of St. Paul, St. John's Military Academy (three years), St. Paul's Academy (one year), and Macalester College, St. Paul; and Theodore Smith, who is still attending school. Mrs. Durment is a most accomplished woman of extensive attainments and wide culture, is active in religious and charitable work, and the beautiful home over which she presides has always been recognized as one of the attractive centers of social activity and higher culture in the community.

Mr. Durment maintains offices in the Germania Building. Among his associates he is not only known as an able, thorough and energetic lawyer, but as a high type of all those qualities which have contributed to the traditional greatness of a learned and honored profession.

Albin E. Bjorklund. In November, 1914, the Thirty-seventh Legislative District elected Albin E. Bjorklund to the lower house of the Legislature, and he began his duties as a Minnesota lawmaker on January 4, 1915. Mr. Bjorklund is a young but successful St. Paul attorney, was admitted to the bar about eight years ago and along with the work of building up a practice has been interested in local affairs and politics and is well known both among the younger and older circles of republicans.

He was born at St. Paul December 16, 1886, the third son of Andrew and Emma (Romvall) Bjorklund. His father, who died in October, 1913, was an early settler in St. Paul and for many years identified with business affairs there. The mother

is still living and makes her home in the capital city.

He acquired his education in the public schools of St. Paul, and after graduating from the Cleveland High School entered the St. Paul College of Law, pursued his studies there regularly and in 1907 was graduated LL. B. and admitted to the Ramsey County bar the same year. Mr. Bjorklund practiced the first half year in Aurora, Minnesota, then returned to St. Paul, was associated a time with Mr. A. J. Newgren, and in 1911 Mr. O. H. O'Neill, city attorney, appointed him assistant city attorney. He made an excellent record in that office during the two and a half years he held it, and after retiring from the city hall took up active private practice in association with O'Brien, Young & Stone.

Mr. Bjorklund has always affiliated with the republican party and has served as a member of the republican county central committee. In 1914 he was nominated and elected a member of the lower house to represent the northerly part of the thirty-seventh district. Fraternally he is affiliated with Montgomery Lodge No. 258, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Bjorklund has his offices in the Germania Life Building. In November, 1914, he married Miss Mabel C. Wahlberg of St. Paul. Her father is an old resident of that city.

Hon. J. A. A. Burnquist. As present lieutenant governor of Minnesota, Mr. Burnquist has made a name that will always be securely established in the political annals of his state. Mr. Burnquist is thirty-five years of age, and while neither history nor biography can be justified in making predictions as to the future, it is reasonable to assume that the achievements of his brilliant career have hardly more than begun.

After serving two terms as a member of the Legislature, Mr. Burnquist was nominated on the republican ticket in 1912 for the office of lieutenant governor, and in the nominating campaign defeated D. M. Neil of Red Wing at the primaries. In June, 1914, Mr. Burnquist was nominated as running mate to William E. Lee of Long Prairie for governor. In the primaries Mr. Burnquist was opposed to Elias Steenerson.

Governor Burnquist's public career has been again and again subjected to critical analysis, and for the purposes of this sketch it will be necessary only to briefly review the findings of his critics. He was elected in 1908 to the Legislature, and during the following session identified himself with the passage of several bills, but at that time was more conspicuous because of his opposition to legislation which he believed and which the judgment of the people believed was inimical to the best welfare. In 1910, after his efficient record of the first session, Mr. Burnquist had no opposition at the primaries or in the general election. After his election he was one of the prominent candidates for speaker of the house, but his refusal to make any pledge as to appointments or in any way modify his independence, prevented his election. During the session of 1911 Mr. Burnquist was chairman of the Normal School Committee. His name during this session was identified with a number of important measures, several of which were of particular benefit to the City of St. Paul. Of his record the most impartial critics gave the following estimate: "Strong insurgent leader; was a progressive candidate for speaker; was an uncompromising progressive and never failed to give larger political opportunities to the people; took a prominent part in every fundamental fight for reform; Mr. Burnquist displayed unusual ability and courage in his legislative work and made some of the best speeches of the session." At the special session of the Legislature Mr. Burnquist was on the committee for the drafting of a state-wide primary law and was also active in the support of the measures which would provide for the non-partisan selection of judges, and other important reforms.

It was on his record as a strong and independent champion of reform measures in state politics that Mr. Burnquist was elected and entered upon his duties as lieutenant governor. As lieutenant governor he was presiding officer of the Senate, and had an important authority owing to his power in the appointment of committees. A review of his work as lieutenant governor shows that Mr. Burnquist exercised remarkable judgment, sagacity, independence and absolute fairness in the performance of his official duties. In order that the business of the Senate might be expedited, he secured a reduction in the number of committees and the membership thereof and employed a rare judgment in his appointments, as a result of which the business of the Senate proceeded with unusual smoothness and resulted in a larger and better product of legislation than has followed for a number of sessions. His fair mindedness and desire to promote the essential business of the Senate enabled him in his appointments to committees to select the men best fitted for the special departments of senatorial work, without regard to partisan or personal reasons. In the selection of members to committees entrusted with legislation of vital and controversial moment in the state, Mr. Burnquist showed unusual diplomacy and tact, and by securing a proper balance of men whose views were pronounced in opposition to as well as in favor of the proposed legislation, he gave each side its proper proportion, and as a result the work on the bills in committees showed the results of thorough discussion, and put them in a shape to be intelligently considered by the Senate as a whole.

Without entering into details that would make this sketch too long, a fair estimate of Mr. Burnquist's influence as president of the Senate is found in the following sentences: "That so much was done in the senate was due in large measure to its organization. Mr. Burnquist secured a great reduction in the number of committees and appointed chairmen who reported out the bills, and who did not permit them to die in committees as has often been the case. The work, therefore, at the end of the session was not congested. Usually several hundred bills die on general orders and on the calendar, but at the end of each session all important bills were disposed of and practically all of the business was cleaned up when the senate adjourned on the last night of the session."

Joseph A. A. Burnquist, whose public career has thus been briefly reviewed, was born at Dayton, Webster County, Iowa, July 21, 1879. His parents were John A. and A. Louise Burnquist, the former a pioneer of Webster County. After an education in the Dayton public schools, Mr. Burnquist continued his studies in Carleton Academy and College at Northfield, Minnesota, graduating in 1902 with degree of A. B. He continued his literary education and also his studies of law in the Columbia University of New York, where he graduated in 1904 as Master of Arts. It might be noted that dur-

ing his career at Columbia Mr. Burnquist was member of the debating team which won a decision in a contest with representatives of Cornell University in the discussion of the subject of direct election by the people of the United States Senate. Mr. Burnquist studied law in the University of Minnesota, graduating LL. B. in 1905, and in the fall of the same year began active practice at St. Paul. He quickly gained the initial honors of the profession, and was soon established with a profitable practice as a lawyer.

January 1, 1906, Mr. Burnquist married Miss Mary Louise Cross, daughter of Rev. Rowland S. Cross. Mrs. Burnquist was born at Anoka, Minnesota, and graduated from Carleton College in 1903. Her father was for over thirty years an active minister of the Congregational Church in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Burnquist have the following children: John McLean, Mary Louise and Ruth Mabel. Mr. Burnquist and wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he has many fraternal affiliations.

Albert M. Lawton has been an active business man of St. Paul for more than thirty years. His chief consecutive enterprise has been in the real estate, loan and insurance business, but he has also served as a banker and has had extensive connections with other lines of business. His offices are at 134 East Fourth Street.

Albert M. Lawton was born on a farm near Stillwater, Minnesota, December 3, 1857, a son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Brayton) Lawton. The parents were both born in Massachusetts and came to Minnesota as pioneers in 1855, locating on a farm near Stillwater, where Jonathan Lawton lived for many years, and conducted for a number of years a general store in St. Paul. The mother is still living on the old homestead, 348 East Winifred Street, St. Paul, and at this writing in her eighty-fifth year.

Albert M. Lawton grew up in pioneer times and pioneer conditions, attending country schools, and also had advantage of instruction in the W. A. Faddis Business College. On leaving school he spent several years on a farm and with this preparation came to St. Paul. In 1883 he engaged in the real estate business, and as a result of long years of residence is widely known not only in the capital city but over the state, and has the complete confidence of his patrons and has a large and prosperous business. In 1886 Mr. Lawton organized the West Side Bank of St. Paul, and for six years held the office of vice president. He now confines his attention to real estate and insurance, handling city property and farm lands, loaning money on both city and country real estate.

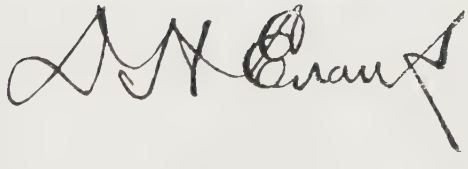
Mr. Lawton was married in 1888 to Miss Angelica Covell of Stillwater, a daughter of John and Abigail Covell. They have one son, Evan E. Lawton. Besides the city residence the family have a summer home at White Bear Lake. Mr. Lawton is prominent in Masonry, having affiliation with Shekinah Lodge No. 17, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

Daniel Harvey Evans. The field of insurance has attracted many of the ablest personalities in American commerce, and the occupancy of the larger positions in the business is almost without exception a proof of extraordinary capacity, energy, fidelity and integrity. Daniel H. Evans is a Minneapolis insurance man with a record, and is northwestern manager of the Continental Casualty Company. For eighteen years he has managed the business of the company which now has the distinction of having the largest personal health and accident business in the Northwest. There is no need of explanation to state the relations of cause and effect between Mr. Evans' position and this business achievement. Mr. Evans is a Minnesota man by birth, came from a pioneer family of Le Sueur and Blue Earth counties, is a lawyer by profession, was admitted to the bar and became an active figure in South Dakota politics, but his chief business record for thirty years has been either in the real estate field or in insurance.

Daniel Harvey Evans was born January 30, 1862, at Cleveland, LeSueur County, Minnesota, a son of David and Mary Evans. His father was one of the pioneer farmers of LeSueur County and in that locality Daniel H. spent his early days, working on the home farm to develop his muscles and attending public schools at Cambria and also at Mankato. His literary education was completed in the Mankato Normal School, and he afterwards studied law in South Dakota. His knowledge of the law has proved of great value, although it is not known that he ever took a single fee for the handling of cases in court. In 1882 he became identified with the loan and real estate business at Ipswich, South Dakota, remained there eight years, and after disposing of his interests came to Minneapolis in 1890, where for several years he continued in the loan and real estate business.

In 1897 Mr. Evans accepted the position of northwestern manager of the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago. His territory comprises the State of Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota, and his headquarters as manager and general agent are in the Andrus Building at Minneapolis. The Continental Casualty Company issues policies covering the general lines of accident and health, liability, workmen's compensation and automobile insurance. There has recently been organized the Continental Assurance Company for the writing of life insurance, of which Mr. Evans is also the general agent. His splendid success in the insurance field is illustrated not only by the standing of his company in having the largest personal health and accident business in the Northwest, but is noted in a recent issue of the Continental Agents' Record in which he was mentioned as one of the four prize winners who qualified for the trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Th following sentences have reference to these prizes winners and Mr. Evans in particular: "Special praise is due each of these prize winners for having accomplished what they did in a year that was far from ideal from a business standpoint. Mr. Evans, one of the company's largest general agents, succeeded in making the increase required on top of an already extremely large volume of business."

Mr. Evans is a republican in politics and while living in South Dakota took much part in state affairs, though not active politically since removing to Minneapolis. He is affiliated with Anchor Lodge No. 88, I. O. O. F. at Minneapolis, with Minnehaha Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Automobile Club of Minneapolis, and for the past ten years has been a trustee, and was chairman of the Building Committee, of the Fifth Avenue Congregational



Church. On September 11, 1889, he married Miss Margaret M. Owens. Their three children are: Ethel and Kenneth, twins, and Dorothy, all born in Minneapolis.

Ladislav Joseph Pavlicek. With the continued increase of good taste and the desire for attractive surroundings and environments in all places where people live and pursue their ordinary activities, the profession of decorator is reaching corresponding prestige and importance. One of the best known men in this field in St. Paul is L. J. Pavlicek who has been identified with the city for the past fifteen years, and whose work is now found in many of the finest homes of the city.

Mr. Pavlicek is a native Bohemian, born in Prague, November 19, 1867. His parents were Vaclav and Anna (Kvapil) Pavlicek, both natives of Bohemia, where the father followed the trade of decorator all the active years of his life, and where he died.

L. J. Pavlicek had a common school education and from the common schools entered a school of mechanics and arts and was thoroughly trained for his future vocation, spending four years there. At Vienna he worked some time as a decorator, and in 1895 emigrated to the United States, going direct from New York City to Chicago. During his five years in Chicago Mr. Pavlicek was employed with several contractors, and finally was connected with the staff of decorators maintained by the great merchandise house of Marshall Field.

On removing to St. Paul in 1899 he continued work at his trade as an individual until 1905, and then started a business of his own, opening a large stock of wall paper and similar supplies and furnishing a complete and expert service in decorative work for domestic purposes. His business had a rapid growth from the start, and his patronage was rapidly extended among the best families of the city, and his service is exemplified in the decoration of many of the finest homes in St. Paul and neighboring towns. His store and office is at 178 West Street, St. Paul.

In 1907 Mr. Pavlicek married Miss Julia Tomasek, who was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles and Agnes Tomasek. Most of her youth was spent in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where she was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Pavlicek have an attractive home at 567 Lincoln Avenue, and it is of the latest design in point of architecture and with surroundings that well illustrate Mr. Pavlicek's thorough taste and long experience. In the fall of 1914 Mr. Pavlicek returned from an extended trip to Europe, where he visited his old home and many other places of interest, and at the beginning of the European war quietly made his way back to America. He is recognized as a thorough business man, and a good reliable citizen of St. Paul, and he and his wife are acceptable members of St. Stanislaus Catholic Church.

Frederick Walcott Northrop. For more than forty years the late Frederick Walcott Northrop was a resident of St. Paul. While his name never figured in politics nor in connection with any public office, and his retiring nature kept him out of social organizations, he was none the less a man of quiet but effective citizenship, performed his work with singular fidelity, had the close friendship and affection of those who knew him intimately, and left an honored name to his descendants. His widow and several of his children now reside at 358 Baker Street in St. Paul.

Frederick Walcott Northrop was born at Brookfield, Connecticut, November 13, 1847, a son of Forest and Eliza (Gregory) Northrop. His father for many years kept a book and stationery store in Brookfield. Frederick W. Northrop attended the public schools of his native town and also was in school at New Haven. His first employment was in a grocery store, but when still a very young boy he enlisted for service in a Connecticut regiment of the Union army. He was with the infantry one year, and though not present at any important engagements he was taken prisoner and was on parole when the war closed. He then returned home, lived at New Haven a time, and from there came to St. Paul. For twenty-eight years he was in the service of D. D. Merrill in the book and stationery business, as bookkeeper and later as cashier. When this firm failed he remained out of business for a year and a half, and then entered the employ of Smith & Farwell for three years, until the partnership was dissolved. About a year later he became connected with the Smith & Borg Furniture House, and continued with that firm four years until failing health compelled him to give up his duties.

Mr. Northrop died September 21, 1912, at the age of seventy-six. He was a member of no secret fraternity, and did not even affiliate with the Grand Army. Outside of home and business his chief association was with the First Baptist Church of St. Paul, in which he was an active member for more than forty years. A characteristic was his fondness for flowers, and while never interested in athletic sports he found recreation and pleasure in long walks through the country.

At St. Clair, Michigan, August 9, 1869, Mr. Northrop married Emily Oakes, who was born in St. Clair, a daughter of John Meade and Minerva (Kenyon) Oakes. Her father was a farmer in Eastern Michigan. To this marriage were born six children, one of whom died at the age of nine years. Charles David, the oldest, is married and engaged in the insurance business at Los Angeles, California. Sarah Eliza is the wife of George Exley. Alice Emily is unmarried and living at home with her mother. Frederick Horace is married and is night superintendent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway at St. Paul. Mary Kate is a trained nurse and lives at home.

Henry J. Hadlich. A citizen who has long been connected with the official life of St. Paul is Henry J. Hadlich, who between the years 1887 and 1912 held various positions in the St. Paul postoffice and at all times displayed a high order of ability and fidelity to duty. Mr. Hadlich was born at Leipzic, Germany, July 10, 1871, the oldest son of Christian M. and Nannie (Lerchner) Hadlich. The parents emigrated from their native land to the United States in 1882 and took up their residence in St. Paul, and here the father passed away in 1893, while the mother still survives and makes her home in this city.

The early education of Henry J. Hadlich was secured in the public schools of Germany, as he was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents on the long journey to the home across the waters. When he had completed his training in the St. Paul High School, he secured a minor position

in the St. Paul postoffice, and rapidly won promotion because of his energy, capacity and faithfulness, and for ten years was clerk under Capt. Henry A. Castle, for whom he has always held the warmest regard. When he left the employ of the Government, with an excellent record, he became identified with the Theo. Hamm Brewing Company of this city, with which he has since been connected.

Mr. Hadlich was married in 1902 to Miss Minnie Trost of San Francisco, California, and three children have been born to this union: Walter H., Doris C. and Carl T. Mr. Hadlich is a Master Mason, belonging to Shekinah Lodge, No. 171, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During his long residence in St. Paul he has formed an extensive acquaintance, and in this numbers many warm friends.

Robert Jordan. One of St. Paul's popular business men was the late Robert Jordan, who died January 27, 1915, at the age of fifty years. He had been a resident of this city more than thirty years, and is survived by Mrs. Jordan and their four children, who reside at 89 West Winifred Street.

Robert Jordan was born at Berlin, Germany, August 28, 1864. He was given the thorough advantages of the German public schools during his early life, and at the age of seventeen, having failed to secure his acceptance for service in the German navy, he left the fatherland and came to America. In Milwaukee he found work in the St. Charles Hotel as elevator boy, and later left Milwaukee and went out to California. In 1882 he first visited the City of St. Paul, was employed for a time by the Amont Brothers, then returned to Milwaukee, but toward the close of 1882 located permanently in St. Paul. About 1901 he engaged in business for himself as the proprietor of a popular cafe at 20 East Seventh Street, and continued to do business at that location for about ten years, until the expiration of his lease caused his removal to 413 Cedar Street. He was proprietor of that place until his death, and the business is now carried on by his oldest son.

The late Mr. Jordan was a member at one time of the Order of Druids. While a democrat, he was very independent and cast his vote for the best man regardless of party. He attended the German Lutheran Church. Outside of business he had his chief interests in his home. He was fond of horses and flowers, and was devoted to his wife and children. On June 24, 1890, at St. Paul he married Louise Mohr, a daughter of Carl and Louise Mohr. Mrs. Jordan was born in Germany and her father was a cooper by trade. Her father came to America in 1882, and in 1885 Mrs. Jordan and her mother located in St. Paul. To this union were born four children: Charles August, now twenty-four years of age, and managing his father's business; Minnie Louise, aged nineteen; Louisa Alice, aged fifteen; and Gertrude Martha, aged eight.

Peter Schliemann. For more than forty years Peter Schliemann was one of the sterling business men of St. Paul. He came to that city when it was still young, and by close attention to business and the exercise of unusual judgment in placing his investments acquired a competence before his death.

Peter Schliemann was born in Holstein, Germany, December 28, 1845, and died at his home in St. Paul March 1, 1912. His father, Luetje Schliemann, was a German farmer. The son attended the public schools in Germany, and also spent one year in the regular army. While in the old country he learned the cabinet maker's trade, and after his marriage in 1869 took passage on a vessel which brought him from his native land to America, and he soon afterwards reached St. Paul. In that city he spent several years working at his trade, and then with a better knowledge of American people and business methods engaged in merchandising on his own account, operating a grocery and liquor house at 649 Canada Street up to 1890. In the meantime he had placed his surplus capital in real estate, and from 1890 until his death spent most of his time in looking after his own property and the management of his real estate interests.

He was a member of the St. Paul's Church, was a republican in politics, and belonged to the German Veteran Society. He was an honorary member of the Concordia Singing Society, and was a man of genial and popular character, with a host of friends in the city.

Before he left Germany in 1869 he married Annie Yunge. Of the six children born to that marriage the two now living are Annie and Clara, the former the wife of J. J. Thomssen, a St. Paul grocer, and the latter the wife of P. Henninger, who is a professional musician at St. Paul and a member of the Minnesota State Band. After the death of his first wife in 1885 Mr. Schliemann was married November 3, 1886, to Miss Emma Schaumann who was also born in Holstein, Germany, and came to America at the age of twenty-six. She was reared and educated near Hamburg, where her parents, Henry and Margaret Schaumann, lived, her father having been a watchmaker. Mrs. Schliemann now occupies the comfortable residence which Mr. Schliemann acquired a number of years ago at 261 Thirteenth Street.

Charles Rollin Fowler. A leading member of the Minnesota legal fraternity, who has attained a position of eminence through the force of his own ability and talents, Charles Rollin Fowler has also displayed a high order of citizenship, and as a member of the State Legislature has won the confidence and admiration of the people because of the stand he has taken upon questions of civic and state importance. He is a native of Minnesota, having been born at the town of Jordan, September 17, 1869, a son of Rollin D. and Jane (Varner) Fowler. His parents were among the most prominent people of the locality during the early days, when Minnesota was still a territory, and his father took a leading part in those events which shaped the commonwealth's early growth and development. The Varner family came from an old Quaker organization of Warren County, Ohio, which migrated from that state to Minnesota as early as 1853.

Mr. Fowler passed his boyhood at Jordan, in the family of Henry Varner, Esq., his guardian, but in October, 1886, came to Minneapolis, where he attended the public schools. In 1889 and 1890 he lived at Glencoe, Minnesota, but in the latter year returned to Minneapolis, and this city has since been his home with the exception of two years, 1892 and 1893, when he located at Fargo, North Dakota. His legal education was secured in the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated with the class of June, 1892, and since that time he has been engaged in

C. P. Fowler

the general practice of law. For a time Mr. Fowler was associated with Judges Fred V. Brown and W. A. Kerr, but since 1905 has been in partnership with Judge Kerr, under the firm style of Kerr & Fowler, with offices in the New York Life Building. Mr. Fowler is a member of the American and Minnesota State Bar associations, and is as highly regarded among his fellow-practitioners as he is among the people of his adopted city. For a number of years he has been resident vice president of the American Surety Company, of New York. From 1886 until 1891 Mr. Fowler was a member of Company B, First Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, in which he took an active part and had much valuable experience. Mr. Fowler believes that every young man should serve in the National Guard. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 44, the Minneapolis Club, is vice president of the Minikahda Club, and vice president of the Minneapolis Athletic Club; he is also a member of the Minneapolis Automobile Club, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the Delta Chi fraternity. He was president of the Alumni Law Association in 1897 and is still a member of that organization.

An active republican, Mr. Fowler has attended numerous state, county and city conventions, and in 1911 was elected a member of the State Legislature, being at this time the representative of the Fortieth District. As a legislator he has been an active, working member of the distinguished body to which he belongs and has been steadfast in his championship of the rights and privileges of his constituents. As chairman of the subcommittee on elections in the house, Mr. Fowler took an active part in the revision of the election laws containing the second choice and non-partisan features. He worked indefatigably to place the judiciary and administrative offices beyond the influence of party organizations, a service of incalculable value to his state. One of the most notable events in Mr. Fowler's life, and an occurrence almost without parallel in the history of state legislative bodies, was the two-day contest, in 1911, between Speaker Dunn and Representatives Stone and Klemmer, during which Mr. Fowler presided over the house. A man of firm convictions and settled purpose, practical in his aims, whether as attorney, legislator or man, Mr. Fowler has advanced steadily to a high professional position, and has been effective also in the realization of those projects which are advanced by good citizens of modern progressive tendencies.

On November 5, 1895, Mr. Fowler was married at Tiffin, Ohio, to Miss Carrie Blair Jones, who was born at Tiffin and educated there. She is a daughter of Edward and Caroline (Blair) Jones, the former of whom, now deceased, belonged to a well-known family of Northern Ohio, as did the latter, who still survives and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. William Blair, the grandfather of Mrs. Fowler, was a member of the well-known Blair family of New York and New Jersey, and from the latter state migrated to Ohio at an early day, bringing his family with him and settling in the vicinity of Tiffin, where he purchased 160 acres of land for each of his children. James A. Blair, of New York, and the late John I. Blair were uncles of Mrs. Fowler.

Frederick White is senior member of the White & Odell Agency of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. This agency is one of the strongest and most successful in the Northwest, and in July, 1914, at the conclusion of about six years of activity in this state, its aggregate of written insurance amounted to over fifteen millions of dollars. As a celebration of the passing of this mark, the officers and directors of the Northwestern National entertained the White & Odell Agency members and workers with a complimentary dinner. The members of the White & Odell Agency are Frederick White and Clinton M. Odell, and they have nearly five hundred agents under their jurisdiction, most of whom are bank cashiers.

Frederick White was born in New York City, November 14, 1869. He comes of an old family of Holland Dutch and English ancestry, and one of the most conspicuous of his ancestors was Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. White had a common school education, and early in life entered the Young Men's Christian Association work, and for sixteen years was connected with that great organization, either as associate state secretary or general secretary. The past twelve years have been devoted to life insurance, and for six and a half years he has been state agent for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company at Minneapolis.

Mr. White is a republican in his usual political actions, is a trustee of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church at Minneapolis, and a director in the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Interlachen, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and the Rotary Club. June 15, 1896, he married Caroline Lung. Their three children are Schuyler, Julia and Catharine.

Clinton M. Odell. A member of the firm of White & Odell, state agents for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company in Minneapolis, Clinton M. Odell is a graduate lawyer, but has found his principal field of achievement in insurance, and his work in that field has brought him a large reputation throughout the Northwest. He is also prominent as a citizen, and is president of the Minnesota Game and Fish Protective League.

He was born at Sodus, New York, March 24, 1878, and came to Minneapolis with his parents. He graduated from the Central High School in 1897, then took up the study of law, entered the University of Minnesota, and in 1901 graduated LL. B. While in university he became interested in the college fraternity Zeta Psi, and in 1904 was made president of the Western Association of Zeta Psi, which during his administration purchased a club house at the university.

In January, 1913, Mr. Odell was elected president of the Minnesota Game and Fish Protective League, an association which has done much to protect the feathered and finny denizens of the state. It has a membership of more than four hundred sportsmen in the City of Minneapolis alone and many others all over Minnesota. During 1913 he served on the highway committee of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, as chairman of a special committee for the classification and improvement of the highways of Hennepin County. The plan of the committee was adopted by the association and

subsequently by the county commissioners of Hennepin County and put into effect. Mr. Odell is a member of the General Alumni Association of Mninesota, the Minneapolis, Rotary, University and Automobile clubs, and Ark Lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M., at Minneapolis.

Soon after leaving university Mr. Odell became interested in life insurance, and has for several years been a member of the firm of White & Odell, which now has one of the largest insurance agencies west of Chicago, with 450 local, general and district managers, and an annual production of about four million dollars of life insurance. The Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis was organized in 1885, and is a mutual old line company, conducted solely in the interests of its policy holders and without stockholders. The directors are among the leading business men and financiers of the Northwest, namely: E. W. Decker, president of the Northwestern National Bank; F. A. Chamberlain, president of the Security National Bank; T. B. Janney, president of the Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank; C. T. Jaffray, vice president of the First National Bank; A. A. Crane, vice president of the First National Bank; J. A. Latta, vice president of the Northwestern National Bank; B. F. Nelson, president of the Hennepin Paper Company; E. L. Carpenter of the Shevlin-Carpenter Clarke Company; and John T. Baxter, president of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. At the beginning of 1914 the company had nearly thirty million dollars of insurance in force, and total assets of more than three million six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Odell was married October 23, 1901, in Minneapolis to Miss Amy Hamley, who was born in New Zealand and educated in Minneapolis, having graduated from the Central High School in the same year that Mr. Odell graduated from university, in 1901. Their three children were all born in Minneapolis: Allan Gilbert, Leonard Clinton and Moana. Mr. Odell owns a farm of 105 acres, 10½ miles from Minneapolis on the Minnesota River, where the family reside during the summer months. The city residence is at 1912 Fremont Avenue, South.

Hon. Anton J. Rockne. A lawyer of twenty years' experience, a newspaper publisher, and a prominent member of the State Legislature, Anton J. Rockne is one of the best known figures in professional and political affairs at Zumbrota. His forceful leadership, his skill as a lawyer, and his thorough integrity have brought him a deserved prominence in Minnesota life.

Anton J. Rockne was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, December 19, 1870. His parents, Michael and Anna (Amundson) Rockne were both natives of Norway. The paternal grandfather was Lars Rockne, who came to America and died in Illinois during a cholera epidemic. The maternal grandfather was Amond Amundson, who for many years was a sailor on the high seas, but finally brought his family to America and settled in Iowa in 1846, about the time that territory was admitted to the Union. He followed farming in Iowa and died there. Michael Rockne was born in 1823 and died January 6, 1914. His wife, who is still living, was born in 1839, and they were married in 1865 in Winneshiek County, Iowa. Michael Rockne emigrated to America in 1841, settled in Illinois, moved to Iowa, and for seven or eight years was a farmer near Yankton, South Dakota, and in 1866 bought a farm in Filmore County, Minnesota, and continued as a successful agriculturist until his death. He was a republican in politics, and he and his family were Lutherans. Of their nine children six are living.

Anton J. Rockne was second in the family, began as an ordinary farm boy, trained in the country schools, and got his opening into a larger sphere of action through higher training in the Decorah Institute, after which he taught school for one year. Mr. Rockne graduated from the University of Minnesota in the law department in 1894, and in October of the same year opened an office for practice at Zumbrota. His practice, of a general nature, has taken him into all the courts, and in the past twenty years he has represented some of the most important legal business in his section of the state.

After getting successfully established in law, he allowed his interests to be attracted into politics. For a number of years the republican party in his section has looked upon him as a leader, and his service as a legislator has made his name well known throughout the state. Mr. Rockne served in the Legislature as representative in the sessions of 1903, 1905, 1907 and 1909, and was then elected to the State Senate and has served in the sessions of 1911 and 1913. In 1909 he was speaker of the House. Mr. Rockne is now a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

In 1899 Mr. Rockne married Susie Albertson. Her father, Elling Albertson, was an early settler and farmer in Goodhue County, Minnesota, and went out as a soldier in the Union army, with four years of experience, without wounds or capture, though a participant in many engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Rockne have three children: Melroy, born in September, 1900; Eleanor, born in February, 1902; and Ariel, born in 1904. Mr. Rockne is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and affiliates with Lodge No. 845, B. P. O. E. at Red Wing. While nearly all his time is taken up with his law practice and his office as Senator, he is also the owner of the Zumbrota News.

Trafford N. Jayne. The personnel of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis is of the highest type in a generic sense and among those who are here contributing to the dignity and prestige of the legal profession a place of not slight prominence must be accorded to Mr. Jayne, who controls a substantial and representative practice, with office headquarters at 703 Hennepin Avenue. Further interest attaches to his precedence by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Minnesota and a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this great commonwealth.

Trafford Newton Jayne was born near Lewiston, Winona County, Minnesota, on the 3d of November, 1868, and is a son of Havens Brewster Jayne and Nellie Victoria (Pike) Jayne, the former a native of Long Island and the latter of Maine. The latter family was founded in New England in the colonial days and the lineage of each traces back to staunch English origin, though, more remotely the Jayne family is of Norman French stock, the name having originally been deJayne and the line of descent being traced back to an officer of the name who held high rank in the forces of the great Norman, William the Conqueror. During the reign of Cromwell

in England representatives of the family were found arrayed as his supporters, and after the accession of Charles II to the English throne, in order to disguise measurably their identity, the members of the family obliterated the prefix "de" from their cognomen. From that time on the name has been used in its present abridged form, Jayne. William Jayne, the progenitor of the American line, came from England to the New World in 1676, and he made settlement on Long Island. The old family home in England was maintained for generations at Bristol, a city that to-day constitutes a county in itself. In the agnatic line Trafford N. Jayne is a descendant also from one of the old and influential families of Smithton, Long Island. Elder William Brewster, the originator of this branch, was born in Scrooby, England, in 1560, and came to New England on the historic "Mayflower," his death having occurred in 1644. Jonathan Brewster, eldest son of William, was born in Scrooby, England, and came to America on the "Fortune," in 1621; somewhat later he was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, and finally he established his residence at New London, Connecticut. Nathaniel Brewster, grandson of Elder William Brewster and supposed to have been a son of Jonathan, just mentioned, died in 1690. The next in direct line of descent to the subject of this sketch was one of the sons of Nathaniel, the names of these three sons having been Timothy, John and Daniel. Of the fifth generation was Joseph Brewster, whose son Joseph had a daughter named Ruth, this Ruth Brewster becoming, in 1804, the wife of Ebenezer Jayne; they established their home at Smithton, Long Island, and their son Joseph Breswter Jayne, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was the founder of the Minnesota branch of the family, his settlement here having been made at Lewiston, Winona County.

Altogether worthy of reproduction in this connection are the following extracts from a work entitled "In Old New York," the same having been prepared and published by Charles Bunn Todd: "On a gentle elevation that slopes down to Setauket Harbor on the east, its steeple facing the west, stands the Presbyterian Church of Setauket,—a church that has as much history connected with it, and of as interesting character, as any of the famous churches of New England. Its early records have been lost, but we know that it was founded in 1660, five years after the Independents of Connecticut had come over and settled at Setauket. What is of more general interest is the fact that its first pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, a grandson of the famous Elder Brewster of the 'Mayflower,' was the first native graduate of Harvard College. Mr. Brewster died during his pastorate here and was buried, according to the present pastor, William Littell, near a corner of the church, though nothing to-day marks the spot. This Nathaniel Brewster was the father or grandfather of Joseph Brewster. The British, during the Revolution, destroyed the church and records and tore up the gravestones, which they used in making ovens. Nathaniel Brewster married Sarah, daughter of Roger Ludlow. Roger Ludlow was deputy governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut and influential in the settlement of the colonies. Timothy Brewster married Anna Jayne. Joseph Brewster married Ruth Buswe. Joseph Brewster, Jr., married Rebecca Mills. Joseph Brewster Jayne married Sally Miranda Smith. Joseph Brewster, Jr., loaned money to the government during the Revolution, according to 'New York in the Revolution.'"

It will thus be seen that the ancestral history of Trafford N. Jayne is one of which he may well be proud, for the record in all lines stands indicative of lofty patriotism and large and worthy achievement.

Havens Brewster Jayne came with his parents to Minnesota about the year 1857, and they became pioneer settlers near the present City of St. Charles, Winona County. The parents of his wife settled near Lewiston, that county, about 1858, and both families were prominent and influential in the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Winona County. Havens B. Jayne, who died when his son Trafford N. was four years of age, was one of the substantial farmers of Winona County and was a man whose character and achievement gave him inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died in January, 1873, and of the two children the younger is he to whom this sketch is dedicated; the elder of the two is Violet D., who is the wife of Prof. Edward C. Schmidt, holding the chair of Railway Engineering in the University of Illinois, where Mrs. Schmidt was dean of women from 1897 to 1904, in June of which latter year their marriage was solemnized; they reside at Urbana, Illinois, a city that vies with Champaign in claiming the university of that state. Mrs. Nellie Victoria (Pike) Jayne survived her honored husband.

Trafford Newton Jayne is indebted to the district schools for his early educational training and lived on the old homestead farm near St. Charles, Winona County, until he was three years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Mankato, Blue Earth County. In his fifth year he was again taken back to St. Charles, and two years later his widowed mother established her home in Winona, where he attended the graded schools for three years. The following two years were passed on the old home farm, and then young Jayne reentered the Winona schools, in which he completed the freshman course in the high school when but thirteen years of age. At this point in his career he left school and began an apprenticeship at telegraphy and general railroad-office work, at Lewiston. In a little less than five months he was given a position as telegraph operator and after working about eight months in this capacity he was appointed cashier in the Winona offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Though he was but fourteen years of age at the time he was given a salary of sixty-five dollars a month. He retained this position only a short time, as he was offered more remunerative employment as telegraph operator and ticket clerk in the same office of the company. This incumbency he retained ten months, and he was then appointed assistant city ticket agent at Winona for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. About eight months later he was advanced to the position of cashier in the Mankato office of the same company. His ability and fidelity were shown by the responsibilities thus placed upon him while he was still a mere boy, but his practical experience but tended to foster his ambition for the obtaining of a better education. This ambition was one of definite action, as is indicated by the fact that in 1886 he entered the literary department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed a four years' course in three

years. He was a member of the class of 1890. Mr. Jayne, though so thorough and appreciative a student, had none of the elements of the "mollycoddle," and he took a specially active part in college athletics. In 1889 he won the university championship at lawn tennis, and shortly afterward defeated in this line the champion of Ohio, in a match game. He was also a member of the baseball team of the University of Michigan, secretary and treasurer of tennis association and vice president of the Bicycle Club of the university. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Dramatic Club, and editor-in-chief of the Commencement Annual,—all these preferments indicating his marked popularity as a member of the student body of his alma mater.

After leaving the university Mr. Jayne returned to Minnesota and accepted a position as chief clerk in the law office of Williams & Goodenow, of St. Paul. In the meanwhile, and with characteristic energy and determination, he carried forward his study of law, and in January, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith began his active professional novitiate in Minnesota's capital city, and in the autumn of the same year he there entered into a professional partnership with Cornelius B. Palmer, under the firm name of Palmer & Jayne. This alliance continued until January 1, 1892, and shortly afterward Mr. Jayne formed a partnership, in Minneapolis, with Robert G. Morrison, under the title of Jayne & Morrison. This association continued until 1897 when Mr. Jayne became senior member of the law firm of Jayne & Helliwell, his coadjutor being Arthur L. Helliwell. The partnership was dissolved two years later and thereafter Mr. Jayne was associated for less than one year with George E. Dickson, under the title of Jayne & Dickson. Since that time he has conducted an individual law business of general order, and his practice is essentially of representative order, special attention being given to insurance law, in which connection he is attorney for two prominent casualty companies. He has served as court commissioner of Hennepin County, and he holds membership in the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the Hennepin County Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and as a citizen he is emphatically broad-minded and progressive, with clear apprehension of and interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association; he takes a lively interest in religious thought and activities, and from 1892 to 1893, as well as from 1907 to 1910, he had the distinction of being president of the Minnesota Christian Endeavor Union, the state organization of the various Christian Endeavor societies. Both he and his wife are adherents of the Congregational Church, their membership being in the Forest Heights Congregational Church. In a fraternal way Mr. Jayne is identified with Minnesota Lodge, No. 224, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as well as with local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Malta. He is affiliated also with the Beta Theta Pi and Delta Chi college fraternities. He is a member of the Minnesota Male Quartet, of Minneapolis, and is secretary and chorusmaster of the Philharmonic Club, his musical talent being of high order. Mr. Jayne has never abated his interest in athletics, and through the medium of the same he has found both satisfaction and healthgiving recreation. He still holds the hand-ball championship of Minneapolis, as does he also the Minnesota tennis championship, the Red River Valley, and that of the City of Minneapolis. He is an expert swimmer, sprinter and baseball man, an enthusiast in all of these virile sports, and a ten-mile jaunt for simple exercise is looked upon by him as an "easy stunt."

On the 12th of June, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jayne to Miss Inez A. Downing, daughter of Dr. William L. and Martha (Coons) Downing, of Moulton, Iowa, where her father is a representative physician and surgeon. Mrs. Jayne was born at Unionville, Missouri, and was afforded the advantages of Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, in which institution she was graduated. Thereafter she took post-graduate work in the University of Illinois, and she is a woman of distinctive culture as well as gracious social attributes. She is affiliated with the Beta Xi Upsilon and the Alpha Omicron Pi and Beta Chi Upsilon fraternities.

Maj. Christopher B. Heffelfinger. In the year preceding that in which Minnesota was admitted as one of the sovereign states of the Union, Major Heffelfinger arrived in the future metropolis of the Northwest. He has since been an influential force in the civic and material development and upbuilding of Minneapolis, was long and prominently identified with important business interests, and has also specially honored the state through his distinguished services as a soldier and officer in the Civil war. Now eighty years of age, in 1914, he is living retired in the city so long his home, in which he is known and honored for his sterling character, for his civic ideals and unequivocal loyalty, and for the gallant military career that gave him enduring prestige as one of the most gallant soldiers sent forth by Minnesota to aid in the preservation of the nation's integrity.

His grandfather, Philip Heffelfinger, a Pennsylvanian by birth, had been a loyal soldier of the Continental line in the War of the Revolution. Major Heffelfinger was born in Newburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1834, a son of William and Margaret (Bistle) Heffelfinger, who spent their entire lives in the old Keystone State. William Heffelfinger was a citizen of high standing, set in his political views, belonged to the old whig party, and was a great admirer of Henry Clay.

At the age of six years Major Heffelfinger was placed in a private school, and from the age of eight to fourteen attended public schools, and in 1852, at the age of eighteen, severed his association with the work of the home farm and began an apprenticeship in the tanning business. After the expiration of his apprenticeship in the spring of 1855, he was admitted to partnership in the business, and in 1857 disposed of his interests for the purpose of coming to the West and assuming the labors and responsibilities of a pioneer in a new but progressive community. He left his old home at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1857, made his way via Chicago to the Mississippi, embarking at Dunleith, and landed, on the 21st of the same month, at St. Paul; thence by stage he went to St. Anthony, and one week later crossed the river to Minneapolis, which has ever since been his home. He soon found ample scope for productive energy in the new home, and continued to be identified with business interests in Minnesota until 1861. On January 2, 1861, he left

for the East, and went as far as LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in a stage equipped with runners or bobs. While in the East he visited the national capital, and is one of the few men still living who stood and listened to the great inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln on the 4th of March, 1861. After visiting his old home he returned to Minnesota, reaching Minneapolis April 10th, and on President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, for a term of three months, Major Heffelfinger promptly subordinated all other considerations to the spirit and practice of patriotism and loyalty. He enrolled his name on the list of the first volunteers from Minnesota on the 16th of April, 1861, and on the 29th of the same month marched with his company from Minneapolis to Fort Snelling, where he was mustered into the United States service as a member of Company D, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The company was organized before leaving Minneapolis, but not mustered into service until they arrived at the fort. The company was organized and chose its officers by election, which was generally the rule at that time. The officers elected were: Captain, H. R. Putnam; first lieutenant, George H. Woods; second lieutenant, DeWitt C. Smith. After they had been mustered in the captain appointed the non-commissioned officers, consisting of five sergeants and eight corporals, and C. B. Heffelfinger was made second sergeant in his company. On the 4th of May, under the call for 250,000 volunteers for a period of three years, "or during the war," Mr. Heffelfinger with the regiment was remustered for the extended term, dating from April 29th of the original muster of the regiment, making the First Minnesota Infantry the oldest three-year volunteer regiment in the service. On the 20th of June the regiment was ordered to Washington, and on reaching that city went into camp on the capitol grounds, but soon afterwards was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, where they remained until about the 16th. On July 21st, just thirty-one days from the time the regiment left Fort Snelling, it was engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, and in this engagement Sergeant Heffelfinger carried a musket and admirably acquitted himself. On the 26th of November, 1861, he received his commission as second lieutenant, and a few days later was left in command of his company, during the winter and spring of 1862 participating in the battles of Berryville and Winchester and in the siege of Yorktown, in April, 1862. Early in the following month it participated in the battle of Williamsburg, which was followed by active service in the engagement at West Point, Virginia, on the 7th of May. At this point Captain Smith joined the regiment and took command of the company. Lieutenant Heffelfinger was a member of the detail that constructed what was known as the "Grapevine Bridge" over the Chickahominy River, and over this structure the Second Division of the Second Army Corps crossed to the support of Couch and Casey in the Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st and June 1st. In this battle Lieutenant Heffelfinger took active part, as also in all of the seven days battles of the peninsula of 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, where the regiment suffered severe losses, Glendale, and White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill on the 1st of July and the second battle of Malvern Hill on the 5th of August. On the night of June 30th, when the Army of the Potomac retreated from its position in front of Richmond, Lieutenant Heffelfinger, in command of a detail of his company on the advance picket line in front of that city, held this position until sunrise next morning, when the picket line was attacked in force by the enemy and obliged to retire to Peach Orchard, where the lieutenant and his company joined their regiment and took part in the battle. The regiment took part in the battles at Vienna, Virginia, September 2d; South Mountain, Maryland, September 15th; Antietam, Maryland, September 17th. In this battle Captain Smith was wounded and Lieutenant Heffelfinger again assumed command. It was also in the engagement at Charlestown, Virginia, on the 16th of October, and in that at Fredericksburg, December 13 and 14, 1862. It was engaged in the battle at Fredericksburg on the 6th of May, 1863; that at Haymarket, Virginia, June 25th; and the historic battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2 and 3, 1863, at which time he was in command of the company. He was wounded in the charge made by the First Regiment on the 2d, but not disabled. The latter engagements in which Major Heffelfinger was present with his regiment in Virginia, were those of Bristow Station, October 14, 1863, and Mine Run, the following month. Captain Smith, of Company D, First Minnesota Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Antietam and Major Heffelfinger thereafter had the command of the company until the expiration of his term of enlistment and his mustering out of the service on the 4th of May, 1864, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. On the 17th of September, 1862, he was promoted first lieutenant and he became captain of his company on the 3d of July, 1863. He had taken part in the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, and in all of his service had acquitted himself as a valiant soldier and effective officer.

The major received two slight wounds in the battle of Fredericksburg and was painfully wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, but not disabled. On the 3d of July, 1863, he was in command of his company on the field at a point known as the "high-water mark of the Rebellion" in repulse of the famous charge of the Confederate forces in command of General Pickett. In this engagement the two remaining captains of the First Minnesota—Captain Messick and Captain Farrell—were killed, and at the close of the battle the regiment was left in command of First Lieutenant Heffelfinger, who continued as ranking officer of the command until late in the evening, when Captain Coates who was absent from the regiment on the 3d, joined the regiment. Late in July, 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg the First Minnesota was ordered to New York, at the time of the drafting, and it was assigned to Fort Green, Brooklyn. Two companies from the regiment were detailed to guard the Brooklyn City Hall while the drafting was in progress, and Captain Heffelfinger commanded this detail. After the completion of the draft the regiment was relieved and rejoined the Army of the Potomac in Virginia with which it took part in the battles of Bristow Station and Mine Run, as previously noted.

In February, 1864, the First Minnesota Infantry was ordered home for the purpose of veteranizing. Of this period in his military career Major Heffelfinger has written as follows: "I was on recruiting service at Minneapolis, but the record of the First Regiment and the Army of the Potomac rather discouraged recruits from enlisting in the regiment. They preferred to go into the Minnesota regiments that were in the Western Army. I was on recruit-

ing service from the 15th of March to the 20th of April and secured fifteen recruits, who were principally from families directly interested in the First Regiment. Other officers on recruiting service did not meet with any better success. Recruits who were held over and had time to serve were organized into battalions and filled up two companies. After I was mustered out I proceeded to Washington and received a commission in the United States Sanitary Commission, as a representative of which I was with the army in front of Petersburg during the months of July and August, 1864. I was present at the headquarters of the Fifth Corps on the night of the explosion of the Burnside mine."

In March, 1865, Major Heffelfinger received from Governor Miller of Minnesota commission as major of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, which was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and during the greater part of the time he was in command of the regiment. In September he returned with this command to Minnesota and on the 10th of the following month was mustered out with the regiment at Fort Snelling.

After the close of his long and distinguished military service Major Heffelfinger returned to Pennsylvania, where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Minneapolis and engaged in the shoe business, in which he became associated with John S. Walker, under the firm of Walker & Heffelfinger. In February, 1870, the partnership was dissolved and the major assumed full control of the business. In 1873 he was one of the principals in the organization of the North Star Boot & Shoe Company, of which he became superintendent, H. G. Harrison having been president and A. M. Reed secretary and treasurer of the company. This was the pioneer boot and shoe wholesale house of Minnesota, west of St. Paul, and in 1875 Major Heffelfinger was elected president of the company. In 1888 A. M. Reed and his son sold their interest to W. S. King and his son Preston. In November, 1891, the establishment of the company was destroyed by fire and a large financial loss was entailed, though the concern quickly recuperated and resumed business. In April, 1892, a few months after this fire, Major Heffelfinger purchased the interest of Mr. King, and in the following year the title of the company was changed to the North Star Shoe Company. It maintained a branch establishment at Davenport, Iowa, and in addition to its factory at Anoka, Minnesota, it operated also a factory at Faribault, this state, under the title of the Shaft-Pierce Shoe Company. The corporation encountered heavy losses during the financial panic of 1907, and in 1910 Major Heffelfinger permanently retired from active business, after a career marked by distinctive energy, progressiveness and constructive ability.

In 1896 the major erected a seven-story building at the corner of First Avenue, North, and Fifth Street, for the use of the North Star Shoe Company. In 1892 he had erected a building of six stories on the opposite corner, for the firm of McDonald Brothers. In 1904 was built an addition to the building of the North Star Shoe Company, making the structure a solid block, 140x162 feet in dimensions and seven stories in height. In 1904 he erected also, for the firm of Robitshek, Frank & Heller, a substantial five-story building on Fourth Street, and another excellent business building on the opposite side of the street. In 1908-9 he built an addition to the McDonald Building, making the building 140x150 feet and eight stories high.

During the long years of his active business career in Minneapolis Major Heffelfinger was known as one of the city's most loyal, liberal and progressive citizens. Prior to the consolidation of Minneapolis and St. Anthony he served as a member of the city council, 1867-70, and during the last year of this period he was vice president of the council. He has had, however, no desire for public office or for the turbulence of so-called practical politics, though he is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party.

Major Heffelfinger has retained the deepest interest in his old comrades in arms and signified this by his active and influential affiliation with Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In 1884 Major Heffelfinger was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Hubbard to visit the battlefield of Gettysburg for the purpose of locating the position of the First Minnesota Regiment on the field. His associates were Judge William Lochren and Major Maginnis. The three commissioners visited the field and located the regimental position in June, 1884, but it was not until 1890 that the Minnesota Legislature made an appropriation ($20,000) to erect monuments. Judge Lochren, Matthew Marvin and Major Heffelfinger were the commissioners appointed to take charge of this fund, with which they succeeded in placing two appropriate monuments on the battlefield. The principal one marked the position where the regiment made its charge on July 2d. This one is regarded the finest regimental monument on the field among the many erected by various states. The other marks the spot where the regiment was engaged on July 3d. In 1897 the Legislature made an additional appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose of dedicating these monuments and covering the incidental expenses entailed by the attendance of the survivors of the First Minnesota Regiment who had taken part in the Gettysburg battle. Major Heffelfinger was chairman of the commission, and it has always been a matter of satisfaction that he was able to assist in establishing the permanent memorials. He was chairman also of the Colville Monumental Commission, appointed by Governor Johnson to supervise the expenditure of an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of two monuments or statues in memory of Colonel Colville, whose name merits highest honor in the history of Minnesota. One of these memorials was placed in the state capitol and the other in the cemetery where the colonel's remains rest, at Cannon Falls, Dakota County. Major Heffelfinger likewise was one of the seven commissioners appointed by the state to assume charge of the $25,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1913 to cover the expense of transporting all Gettysburg veterans resident of the state to the field of Gettysburg on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that battle. Of this appropriation, it was found necessary to spend less than $20,000, and the balance was returned to the state treasury. He was appointed a member of the commission by Governor Johnson which had in charge the appropriation of $4,000 with which to place a painting in the state house representing the charge of the First Regiment at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. Judge Lochren was the associate on this com-

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mission. Major Heffelfinger is also a member of the Territorial Old Settlers Association.

On the 20th of December, 1913, was solemnized the fiftieth marriage anniversary of Major Heffelfinger to Miss Mary Ellen Totton, daughter of John Totton, of Dillsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Heffelfinger was born at Dillsburgh in New York County, Pennsylvania, and has remained the loved and devoted companion of her husband during the long intervening period of more than half a century. They became the parents of eight children, of whom seven attained years of maturity, as follows: Alfred S., of Minneapolis; W. Walter, of the Helfelfinger Agency, real estate, lands and insurance, with offices in the McKnight Building at Minneapolis; Frank T., president of the F. H. Peavey Company, grain brokers in the Chamber of Commerce; Mary Ellen, at home; Fanny, the wife of Mr. Harry Selden, of Minneapolis; Charles E., connected with the Heffelfinger Agency; and Anna Louise, wife of James Ford Bell, a director and vice president of the Washburn-Crosby Company. Besides these children there are eighteen grandchildren of Major Heffelfinger.

Daniel Ferguson Carmichiel. A very able and successful Minneapolis lawyer, Daniel F. Carmichiel has been a resident of Minnesota since 1885 except a little less than two years spent in Texas, and has stood in varied relations that have made him well known to the community. He is a man of self-accomplishment, fearless and of versatile gifts. He has won his own way to success. He entered the practice of law after a long apprenticeship in the railway service and other lines of business. In athletic sports in the '90s he fully demonstrated his determination and stamina and was very well known throughout this state and the Northwest generally, he having held championship titles and established records which remain unbroken.

Daniel Ferguson Carmichiel was born at Moravia, New York, April 26, 1875, a son of John A. and Isabella (McCredie) Carmichiel. He is in the sixth generation from the Carmichiel family which lived in France and emigrated from that country to Scotland. The McCredie family is of old Scotch ancestry. John A. Carmichiel was born at Pembroke in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and his wife was born in the Province of Quebec. The Carmichiels were pioneer lumbermen in Canada, and the grandparents on both sides emigrated to that country from Scotland. Andrew McCredie, the maternal grandfather, was a tailor in Scotland, and after moving to Canada engaged in farming, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. His wife was also long lived, and was ninety-eight when she died. Duncan Carmichiel, the paternal grandfather, was a lumberman and contractor in Pembroke, Canada, and he and his wife died when past sixty years of age. John A. Carmichiel and wife are still living, their home being in Cleburne, Texas. About 1874 they left Canada, lived in New Jersey for a short time as farmers, then moved to Moravia, New York, where Daniel was born, as one of a family of seven children, all of whom are living.

Daniel F. Carmichiel obtained most of his education by study while riding on street cars and trains and by night study at home. The needs of a large family required him to leave school permanently when he was thirteen years of age, and it was at this early date that he first expressed a desire to become a lawyer and attempted to secure employment about a law office, but fate had decreed otherwise. His first regular employment was as messenger boy and later as clerk and timekeeper in and about the shops of the Taylor-Craig Corporation, which operated a wood working factory and contracting and building business at St. Paul. Later he was grain clerk and bookkeeper for the St. Paul Warehouse and Elevator Company, at Elevator "A" in St. Paul, which elevator has since been destroyed by fire. On May 15, 1893, he became yard clerk with the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul, and was subsequently promoted to different positions, as shop timekeeper, car interchange bill clerk, material pricing and ledger clerk, and chief clerk in the accounting and supplies department, and, having developed unusual executive ability, he was finally appointed chief clerk to the auditor of motor power accounts and supply department for the Minnesota and Lake Superior Division at Brainerd. It was while at Brainerd that Mr. Carmichiel took up the systematic study of law, and in order to have better opportunities for advancement in that profession made effort to secure his transfer to the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railway. His immediate superiors, however, were so well satisfied with his services in the position he then held that they refused to permit the transfer which he desired. Subsequently he resigned to accept a position September 15, 1902, as general claim agent with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company at Minneapolis, and he continued in that capacity until November 15, 1905. In the meantime his health broke down because of a serious spinal injury sustained in his athletic work; and the nervous strain caused thereby and incident to continuous study and hard work in that injured condition finally caused a complete nervous collapse, and while recuperating he secured a position as chief clerk for the mechanical superintendent of the Santa Fe Railway in Texas, and remained there until May 1, 1907.

He then resigned, returned to Minneapolis, and having been admitted to the bar by state examination on February 8, 1909, took up the general practice of law with the late Albert E. Clarke, under the firm name of Clarke & Carmichiel, with offices in the Loan & Trust Building at Minneapolis. That partnership was continued with mutual profit and satisfaction until the death of Mr. Clarke on October 9, 1910. Since then Mr. Carmichiel has practiced law alone, and has his present office at suite 801 of the New York Life Building at Minneapolis. He has conducted to a successful conclusion many very important law suits involving large estates and large sums of money and several of which have attracted considerable public attention because of the character of the litigation and the parties involved. He recently secured a decision of the State Supreme Court clearing up obscure points of law and clearly establishing the rights of riparian owner farmers whose land has been damaged by obstruction of a natural water course, and this decision is of almost incalculable value to the farmers of this state. His practice takes him into various courts throughout the state, and he is generally known as a fair, fearless and able attorney. He has made a careful and special study of real estate law, and the problems involved in long-time leases and trust estates, and has negotiated many important deals to a successful conclusion.

For several years Mr. Carmichiel has been quite active in Minneapolis politics, not in his own interests, but always for the public welfare. He is a member and a stockholder and member of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Bar Library Association, and also a member of the State and American Bar associations. He has been very active in bar association matters, serving on many important committees and doing much to elevate the standard of his profession and to simplify court procedure and practice. His fearless and frank expression as a public speaker has been a strong factor on many occasions in forming public opinion on important public questions.

He has always been a deep student of philosophical and scientific subjects and social and civic problems. Mr. Carmichiel is affiliated with Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a member of the Church of the Redeemer of the Universalist denomination at Minneapolis.

In his earlier days while a resident of St. Paul Mr. Carmichiel was an expert bicycle rider and ice skater. This led him to competition on track and road race courses. He established records on the Minnetonka Century course and the Northfield Century course before cycle paths were built, which records are still unbroken. These records were established under the auspices of the Century Road Club of America. On Decoration Day of May, 1907, he established a new record over the New London Road race course at Duluth. His best performance on a bicycle was made November 7, 1897, over the Northfield Century course, when after six unsuccessful attempts, he finally broke the one hundred mile road record of 7 hours 3 minutes which had stood for five years. His time for the one hundred miles was 6 hours and 10 minutes, and the last twenty-five miles were ridden in the mud in a driving rain. During 1895, 1896, 1897 he figured prominently in all the important bicycle and skating events of the Twin Cities and at many other places. During the year 1912 he drove an automobile from Minneapolis to the Pacific Coast.

One of the contributing causes of the complete recovery of health by Mr. Carmichiel was a forty-four day fast during which he did not partake of any nourishment whatsoever, and he attributes his present unusual recuperative powers and endurance to this fast and to the fact that he limits himself to two meals or less per day, is temperate in his habits and does not use any tobacco or any stimulants or drugs. He favors prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors.

On January 20, 1904, Mr. Carmichiel was married at Minneapolis to Miss Ada H. Clarke, daughter of the late Albert E. and Hattie C. (Noyes) Clarke of Minneapolis. Mrs. Carmichiel was born at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and obtained her education in a private school at St. Paul. She is also a member of the Church of the Redeemer. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichiel have four children: Donald C., Stanley M., Albert E. and Evylynn R., all of whom were born at Minneapolis with the exception of Donald, who was born at Cleburne, Texas. Mr. Carmichiel now finds his chief recreation in his home life and in swimming, garden work, rowing, canoeing, walking, skating and other outdoor activities, and at the age of forty he has vigorous health.

Elias Rachie. Success in the exacting profession of law carries with it testimony of an assured technical ability, power of practical application and the personal characteristics that beget confidence and respect. Among the many strong lawyers of Minnesota who claim the state as their place of birth is Elias Rachie, established in the successful practice of his profession at Minneapolis with offices at 729 Plymouth Building. He is a member of one of those sterling pioneer families of Scandinavian lineage that have played a most important part in the development of the great natural resources of Minnesota, and through his own character and achievements has honored the name which he bears. He is known as a man of intellectual and professional attainments, and aside from his profession has been influential in public affairs, having served with no little distinction in the Legislature.

Elias Rachie was born on the old homestead farm seven miles west of Granite Falls in Stony Run, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, November 4, 1875. He is a son of Lasse C. and Dorothy (Monson) Rachie, both of whom were born and reared in Norway, where they were married and whence they emigrated to America in 1871. They landed in the City of Quebec, Canada, having made the voyage on a sailing vessel and taking seven weeks to cross the Atlantic. From Quebec they came to Wells, Minnesota, on the 4th of July, and here they joined one of Mrs. Rachie's brothers, who had established his home in Faribault County. Mr. Rachie entered a pre-emption claim in Stony Run Township, Yellow Medicine County, taking up his home there in the spring of 1872, and as one of the first settlers of the township did his full share of the work which has gradually transformed that locality in the past forty years. He obtained a half section of land and developed it into a fine farm, a credit to the agricultural standards of the western part of the state. He was forty-five years of age and his wife thirty-eight at the time they came to America, and they continued on the old farm until the father passed away in 1897, known and admired as a man of sterling character, indefatigable industry and good business judgment. His widow survived him about five years and passed away in 1902. Both were sincere members of the Lutheran Church. Of the three children who attained to years of maturity the youngest is Elias. Within a single month three of the children died on the old homestead, victims of a local epidemic of diphtheria, and at ages of two, six and ten years. The eldest of the three surviving children is Rev. Christian Rachie, pastor of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church at Naples, Clark County, South Dakota. Mons J. Rachie lives on the old family homestead in Yellow Medicine County, a representative farmer in the county to the progress and upbuilding of which his father contributed in substantial measure. These two elder sons were both born before the family came from Norway.

The conditions of the pioneer farm furnished the environment for the childhood and youth of Elias Rachie. His preliminary education came from the district schools of his native county, after which he continued a student in the Red Wing Seminary at Red Wing in Goodhue County. His record of scholastic attainments is unusual, since he has received from the University of Minnesota four degrees, and few other students have been similarly honored by that institution. In 1896 he was grad-

uated Bachelor of Literature and after another year of post-graduate work gained the Master of Arts degree. In 1901 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1902 he was graduated in the law department with the degree Bachelor of Laws.

Before taking up the vocation which now engrosses his attention Mr. Rachie gained no little distinction as a teacher. He served two years as superintendent of the public schools of the Village of Sacred Heart, Renville County, before entering the law department of the University. After being admitted to the bar Mr. Rachie taught one year in the Lutheran Normal School at Madison, county seat of Lac qui Parle County, and in the following summer, that of 1903, entered upon the practice of law at Madison. Only a brief novitiate was required, since his demonstrated ability soon brought him a satisfactory clientage. In the fall of 1904 he was elected representative from Lac qui Parle County in the State Legislature, and was shown repeated honors by re-election in 1906, so that his service was for two consecutive terms. He brought to the Legislature a high degree of civic loyalty, excellent judgment and a broad conception of the needs of the state. He performed his work on the floor of the House with energy and spirit, and was equally esteemed in the various committees to which he was assigned.

In 1907 Mr. Rachie established his residence in the City of Minneapolis, but six months later removed to Willmar, county seat of Kandiyohi County, and enjoyed a substantial law practice there four years. In October, 1912, he returned to Minneapolis, and in this broader field has fully maintained his high standard of professional service and success. He looks after a general practice and the interests of a large clientele are entrusted to his efforts. Mr. Rachie has a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, is a well fortified counselor, and has shown his powers as an advocate by the winning of many important victories in cases which he has tried before courts and juries. In politics Mr. Rachie gives his allegiance to the republican party, and has been an effective worker for its principles and policies. He is a member of the Hennepin County Bar Association, and with his wife is a member of the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee, and is president of its Men's Club.

On April 24, 1907, Mr. Rachie married Miss Amanda Lien, who was born at Red Wing, Goodhue County, a daughter of Carl N. and Marith Lien. Mrs. Lien still resides in that city, Mr. Lien having passed away in January, 1915. Mr. Lien was a prominent and influential citizen, having served as county auditor of Goodhue County for eighteen years. Mrs. Rachie was afforded the advantages not only of the public schools but also of the excellent ladies' seminary at Red Wing. Mr. and Mrs. Rachie are the parents of three children: Cyrus Lien and Dorothy May, who were born at Willmar, Minnesota; and Carl William, who was born in Minneapolis.

Col. Chauncey Wright Griggs. Among St. Paul's pioneers and business builders no man had more prominent associations than the late Col. Chauncey W. Griggs, who came to Minnesota in 1856, made a brilliant record in the Civil war, in which he rose from captain of a company to colonel of a regiment, and afterwards became associated with such conspicuous leaders as James J. Hill and others in the development of Northwestern industrial transportation and general commercial interests. Colonel Griggs founded the great wholesale grocery house of Griggs, Cooper & Company of St. Paul, a business that still engages the activities of several of his sons. After 1887 Colonel Griggs was chiefly a factor in the development of the great lumber and transportation interests of the Northwest, particularly at Tacoma, Washington. It was at his home in Tacoma that Colonel Griggs passed away October 29, 1910.

Chauncey Wright Griggs was of an old New England family, and was born at Tolland, Connecticut, December 31, 1832. His family was of Scotch-English blood, and several of the name came to the Colonies, the direct ancestor of Colonel Griggs locating in Connecticut. His grandfather, Stephen Griggs, was a Connecticut farmer and prominent in the Congregational Church, a denomination in which many of the family were active. Chauncey Griggs, father of the Colonel, was long active in public affairs, a large land owner in Connecticut and connected with financial affairs. He was at one time a member of the Connecticut Legislature, a judge of the Probate Court, and a captain of cavalry during the Dod war. Chauncey Griggs married Miss Heartie Dimock, whose ancestors were early settlers in the Colonies, some of whom were officers in the American Revolution, and the Dimock family in England was prominent from the time of King Henry I.

The late Colonel Griggs was educated in the common schools of Connecticut, began his business career at the age of seventeen as clerk in an Ohio store, then returned to the East and took a course in the Monson Academy of Massachusetts, became a teacher, and in 1851, after an unsuccessful experience in merchandising in Connecticut, he located at Detroit and found employment as a bookkeeper with a banking house. For a year or two after 1853 he was in the livery business and operated a general store in Ohio, after which he sold out and started with two teams and a load of goods across the country to Montezuma, Iowa. Somewhat later he was again in Detroit, and associated with his brother T. W. Griggs in the wholesale furniture business.

Colonel Griggs located at St. Paul in 1856, and for several years was engaged in contracting, merchandising and real estate and in the Northwest he found the field best suited to his commercial talent.

At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861 Colonel Griggs associated with other influential men of his community undertook the recruiting of a regiment, which became the Third Minnesota Infantry with H. C. Lester as colonel. Mr. Griggs was mustered in as captain of Company B. The first duty of the command was in guarding and pushing forward supplies through the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, which lasted three months, and in the meantime Mr. Griggs had been promoted for gallantry in the field to major and later to lieutenant colonel. His first great battle was that of Murfreesboro in July, 1862. The Confederates under General Forrest made such a sudden and vigorous attack that they surrounded and captured an entire Michigan regiment and other troops, and the first effective check was given by the Third Minnesota. Three times the charge of the enemy was repulsed by the Minnesota troops, and when the command-

ing officer of the regiment decided to surrender, that act was taken in face of a determined protest from Colonel Griggs and others. In an official report of the surrender Major General Andrews said: "But it is well known that Lieut. Col. C. W. Griggs and two company commanders in that ballot voted as they had strongly counseled throughout to fight." As a result of the surrender the enlisted men were paroled and the officers spent three months in the rebel prison at Madisonville, Georgia, before being exchanged. The regimental officers who had voted to surrender were afterwards dismissed and Mr. Griggs was made colonel of the regiment. He reorganized with many of the former members of the regiment, and in 1863 went to the front at Columbus, Kentucky, where he was placed in command of a brigade, consisting of his own and three other regiments and a battery. He was sent on an expedition to Forts Henry and Hindman, and succeeded in capturing a force of about a thousand Confederates and several million dollars worth of cotton and salt. After that Colonel Griggs was placed in command of a military district consisting of five counties, and remained there three or four months, until at his urgent request he went to the front at Vicksburg. There he led his command in the campaign which terminated with the fall of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. The Vicksburg campaign had proved a heavy drain upon his physical resources, and in the belief that with the victory at Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg the war was practically over, he finally acted upon his surgeon's advice and resigned.

Colonel Griggs returned to Minnesota to find his business interests seriously scattered, and locating at Chaska, thirty miles west of St. Paul, he engaged in brickmaking, dealing in wood, contracting Government supplies, railroad building and other affairs, and also represented his county in the State Legislature. On returning to St. Paul in 1869 Colonel Griggs became identified with the firm of Hill, Griggs & Company, the senior member of which was James J. Hill, who was then just beginning his phenomenal career as an empire builder in the Northwest. The business of Hill, Griggs & Company may be described in general as fuel and transportation. They owned a line of steamers on the Red River of the North and brought the first coal to the City of St. Paul. In the meantime Mr. Hill had concentrated his efforts on the extension of railway lines through the Northwest, while Colonel Griggs fixed his interests mainly in the coal and iron trade. In 1875 he formed a partnership with R. W. Johnson and later with Addison G. Foster, and founded the largest company up to that time engaged in the transportation and fuel business in the Northwest. Later Colonel Griggs organized and operated the Lehigh Coal and Iron Company, whose ore lands at the head of the Great Lakes were for years one of the main sources of supply of those commodities.

Colonel Griggs had organized in 1882 the business which is now known as Griggs, Cooper & Company, a St. Paul wholesale grocery house in which his sons are now officials. Colonel Griggs was also a director in both the First National and Second National Banks of St. Paul. In 1887 he closed out his St. Paul coal and iron business and from that time until a few years before his death was one of the chief factors in the gigantic lumber operations about Tacoma, Washington. He organized and founded the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, which began operations on about a hundred thousand acres of timber land in Pierce County, Washington. This was a pioneer large organization in the lumbering of the splendid timber resources about Puget Sound, and Colonel Griggs and his associates were primary factors in introducing fir as merchantable lumber. Of Colonel Griggs' business activities during his later years a sketch published in a Tacoma paper about a year before his death gave the following summary: "He was president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company from the time of its founding until a year ago, when he retired in favor of his son, Maj. Everett G. Griggs, and he still holds his quarter interest in the great plant; is chairman of its board of directors, and is in close touch with all the company's more important interests. It is not too much to say that the present high standing of the company in the business and civic life and of its grades of lumber in the lumber markets of the world is very largely tribute to and direct result of the personality of Colonel Griggs and his insistence upon the strictest integrity and honesty on the part of all officers and employes in all their business dealings. In addition to the lumber business the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company does a large coal and coke mining business under the name of the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company. The Chehalis & Pacific Land Company is another of Colonel Griggs' organizations. He is also the principal owner of the Beaver Dam Lumber Company of Cumberland, Wisconsin; a former director in the First and Second National Banks of St. Paul; and during his active business career was president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma; president of the Settlement Company, an organization perfected to handle the affairs of defunct banks; president of the Dry Dock & Foundry Company of Tacoma, and president of the Pacific Meat Company of Tacoma. Colonel Griggs has large real estate holdings in the Twin Cities and was at one time an extensive investor in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin farms."

In April, 1859, Colonel Griggs married Miss Martha Ann Gallup, who was born in Connecticut, of an old New England family, with ancestors who were soldiers in the Revolution. To their marriage were born six children, four sons and two daughters: Chauncey Milton, the oldest, whose career is sketched on other pages, is one of the prominent factors in the Griggs, Cooper & Company wholesale grocery house at St. Paul; Theodore W., the fourth son, is vice president of the Griggs, Cooper & Company; Herbert Stanton Griggs, the second son, is a prominent lawyer at Tacoma, and general counsel for the Griggs interests; and Everett Gallup Griggs, the third son, is president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. All the sons are graduates of Yale University. The two daughters are: Heartie Dimock, wife of Dr. George C. Wagner of Tacoma; and Anna Billings, wife of Dr. B. T. Tilton of New York City.

While most of his life was given to the extensive business and industrial interests heretofore outlined, Colonel Griggs was also a man who would naturally enjoy the honors and distinctions of public life. He was a democrat in politics, though in 1896 he supported William McKinley for President. During his residence in Minnesota he was twice a member of the lower house of the Legislature and three times a member of the State Senate. Seven differ-

ent times he was elected a member of the St. Paul city council, and in Washington he was democratic candidate for the United States Senate, in 1889 and again in 1893. He was one of the liberal supporters of his church, the Congregational, contributed liberally to the erection of the First Congregational Church in Tacoma, and he and a business associate each gave $10,000 toward the erection of the Y. M. C. A. Building at Tacoma.

(COPY)

Tacoma, Washington, April 16, 1913.

My Dear Everett and Ben:

Your grandmother, Martha Ann Gallup Griggs, died yesterday here in your Uncle Everett's house, the house which two years ago was turned over to her and four nurses for her last days. We knew five years ago that the end was coming fast, as the machinery of her physical being had started to fail.

Decay, or rather paralysis, had commenced its work on her. We first saw symptoms of it ten years or more ago, when she was sixty-eight years old. Her wonderful memory and mind began to play her false. She would think she was in one place she knew years before, when she was really somewhere else, e. g., when she was with us at White Bear about 1900, she thought Wildwood was Excelsior all the time, because when I was your age, we used to live at Lake Minnetonka. And so it went on until she had to be taken care of like a child the last few years. That is nature.

Some go one way and some another. "Their days are three score and ten." When you get to be seventy, you are very lucky to be able to live at all—the average life has been attained, and more.

Life is very short. Think of your parents. We feel that we have hardly started in life, and here we are at the threshold of the end of life. Only fifteen more years and I will be where my father and mother both were when they had to give up work for good and all, and it was not so very long after that—ten years—and both were dead and gone.

I want you boys to know what this woman accomplished in her active life of seventy-eight years.

She was born in Connecticut, on Gallup Farm, one of the best managed farms of that rocky country, at Ledyard, just north of Mystic and Stonington, from Puritan ancestors, the hardy pioneers who had settled New England in the 200 years before her life began.

Her parents were robust, healthy, industrious, ambitious people. She inherited the best virtues and qualities of that race.

When she was twenty-three she visited a cousin of her family's, Guerdon Williams, at Detroit, Michigan. He had married into the Griggs family. Aunt Frank, my father's sister, was his wife. On that visit your grandfather, afterwards Colonel Griggs, met her, and before she left to go back home to Connecticut, she was engaged to be married to him, and was going to Minnesota to grow up with him in a new state just opened up; and well and wisely did he choose his wife. In fact, he was very lucky, you might say.

In 1859, when she was twenty-five and he was twenty-seven, they were married in old Ledyard, and went to St. Paul to live. They had not over $5,000 capital—just enough to make a fair start on in those days, provided they managed with economy and industry. Early in '60 I was born, and a year later, in '61, Bert was born.

Father was popular and his friends wanted him to raise a company of soldiers to go to the war. But how could he go? A young wife and two babies dependent upon him. He couldn't think of it. But he had to go to the war, and go at once, because his wife, this wonderful Martha Ann, insisted on his going. She could and would get along somehow. There was the independence and the ability of a score of New England ancestors behind her, and her own training and environment on that old Gallup farm, and she knew she could get along —she could take care of two babies easily.

So he went off to the war the summer of '61, and she took the babies and started East. She staged it, she laid up to wash baby clothes, she took the steamboat a ways, the stage another piece, finally the railway from some place in Wisconsin to Milwaukee; then the boat across the lake to Grand Rapids, Michigan, then rail to Detroit, Michigan, where she was among the Griggs, who kept her there a month, resting up, before she went on East by train back to old Connecticut, to the old Gallup farm.

Meantime your grandfather, down South, became major of the Third Minnesota in December, 1861, being promoted from lieutenant. Then in May, 1862, was promoted to lieutenant colonel. In July, 1862, at the first battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, the Third Minnesota was captured by the Confederates under Forrest, Colonel Lester of the Third making a cowardly surrender. This was against the bitter protest of your grandfather and other officers. But they were in the minority and powerless. After going to prison at Madison, Georgia, for three months and then exchanged, your grandfather came North, got a leave of absence for a month and spent it at Gallup farm, recuperating. Then he went back to his regiment as the colonel (Lester having been dismissed in disgrace). He served in 1863 under Grant and was at Vicksburg when that city was taken. He was very sick then from malarial fever, resigned and went home. The picture you have seen of him in uniform was taken then, the one in which he is so thin and in which he looks so much like Ben does now. His hair was black.

Well, although the war lasted for nearly two years, Vicksburg and Gettysburg in July of 1863 virtually settled it, and father never went back to the war. He got his family and returned to Minnesota to work. And for twenty-five years more they lived in or near St. Paul and raised there six children and made and saved their fortune. He was a shrewd business man, and an industrious one, and she was able to take care of her family in all its little details without asking him to spend much time in family details.

He had a home, but he was free to work, work whenever and wherever he wished. She would follow and not only took care of us but of him also in all the ways which go to make a home for him. He provided the funds and told her what he could afford, and he had some pinching hard times. She could do what is so difficult, cut her cloth to order. She could cut expenses when she was asked to.

At the end of thirty years life in Minnesota they had saved a fortune of one million dollars and raised six children. Her ability had made this possible, just as much as his. And through it all we lived well.

We did not worry because we did not "have it all."

This grand woman was the pillar of the Plymouth Congregational Church, the president of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, kept up her oil painting, did some in her music, studied German, ran the house, drove the horses, and if necessary, would fill the furnace, if the men didn't get around on time to suit her; planned for her children's going to school, insisted on their going to college, taking music lessons, language lessons, and had much more enthusiasm than any of her children for study and research.

I remember well when she brought me a microscope and how I preferred to play baseball to using it.

Took the four youngest of her children to Europe and lived in Germany so as to get for them and herself a better knowledge of language, of art and of music. And she lived within her income, within the amount stipulated by her husband as what he was able to spend on such an undertaking.

And after all this, and getting into a new and beautiful home on Summit Avenue, the one which the Upham's had afterwards, right opposite the Herseys', we find her pulling up stakes at the age of fifty-four and going again with her husband, pioneering in a sense, way out here to the Pacific coast and rounding out her career here.

Did she rebel? No, she recognized that it might be for the very best for her children and for her family and for herself.

She has finished her life here in the land of the big trees and the flowers, near to the things she loved, near to a great wonderful mountain, and she took hold and for fifteen years here before her mind deserted her, she was the same great power for good in the community that she was back in Minnesota.

My dear boys, it's doing good, it's doing best in one's every day life that counts. It counts more to pay one's bills and save one's capital first. That is the foundation for every bit of strength one has—to live within one's means, one's income, to live without jealousy, to be reasonably independent, to be fair and charitable and industrious.

That's the kind of life that is inspiring in the end. The socialists and the spendthrifts and some of the muckrakers and fakirs are trying to discountenance and belittle that kind of life and make the people think and believe that prudence and foresight and thriftiness are synonymous with greed and snobbery and trickery

What a mass of rot and wicked doctrine has been let loose on the public of late years! It's health and industry and acquisition of capital (not destruction of capital) which has made all progress in this world, spiritual as well as material.

Here was a woman who did her share, not only in the acquisition of her family's capital, but in helping others to help themselves. She had no time or sympathy for one who wouldn't work.

You boys have a grand inheritance from your immediate grandparents on both sides. They were producers, they were workers, and after all it's the only kind of life that brings satisfaction.

I remember hearing the finest hunting dog breeder in this country, Old Watson, saying to a party who was telling him of all the good points of a certain young dog, how he'd point and pack, what style he had, how beautiful he was, etc., etc. "Will he run, Bobbie? Will he run?" It's just so with man. No matter so much what his graces, his accomplishments, his style, or even his talents and abilities, it's after all—

"Will he work, Bobbie? Will he work?"

Much love to you both.

FATHER.

Chauncey Milton Griggs. A business house of distinctive prestige and long standing in St. Paul with trade relations all over the Northwest is the wholesale grocery firm of Griggs, Cooper & Company, of which Chauncey Milton Griggs is now president, and at present also president of the Sanitary Food Manufacturing Company. The name Griggs has been identified with the higher order of mercantile affairs in St. Paul for more than thirty years, and members of three successive generations have given their time and services to the development of this business.

Chauncey Milton Griggs was born at St. Paul February 19, 1860, a son of Col. Chauncey W. Griggs, one of St. Paul's oldest and best known pioneers and merchants. The wife of Colonel Griggs was Martha A. (Gallup) Griggs. Chauncey M. Griggs was educated in the grammar and high schools of St. Paul and was graduated Bachelor of Arts from Yale College in 1883. Immediately on leaving college he returned to St. Paul and found a place in the firm of Yanz, Griggs & Howes, wholesale and manufacturing grocers. In 1884 the title of this firm was changed to Griggs & Howes, and in 1889 to the style of Griggs, Cooper & Company. The business was incorporated in 1900, and at that time Chauncey M. Griggs became first vice president of the company, and has since taken active executive direction of the company in the office of president.

Mr. Griggs is a member of the Congregational Church, of the State Agricultural Society, and belongs to the Minnesota, the White Bear Yacht, Town and Country clubs, and his recreations are the outdoor sports. Mr. Griggs was married at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in October, 1885, to Mary Chaffee Wells. Their St. Paul home is at 365 Summit Avenue, and they also have a summer residence at Manitou Island in the White Bear Lake. To this union were born five sons and two daughters: C. Wells, Milton W., Everett G., Benjamin G., Chauncey W., Mary W. and Elizabeth T.

Theodore Wright Griggs was born September 3, 1872, at St. Paul. He attended the public schools in St. Paul, finishing the grade school the summer of 1887 and attended Carleton College (preparatory department), at Northfield, Minnesota, for one year, 1887-88. He was graduated from Washington College, Tacoma, Washington, class of 1890. For one year he worked as timekeeper, street grading and railroad construction and office clerk for the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington. He then attended Dwight School, New York City, for one year and entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in the fall of 1892, taking a three years' course—class '95 S.

He entered the employ of Griggs, Cooper & Company, manufacturing wholesale grocers, St. Paul, in July, 1895. He served eleven months in the Spanish-American war as first lieutenant Company L, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, acting brigade and division quartermaster, ordnance officer, from two to

James C. Fifield

six months; aid-de-camp, Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, about seven months. Shortly after the war he returned to the service of Griggs, Cooper & Company, where he was employed as traveling salesman for about one year, after which he was made a department buyer. He was elected secretary of Griggs, Cooper & Company (which was established in 1882) at the time of incorporation, October 25, 1900, and elected vice president January 5, 1913, and elected vice president and treasurer of the Sanitary Food Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, at its incorporation, June, 1913, of which concern he is at present also general manager. He has also held different offices in a few minor business corporations from time to time.

Mr. Griggs was a member of the Executive Board of the National Conservation Congress held in St. Paul the summer of 1912. He has served as director of the St. Paul Business League and St. Paul Association of Commerce. He is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, the Midway Commercial Club, the National Chamber of Commerce, member and director of the Town & Country Club, was vice president of the University Club of St. Paul for one year, is a member of the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minnesota Boat Club, St. Paul, the Minnesota State Tennis Association, the St. Paul Automobile Club (of which he was at one time secretary and director), St. Paul Athletic Club, the Roadside Golf Club, the Junior Pioneers, Society of Colonial Wars, Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, White Bear Yacht Club of White Bear, the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club of Lake Minnetonka, and a few other business, social and athletic organizations, serving on various committees from time to time in the above clubs. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

Milton W. Griggs. Representing the third generation of the Griggs family in the management of the well known St. Paul wholesale grocery firm of Griggs, Cooper & Company, Milton W. Griggs is one of the city's youngest business men, and is now secretary of this company.

Milton W. Griggs was born in St. Paul November 15, 1888, being the second son of C. Milton and Mary C. (Wells) Griggs. A sketch of his father is found on other pages of this work. Milton W. Griggs as a boy attended the public schools in St. Paul, leaving at the age of fourteen to enter St. Paul Academy, and after two years there went East and for one year was a student in the exclusive preparatory school of Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Mr. Griggs in 1906 entered Yale University and was graduated in 1910. His father had left the same university twenty-seven years before to enter the grocery business at St. Paul, and the son likewise on completing his college course became identified with Griggs, Cooper & Company, and soon afterwards was made secretary, his present office.

Mr. Griggs was married October 1, 1910, to Miss Arline Bayliss, daughter of Charles E. Bayliss, a prominent business man of New York City. They are the parents of three children: Arline Bayliss, C. Milton Griggs and Theodore B. Griggs. Mr. Griggs is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, and of the University Club and the White Bear Yacht Club. His home is at 301 Laurel Avenue.

James C. Fifield. A progressive citizen and representative member of the bar of the fair metropolis of Minnesota is James C. Fifield, and the versatility he has shown has brought him into prominence not only in his profession but also in the promotion of various material enterprises of broad scope and importance. He was associated with his brother, the late Walter V. Fifield, in the organization and incorporation of The Attorneys' National Clearing House, the headquarters of which are maintained in Minneapolis, under his personal supervision. This organization has gained international prestige through its publishing of The Clearing House Quarterly, which was established in 1895 and which has a wide circulation throughout the United States and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries. To this publication more specific reference will be made in later paragraphs of this review. Mr. Fifield has also promoted large business and industrial enterprises in Mexico and Texas, and in the midst of his exacting labors has continued to devote attention to and maintain high prestige in his chosen profession.

James C. Fifield was born at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, Iowa, on the 3d of February, 1862, and is a son of Rev. Lebbeus B. and Emily (Walworth) Fifield. His father was a distinguished clergyman of the Congregational Church and one of its pioneer representatives in both Iowa and Nebraska. Rev. Lebbeus B. Fifield held pastoral charges in turn at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska, in which latter state he served for a number of years as a member of the board of regents of the University of Nebraska. Later he was librarian of the historical library of Johns Hopkins University, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and in this institution his son James C., of this review, was a student from 1883 to 1887. In the pioneer days in Iowa Rev. Lebbeus B. Fifield was editor of the Dubuque Times, and later he was editor and publisher of a newspaper in Nebraska, after his retirement from active service in the ministry. In 1887 he came with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he became an honored and well known citizen and where he died on the 7th of September, 1906—his eightieth birthday anniversary. He was born at Eastport, Maine, on the 7th of September, 1826, and was a member of a fine old family that was founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. He was educated at Amherst College, which institution he was compelled to leave prior to his graduation, owing to impaired health. His physical condition led him to remove to the West in the year 1851, when he was about twenty-four years of age, and he settled at Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in editing an educational paper. He was later ordained to the ministry of the Congregational Church and finally his alma mater, Amherst College, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, in recognition of his high intellectual attainments and splendid achievement.

Mrs. Emily (Walworth) Fifield survived her honored husband and died at Minneapolis, on the 8th day of May, 1914, about two weeks after her ninety-fourth birthday anniversary. This noble and venerable woman held the reverent affection of all who knew her, and her reminiscences in regard to the

days long past were graphic and of absorbing interest, as she was a woman of fine intellectuality and broad experience. She was born at Canaan, New Hampshire, and her parents were among the first New England immigrants to drive through from that section of the Union with horses and carriage to Illinois. Her father built a carriage especially for this long and venturesome overland journey, and he drove the entire distance from Canaan, New Hampshire, to his destination in Southern Illinois, where he settled in the early pioneer days and where he did well his part in the formative period of development and progress. A short time later the family settled in Iowa, near the Town of Anamosa. The Indians were much in evidence at the time, and were more or less of a menace, the Blackhawk Indian war having occurred about the time of the settlement of the Walworth family in Iowa, and in her venerable years Mrs. Fifield was wont to relate many interesting tales concerning conditions and incidents of the pioneer days in that state, she having been a young woman at the time of the family removal to the West, and her marriage to Rev. Lebbeus B. Fifield having been solemnized at Auburndale, Massachusetts. Her grandfather, Capt. Charles Walworth, was a patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution, and the family was long one of prominence and influence in New England. James J. and Clark C. Walworth, brothers of Mrs. Fifield, were the first persons in the United States to engage in the manufacturing of steam-heating apparatus. Fully sixty years ago they founded this business in the City of Boston, and there the enterprise is still continued under the original title of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, though the founders of the company long since passed away.

Rev. Lebbeus B. and Emily (Walworth) Fifield became the parents of four sons and one daughter, one of the sons dying in infancy and the other children attaining to years of maturity. Two of the sons and the daughter are now living, and James C., of this review, is the youngest of the number. George W. is a lawyer by profession and is now living retired in the State of California; the only daughter, Dr. Emily W. Fifield, is a physician and surgeon of distinctive ability and is engaged in the successful practice of her profession in Minneapolis. Walter V. Fifield, who was closely associated with his brother James C. in the practice of law and in other activities, died in Minneapolis on the 25th of July, 1911, and to him a memoir is dedicated elsewhere in this work.

James C. Fifield was graduated in historic old Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, as a member of the class of 1883, and he thereafter completed a full collegiate course in Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He simultaneously gave attention to the reading of law and attended lectures in the law school of the University of Maryland. After the completion of his university course, he came with his parents to Minneapolis, where he continued his law studies under the able preceptorship of the well known firm of Shaw & Cray, the senior member of the firm having been the late Judge John M. Shaw, and the junior member having been Judge Willard R. Cray, who is still engaged in the practice of law in Minneapolis. Mr. Fifield remained in the office of this firm about three years, and was here admitted to the bar in February, 1891. He forthwith engaged in the active practice of his profession, in association with his elder brother—the late Walter V. Fifield—and they soon built up a substantial and profitable law business. In 1895 the two brothers established the Attorneys' National Clearing House and began the publication of the Clearing House Quarterly, which circulates throughout the United States and the Canadian provinces, and in a number of foreign countries. The Quarterly gives a directory of reliable lawyers and bankers throughout its assigned territory of operations, and great care is taken in preparing the selected list of representative attorneys. The business has expanded to large scope and importance. The home office is maintained in Minneapolis, and the New York office at 320 Broadway. It has representatives in all the principal cities and towns of the Union, as well as in Canada. This publication is issued every three months as the title indicates. Its functions and statements are held at all times to be authoritative, and it constitutes a veritable clearing house of information in its assigned field.

When the Fifield brothers formed their original professional alliance they gave the firm the designation of Fifield & Fifield, and later when Henry J. Fletcher came into the firm the title was changed to Fifield, Fletcher & Fifield. Since the death of Walter V., James C. Fifield has been associated in practice with Albert C. Finney, under the title of Fifield & Finney. Mr. Fletcher, former partner in the firm of Fifield, Fletcher & Fifield, is now a member of the faculty of the law department of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Fifield is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association, and the Hennepin County Bar Association, and he has the high esteem of his professional confreres in Minnesota, as well as nearly every other state in the Union—his acquaintanceship having become unusually wide through the medium of the publication issued under his direction, as previously noted in this context. He is popular in business and social circles in his home city, where he is actively identified with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and the Minneapolis Tennis Club. The only complaint his friends make of him is that he is not seen at these clubs often enough. He is a great home lover, and rather too retiring by nature to be a good mixer, so that it requires persuasion to get him away from home when business hours are over; but he has a high sense of the duties of citizenship, and to convince him that duty demands his presence is all that is necessary to make sure of it.

Mr. Fifield promoted and effected the organization of the Tabasco Plantation Company, the general office of which is maintained in Minneapolis. In 1905-07 this corporation built, in Vera Cruz, Mexico, the largest sugar manufactury in that republic, and Mr. Fifield was secretary and general manager of the company during the time when the enterprise was being financed and the plant erected and equipped.

Mr. Fifield was associated with his brother Walter and other business men in the promotion of an important irrigation project in Texas, and the company organized by them obtained a tract of 10,000 acres of land near Brownsville. Provisions were made for the pumping of water from the Rio Grande, and many miles of canals and irrigation ditches were constructed. The promoting company

finally sold the greater part of the land to another corporation, and it was placed on sale for farming purposes. The venture was most successful, and had much to do with the furtherance of social and industrial development in that section of the Lone Star State.

While Mr. Fifield may be counted among the successful business men of Minnesota, he has never allowed the mere making of money to crowd from his life things better worth having. He takes time to read, study, play, travel, and enjoy life as he lives it. He is fond of music and pictures and the beauties of nature. He is a natural student, and seldom allows a year to pass during which he has not added to his stock of knowledge along some line not directly bearing upon his business or profession. He is interested in all the progressive movements of the day, and in the welfare of his fellow man. He is a man of varied interests, not only by preference, but from a deep-seated conviction that a diversity of interests adds to one's breadth of view, and deepens to the value of life, thus leading to better citizenship.

One of Mr. Fifield's most pronounced characteristics is his thoroughness. He gives himself absolutely to the task in hand, seeking information from every source at his command, and always ready to discard old methods for something better. As an illustration, his work in the sugar business may be cited. Although he began it with little knowledge or experience, his work soon received high commendation from some of the best informed sugar men of this country and Hawaii. It is this ability to get into the heart of what he is doing, added to the application of efficiency methods, that enables him to find time for a greater diversity of pursuits than most business men dare undertake.

In the City of Glenwood Springs, Colorado, on the 30th of October, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fifield to Effie W. Merriman, who was born on a farm in Minnesota, near Lake City.

Mrs. Fifield is a woman of distinctive social charm, and marked literary ability. For fifteen years before her marriage to Mr. Fifield she edited The Housekeeper, a prominent domestic magazine published in Minneapolis, and later removed to New York. This enterprise was initiated on a modest scale, and was designed to appeal especially to the sturdy folk of the so-called middle class, and under Mrs. Fifield's effective regime its circulation grew to more than 300,000 copies. She is also a successful writer of stories for children, and is the author of a number of books—her most popular book, "Pards," being about two newsboys of Minneapolis, who watched the progress of her story with great interest. Most of her books for children were published by the well-known house of Lee and Shepard, Boston. Mrs. Fifield is a born hostess, and is noted for the originality of her entertainments. Some years ago, she was so helpful in her suggestions to social organizations wishing to raise money that her ideas were eventually gathered into book form under the titles "Socials" and "Modern Entertainments"—both of which had a wide sale. She has shown her ability as a leader not only in her success in planning entertainments and carrying them out, but also along more serious lines. While editor of The Housekeeper she organized a club for women known as "The Progressive Women of America" that enjoyed great popularity as long as she directed its work. This club had "circles" in every state in the Union, and was one of the most altruistic movements ever organized. She also organized a club for young people called "The Work and Play Club" over which she presided for many years. This club had members all over the United States, and was most helpful to ambitious young people whose opportunities were limited. These two clubs brought Mrs. Fifield into close personal touch with hundreds of women and young people, and called for an immense amount of correspondence for which she did not ask or receive remuneration. She says it has a place in her memory as the most satisfactory work of her busy life.

Walter V. Fifield. The late Walter V. Fifield was closely associated with his younger brother, James C., in the establishing and developing of the extensive and unique enterprise of The Attorneys' National Clearing House and the incidental publishing of The Clearing House Quarterly. The brothers were allied also in other lines of normal business enterprise, as were they also in a professional way, and he whose name initiates this review was one of the honored members of the legal fraternity as well as a representative man of affairs in the Minnesota metropolis at the time of his death, which occurred on the 25th of July, 1911. Concerning the family history and the general details of the business career of Walter V. Fifield adequate data are given on other pages of this publication, in the brief review of the life record of his brother, James C. Fifield.

Walter V. Fifield was born at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 25th of February, 1856, and was a son of Rev. Lebbeus B. and Emily (Walworth) Fifield, his father having been a representative and pioneer clergyman of the Congregational Church in Iowa and Nebraska and both he and his wife having been residents of Minneapolis at the time of their death, adequate record concerning them being given on other pages in the sketch of the career of their youngest son, James C. He whose name introduces this brief memoir was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth and prepared himself most carefully for the profession of law, of which he became an able and honored exponent. He became one of the leading members of the bar of Fillmore County, Nebraska, and was engaged in practice at Geneva, the judicial center of that county, until 1890, when he came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his parents and other members of the family had established their home several years previously. Here he became associated with his youngest brother as senior member of the law firm of Fifield & Fifield, and concerning subsequent changes in the personnel of the firm due mention is made in the review dedicated to his brother James C. The two brothers became the organizers and founders of The Attorneys' National Clearing House, an admirable institution concerning which ample details are given in the sketch of James C. Fifield. After coming to Minneapolis Mr. Fifield virtually retired from the practice of law, in so far as appearance in court litigations was concerned, as he found ample demands upon his time and attention in the handling of the executive affairs of the various business enterprises with which he was connected and in which he and his brother were earnest and mutually valued coadjutors. Mr. Fifield was essentially liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, and he erected in Minneapolis the fine Lowry Hill

apartment building, which stands as an effective monument to his enterprise. He was a republican in his political proclivities and was an active member of the old Minneapolis Commercial Club, which later was reorganized as the Minneapolis Athletic Club.

As a young man Mr. Fifield wedded Miss Anna M. Richardson, of Chicago, who died in Minneapolis, on the 23d of September, 1908. Of the three children of this union the eldest is Gertrude, who is now the wife of Byon A. Fulmer, of Minneapolis; Albert W. is secretary and a director of The Attorneys' National Clearing House; and Walter W. is attending high school at the time of this writing, in 1915. The two elder children were born at Geneva, Nebraska, and Walter W. after the family removed to Minneapolis. The only daughter was graduated in the high school and thereafter attended the University of Minnesota for three years. In the autumn of 1910 Mr. Fifield contracted a second marriage, being then joined in wedlock with Elizabeth Wainman, who survives him and still resides in Minneapolis.

Elmer A. Orth. One of the federal appointments which have given much favor in Minnesota was the selection of Elmer A. Orth, for many years one of the staff of employes in the St. Paul Postoffice, to the postmastership of North St. Paul. He took up his duties in that office in 1914, and is now giving close attention to the work and has brought about a noticeable improvement in the service and efficiency of the office.

Elmer A. Orth was born at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, November 14, 1884, a son of Helwig and Caroline (Schroeder) Orth. His father was born in Germany and his mother in Wisconsin. The former left Germany for the United States in the year 1869, landed in New York City, went west to Lansing, Iowa, lived there for ten years and was engaged in the carpenter and cabinet making trades. From Iowa he came to Minnesota and was married to Miss Schroeder after having purchased a furniture business which he conducted twenty years at Grand Meadow. Helwig Orth was a cabinet maker by trade, but his most substantial occupation for many years was as a furniture dealer. He is now living in the City of North St. Paul.

Elmer A. Orth acquired his education in the public schools of Grand Meadow, completing the two-year course of the high school, and for two years was a student in the Central High School at St. Paul. After leaving school he became an apprentice at the printing trade, and for several years was active as a printer and newspaper man. He managed the St. Paul Sentinel at North St. Paul in 1905-6, and proved successful in editing this paper and extending its circulation and influence. Returning to St. Paul he entered the local postoffice under Postmaster Flower, and was in that office from 1906 to 1914, when appointed to his present duties.

Mr. Orth married Miss Rose Rufenacht, a daughter of John Rufenacht. They reside in North St. Paul. Mr. Orth is affiliated with Fellowship Lodge No. 257, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Modern Woodmen of America, having been honored with the highest chair in the local Masonic order.

Charles Philip Nienhauser. During his active career in St. Paul the late Charles Philip Nienhauser acquired an enviable position in business affairs. He had the capacity for faithful and efficient service, and after his period of apprenticeship and training in merchandising was accorded various promotions until for several years before his death he had held the place of department manager and buyer with the great wholesale house of Lindeke, Warner & Sons, wholesale dry goods.

Charles Philip Nienhauser was born in St. Paul, October 17, 1862, and died when in the prime of his life, August 13, 1913. His father was Charles Nienhauser, a native of Germany, and for a number of years engaged in business at St. Paul as an undertaker and embalmer. The mother's maiden name was Rachel Funk, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Rev. Philip Funk, a pioneer German missionary who was in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minnesota in the early days. Mr. Nienhauser's father died October 5, 1868, and in August of the succeeding year death also claimed the mother. The family were four sons and one daughter. The daughter is Caroline, wife of J. H. Woltersdorff, a St. Paul manufacturer and a man of prominence in civic affairs. The two living brothers are F. A. Nienhauser and Julius E. Nienhauser, both of whom have for many years been connected with St. Paul banking institutions in clerical and official capacities.

Charles Philip Nienhauser, who was the second son, after the death of his parents was carefully reared in the homes of relatives, and was educated in the public schools of St. Paul. At the age of seventeen he started out to make his own way, entering the employ of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeir, which, by subsequent changes, is now the great dry goods house of Lindeke, Warner & Sons. He entered the house with no special recommendation and without influential backing, worked alongside many other minor employes, and his advancement was only a reward for his steadfast fidelity to the interests of the firm and a growing efficiency and capacity for responsibility. Thus he finally rose to the position of department manager and buyer, and his death was greatly deplored by all his business associates and subordinates and was felt as a distinct loss to the house which he had served practically from the beginning of his career.

Mr. Nienhauser was married, October 20, 1886, to Miss Lillie P. Bailey. There is one son, Roy Bailey Nienhauser, now twenty-seven years of age, who was educated in the St. Paul public schools and the University of Minnesota, graduated from the St. Paul College of Law in 1911 with admission to the bar in June of that year, and is now an officer of the St. Paul Insurance Agency.

The late Mr. Nienhauser was an independent republican, and never aspired for any political office. He was devoted to his home, and several years before his death erected a beautiful residence at 951 Lincoln Avenue in St. Paul, where Mrs. Nienhauser now lives. Though a member of the Royal Arcanum, he was not a special believer in lodges and clubs, and his usefulness in business and to society could not be measured by his relations with public and social affairs. At the time of his death he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Paul, although he was reared as a Methodist.

John Rogers. In the year that marked the creation and formal organization of the Territory of Minnesota the late John Rogers established his

residence in St. Paul, which had been designated as the capital of the new territory and which was at that time a village of about 200 inhabitants. Of alert mentality, buoyant and optimistic temperament and most genial personality, the young Irishman, who was destined to pioneer honors and whose character and ability made him a resourceful figure in the early development and upbuilding of the capital city, entered fully into the civic and business activities of the little village and became one of the popular and influential citizens of the community in which his memory is revered by all who came within the circle of his benignant and kindly influence, his death having occurred here in 1902, at which time he was nearly seventy-six years of age. A man of much intellectual strength, of well fortified views and of impregnable integrity, he marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement, and it is but in justice due that in this history of Minnesota be incorporated a tribute to his memory and to his admirable influence as one of the honored pioneers of the state.

Mr. Rogers was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1827, and he was a scion of the finest of Irish ancestry long identified with that section of the fair Emerald Isle. He was a son of Owen and Ellen (Grimes) Rogers, who passed their entire lives in their native land, the father having been a prosperous merchant and cattle buyer and the mother the daughter of a representative farmer of County Tyrone. John Rogers was endowed with the mental caliber that enabled him to profit fully from the advantages he received in the national schools of Ireland, and, in the later years, through self-discipline and varied experience, he amplified this preliminary training into a liberal education. As a youth he became associated with his father's business enterprises and eventually he engaged in the same line of business in an independent way. Inspired by reports received concerning opportunities offered in the United States, in 1845, as a youth of eighteen years, Mr. Rogers severed the gracious ties that bound him to home and native land and set forth, with all of ambition and self-reliance, to seek his fortunes in America. He made the voyage on a sailing vessel of the type common to that period, and disembarked in the City of New Orleans, whence, a short time later, he proceeded by packet boat up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. From that city he went to Galena, Illinois, where he obtained employment as assistant steward in a hotel and where he remained about four years, within which period he gained comprehensive knowledge of the hotel business as exemplified in those early days, when the titles of tavern and inn were more frequently applied than that of hotel. In the spring of 1849 Mr. Rogers came to St. Paul, the Territory of Minnesota having been organized under an act of Congress approved on the 3d of March of that year. In the embryonic capital city Mr. Rogers put his previous experience to practical use by engaging in the hotel business, and for many years conducted one of the leading hostelries of St. Paul, where he built and conducted the first brick hotel in the city. He became not only the host, but also the confidential friend of many of the leading public men of the territory, and after the admission of Minnesota to statehood his acquaintance continued to be equally notable, so that when he was finally summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors there were not a few of his pioneer contemporaries who viewed his passing with a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement.

Mr. Rogers entered heartily and with characteristic circumspection into the progressive spirit that was in evidence in the new territory and its aspiring capital and became an influential factor in public affairs of a local order, as shown by the fact that he served as a member of the first village council and also as a member of the school board. From an article that appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press in the spring of 1895, incidental to an interview with Mr. Rogers, it is possible to make certain quotations that well merit perpetuation in more accessible form than musty newspaper files. Importuned by the reporter to offer some information concerning the "city council" of 1850, Mr. Rogers spoke as follows: "Well, it was not so much of an honor to be a city father in those days. In fact, we were not city fathers at all; we were village fathers. It was not until some years later that St. Paul was granted a charter. Although forty-five years have played havoc with my memory, I recollect that we were lord high everything—board of health and education, police and fire departments, all rolled into one. I think the village election came in April. I was down the river at the time, and when I returned was duly installed as councilman from the First Ward. There were only two wards then. My colleague from the First was Lot Moffet, a long, lank Missourian, who was also a tavern keeper. He had his place in a small frame building at the corner of Fourth and Jackson, where the First National Bank now is. Moffet was a peculiar fellow, a Mormon in belief. He had only one wife while here, but probably no one would have objected if he had had a dozen. The members from the Second Ward were Charlie Bazille, and a German harnessmaker whose name has long since escaped me. Bazille was a carpenter by trade and at one time owned a great deal of property here. He gave the land for the state capitol, with the express condition, I believe, that if the capital was ever moved the property was to revert to his heirs. The president of the council was a man by the name of Bushlot. He was a very bright fellow and did well for a number of years. Our first meeting was held in May, a month after our election. It was in a law office down on Third street. The room was poorly furnished. Don't imagine for a moment that there were Brussels carpet, cushioned chairs and gilded chandeliers. We sat in a circle, with our feet on the stove and cob pipes between our teeth. Yet, St. Paul was well governed then. If there had been any serious trouble that year I certainly would remember it. Of course, we did not have gas franchises and paving ordinances to puzzle our heads over. The worst thing of our entire term of office was the care of smallpox patients. We had a pesthouse somewhere and patrolled the city almost daily on the lookout for new cases. One of us was sure to be down at the docks whenever a boat arrived, to see that passengers suffering from the disease were cared for. We never quarantined a boat, and possibly that is the reason the plague was so pertinacious.

"The council was a very harmonious body. We were all democrats and were never known to disagree. A deadlock over a measure, or the president's veto were things unknown to us. As a matter of fact, there was absolutely nothing to quarrel about. We received no pay, and boodle was a word not

to be found in our vocabulary. Oh, those were halcyon days! Yes, we had seven or eight saloons. Their license was only $25, so you see the income was not so large that we had to lie awake nights thinking how it might be spent. Taxes were small, too. All the money that came in that year was laid out on the levee. Docks were built and some dredging done. I remember that the fare by boat to Galena was only fifty cents, so close was the competition.

"The Indians gave us little trouble, although we had 1,000 of them. Once in a while a member of the tribe would get drunk and put the whole community in a furor. Then it was that the council merged itself into the police department and sallied forth to meet the bibulous redskin. President Bushlot usually stood by and cheered us on, in case the Indian made any show of resistance. You see, we didn't even have a village marshal. There was no Indian commissioner, either, until afterward. There were several trading posts. I remember Minnedota, now called Mendota, had one, and there was another here in town. Each had its interpreter.

"Our personal business interests were more onerous than that of the village. I had a fairly prosperous career in the hotel, and afterwards added a meat market. I was the first man in the state to start a market wagon. . . . The postoffice was kept by a man named Bass, in a little log house at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. The only church was a Catholic mission, down near the river. The priest was a Frenchman. The first sewer was put in along Robert street, from Sixth street to the river. Before that there was a small swamp, several acres in extent, between Fifth and Seventh streets. During the fall months we paddled out to this miniature lake and shot ducks. Where the Endicott Arcade now stands there was a deep ravine. It extended across Jackson street and down to the flats. In the spring of the year enough water flowed between its fifty-foot banks to turn a millwheel. But all that has changed."

Fortunate, indeed, for the purposes of this publication, as a vehicle for the preserving of historical data, is it that there is possibility of incorporating such interesting reminiscences as those given in the preceding paragraphs, for the value of the statements will be cumulative in all the years to come.

In connection with the same interview the Pioneer Press offered the following direct or reportorial statements: "Mr. Rogers' life during the infancy of the city was interesting. He came here from Illinois in 1849 and built a modest frame house on Robert street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. After much deliberation he bought a lot next to the present site of the German-American Bank building. The consideration was $250, a munificent price, seeing that the property was so far removed from Third street, which was, of course, the principal business street of the town. It was Mr. Rogers' intention to convert the lot into a truck garden. At that time there were but few farms in the vicinity of the city, and almost all of the food products were brought up the river by boat. The owner of the lot changed his mind, and in 1852 put up the three-story brick building, which still occupies the site. It was the second brick building erected in St. Paul. The first was built on Hill street, by the late H. M. Rice, and is no longer standing. Mr. Rogers opened a hotel and for a number of years did a thriving business."

In politics, as already intimated, Mr. Rogers was a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, of which he was a zealous communicant, as were also his first and second wives. At Galena, Illinois, Mr. Rogers wedded Miss Ann Hartnett, who died within a few years thereafter. For his second wife he married Miss Adelia Carney, of St. Paul, and she was summoned to the life eternal in April, 1899. Of the children of Mr. Rogers, six sons and two daughters survived him, as follows, all except the first named being born to the second union: Mary, who is the wife of Peter A. Whaley, of St. Paul; John, Jr., who is engaged in the insurance business in this city; Joseph A., who died in 1912, in St. Paul; Lillian, who is the wife of Daniel E. Foley, of this city; and Logan A., Frank C., George Carney and Harry P., all of whom remain residents of their native city.

George Carney Rogers, to whom the publishers are indebted for the interesting data incorporated in this memoir, was born in St. Paul, on the 24th of June, 1877, and is now one of the representative members of the bar of his native city. He was graduated in both the academic and law departments of the University of Minnesota, having received his degree of bachelor of laws in 1900. During his six years in the university he was a most active and popular factor in its athletic affairs. He still retains a vital interest in athletic sports, in which he is considered a local authority.

Mr. Rogers was associated with John D. O'Brien during the first eight years of his professional practice, and since that time has conducted an individual law business, with a well earned reputation as a versatile and effective trial lawyer and a counselor well informed in the science of jurisprudence. He is a member of the Ramsey County Bar Association, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is independent in politics of local order but a democrat in national affairs, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

In the City of Chicago, in 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rogers to Miss Martha L. Guye, who was born in the State of Louisiana, and who was a daughter of John and Emma (Stockfleth) Guye, of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Andrew A. D. Rahn. Although a native of Indiana, Andrew A. D. Rahn is by training a Minnesotan, having been brought to this state when a small child. His career for the greater part has been identified with the lumber industry, and his opinion upon matters connected with the business is influential with his associates, who have regarded him as thoroughly informed and have confidence in the soundness of his judgment. He is well known in club and fraternal life at Minneapolis, and in various ways has put himself in the forward movement for the benefit of that city.

He was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, October 8, 1877, a son of Carl and Elizabeth (Snelling) Rahn. His father was one of the early settlers at Valparaiso, and had his home there for a number of years, though his cabinet shop and furniture factory was situated at Chicago, and he traveled back and forth between his place of business and home. He was an excellent mechanic, having learned the trades of carpenter and cabinet maker in his youth. In

H. M. Bircher

1880 he came to Minneapolis and engaged in the contracting and building business, which was continued until his death on February 11, 1899, at the age of seventy-six. His widow survived him until May 3, 1912. All their seven sons and three daughters are still living.

Andrew A. D. Rahn received his education in Minneapolis, attending the Garfield and Adams grade schools and the South High School. At the conclusion of his school days he became an employe of the Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, a concern with which he was continuously identified for ten years, and while there familiarized himself with every detail of the business. He then opened an establishment of his own at Princeton, Minnesota, conducted that one year, and then entered the larger realms of the lumber industry as manager of the Shoshone Lumber Company, a subsidiary of the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, engaged in dealing in timber on a large scale in Northern Idaho. Mr. Rahn still retains an interest in the Shoshone Lumber Company, and is vice president of the Rainy River Timber Company, Lake of the Woods Cedar and Tie Company, and of The Lakes Company, Ltd., of Fort Francis, Ontario. The greater part of his attention, however, is devoted to the business of the Shevlin interests. His offices are in the First National-Soo Building at Minneapolis.

Primarily a manufacturer, Mr. Rahn has developed such aptness for affairs that he has become a recognized force in civic, political and fraternal life in the City of Minneapolis. In 1905 he was chosen by state officials to superintend the taking of the census that year, and, funds failing, the Minneapolis Commercial Club, through its committee on public affairs, raised the necessary amount and a thorough census was thus obtained. Mr. Rahn is a republican, and in 1903-04 was secretary of the Hennepin County Central Committee, in which position his energy and capacity as an organizer won high praise from the party leaders. He is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, of the Minneapolis and the Spokane Club of Spokane, Washington. In Masonry he has taken the Scottish and York rites and is a member of Zuhrah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. Other affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he served as a member of the finance committee in 1905-06, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 44, and the D. O. K. K.

Mr. Rahn was married, October 27, 1897, to Miss Anna Sophia Anderson of Minneapolis. Their three children are Carl Anderson, Robert Loren and Andrew A. D., Jr. The family home is on Lake Minnetonka.

Luke B. Castle. One of the pioneer settlers of Stillwater is Luke B. Castle, who has been a resident in that portion of Minnesota nearly half a century, and a greater part of the time engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Castle was a soldier of the Union during the last year of the Civil war, is well known in Grand Army circles, and at various times has taken an active part in local affairs at Stillwater.

Luke Bradley Castle was born January 10, 1844, in Shefford County, Province of Quebec, Canada. His parents, Nathan Olmsted and Rosetta (Savage) Castle, were farming people in the Province of Quebec, and Luke B. Castle grew up on a farm, receiving his education from the district schools. In early life he learned the cooper trade in a woodenware factory at Quebec, and worked in that line for three years in Canada, Massachusetts and Michigan. In 1863 he went to Massachusetts, and in 1864 came west and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan. There, in February, 1864, he enlisted in Company B of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, and saw active service with the Fifth Army Corps in Virginia from the Battle of the Wilderness to Appomattox. He was honorably discharged at Grand Rapids on May 4, 1865. After the war Mr. Castle returned to Quebec, but in 1867 came out to Minnesota and located at Stillwater. There he became identified with lumbering and logging, and was in that business for himself about three years, from 1871 to 1874. From 1874 to 1884 he was in the sash, door and blind business, but then sold out and engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which has been his principal line of activity for the past thirty years. He is one of the prominent men in his line and has acquired an excellent reputation and has handled many of the important real estate transactions in this part of the state. Besides real estate and loans, he has an extensive insurance business, representing many of the most reliable companies. His offices are at 351 Myrtle Street in Stillwater. Among other interests he is a director of the Washington County Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Castle served as city assessor of Stillwater from 1894 to 1898, and was elected county commissioner in 1906, his term expiring in 1911. He is a republican, and in Mueller Post No. 1, G. A. R., has served as commander, adjutant and quartermaster. He has been chancellor commander and prelate in the Knights of Pythias for ten years, and was clerk of the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America for twenty years. While a member of no particular church, he has been liberal in his contributions to all denominations.

On May 21, 1872, at Stillwater, Mr. Castle married Nannie Gatchell, daughter of Robert and Charlotte Gatchell. Robert Gatchell served for three years in the Union army, and for nine months was a prisoner in the notorious Andersonville stockade. Mr. and Mrs. Castle have become the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy. Fayette B. Castle is now associated in business with his father. Shirley is the wife of Willis G. Brown, now a resident of Duluth, and of their two children Nancy was born in Minneapolis and Barbara in Duluth. The son, Earl Castle, died in 1907 at the age of twenty-three years.

H. M. Burchard. For more than thirty years one of the leading men of affairs at Winona and throughout Southwestern Minnesota was the late H. M. Burchard, who was a lawyer by profession, but during his life in Minnesota was chiefly distinguished for his leadership in developing the material resources of his section of the state.

H. M. Burchard, who located in Winona County immediately after the war, having arrived in 1866, was born in Oneida County, New York, November 18, 1825. He was of a distinguished New England family and ancestry. His father, Ely Burchard, was a graduate of Yale College and prominent as a Presbyterian minister. The founders of the Burchard family in America arrived during the earliest colonial period, and were settlers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Three of

Mr. Burchard's ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, a major general, was in charge of the New York militia and commander-in-chief of the forces during several of the Indian wars. As Indian commissioner for the State of New York he negotiated a number of Indian treaties. He also was a member of the New York State Senate several terms.

H. M. Burchard after graduating from the Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, spent three years in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the New York state bar in 1850. For a number of years he was engaged in practice at Clinton and Utica. While there he was for eight years judge of the Surrogate Court of Oneida County at Utica, and was also owner and manager of a private bank at Clinton. He was a factor in state politics, and was closely associated with all the state leaders in the party at that time. When the Civil war came on he was aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Morgan with the rank of colonel. The descendant of a long line of patriotic ancestors who served their country during the Revolutionary and the Indian wars, he was proud to be commissioned by his governor to raise a regiment for the Northern army, and was one of the first to receive the commission of colonel from the State of New York. His ambition to serve in the war was frustrated by failing health, and for a long time it was thought he could never renew his former vigor. His health made it necessary for him to resign his commission in the army, and he also had to retire from the practice of law and other active business. His health not improving and his wife's health being in a precarious condition, he came west to recuperate and located in Winona, where his brother-in-law, Judge Waterman, had already established himself.

In the stimulating climate of the Northwest Judge Burchard found renewed strength, and soon became a factor in political affairs in Winona County. In 1870 the county sent him to the State Legislature. At the time of the Greeley campaign he severed his connections with the republican party and was elected chairman of the democratic state convention, and in the same year was elected to the house from Winona County and was democratic candidate for speaker. Soon after his location at Winona he became associated with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and in 1875 was appointed general land agent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad land department. He had charge of all the land grants and town sites between Sleepy Eye and Fort Pierre on the Dakota Central, and Tracy and Redfield on the Northwestern system. His home was at Winona until 1885, when the headquarters of the railroad land department were at his request removed from Winona to Marshall. Marshall was then the largest town on the railroad grant, and therefore nearer the scene of operations. Mr. Burchard lived in Marshall until his death on July 18, 1898. He was buried in the family burial ground at Clinton, Oneida County, New York.

Besides his service in the Minnesota State Legislature he was an active factor in democratic politics until his death, and for years campaigned in the interests of party success and candidates. Probably his best service was in behalf of the agricultural development of Minnesota, a subject to which his interest was given from the beginning of his connection with the Northwestern road. He was president of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association and other farmers' organizations, and spent considerable time delivering lectures throughout the Northwest on the advantage of stock raising and dairying in connection with the ordinary farming pursuits. Much credit must be given him personally for the settlement and development of Southwestern Minnesota and Eastern South Dakota. Under his supervision Scandinavian, Holland, Belgian, Polish, German and Irish colonies were established which are now among the most prosperous in the state. He was especially identified with the establishment of schools and churches, and preached the gospel of scientific farming and stock raising throughout this part of the two states.

Mr. Burchard was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and took an active part in that organization. On November 18, 1850, he married Miss Eliza H. Clark. The three children of this union still living are: James C. Burchard of Marshall, who succeeded his father as general land agent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Woodbury, now living in Chicago; and John E. Burchard, of St. Paul.

JOHN ELY BURCHARD. A son of the late H. M. Burchard of Winona and Marshall, John Ely Burchard has lived in Minnesota nearly all his life, having been an infant when his parents located at Winona in 1866. For many years Mr. Burchard has been a resident of St. Paul, and prominent in real estate affairs and in democratic politics.

John Ely Burchard was born at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, January 31, 1864. His early life was spent in Winona, where he graduated from high school with the class of 1881. The next three years were spent in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he gave most of his attention to the course in political economy. On leaving college he returned to Minnesota and at Marshall was admitted to the bar and continued in that city for two years. He then bought an interest in the Sault Ste. Marie Democrat in Michigan, and edited and conducted that journal two years. He returned to Winona to become one of the editors of the Winona Daily Herald, but after a year, through the failure of the purchasers to continue their payments on the Democrat he returned to Sault Ste. Marie and resumed the management of the Democrat and edited it for a period of four years. While there he was chairman of the democratic city and county committee, the congressional committee, and also a member of the Michigan state central committee. He was appointed collector of customs by Governor Cleveland and acted in that capacity until 1894, when he resigned and returned to Marshall on account of his father's health. He at once resumed the practice of law and became a partner of Senator Seward and for five years was a member of the firm Seward & Burchard. In the meantime he served three years as city attorney, was acting county attorney, and for three years was mayor of the City of Marshall. Besides his law practice Mr. Burchard became interested in various land projects and banks, and on account of the growth of the business withdrew from the practice of law in 1901 and removed to St. Paul, where he became the president and attorney for a number of land companies.

At the present time Mr. Burchard's extensive business relations are indicated as follows: He is president of the John E. Burchard Company, the

John E. Burkard

Burchard-Hulburt Investment Company, the Southwest Land & Orchard Company, the Elk Valley Land & Colonization Company, and the Southern Land Company, and is a director and stockholder in various other organizations. He is a director in the Minnesota Life Insurance Company, and in the St. Paul Institute of Art and other civic organizations. For eight years he has been a member of the democratic state central committee, and was on the executive committee during the campaigns of Governor Johnson. Governor Johnson appointed him aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on his staff, and he served until the death of the governor, when he resigned. At the same time he had served as chairman of the St. Paul and Ramsey County democratic committee.

Mr. Burchard married September 6, 1888, Miss Mary C. Hitt of Urbana, Ohio. They have two children: Mrs. L. J. Shields of St. Paul, and Henry McNeil Burchard, a pupil at the St. Paul Academy.

Hon. Boleslaw G. Novak. A successful merchant of St. Paul, Mr. Novak has for a number of years been interested in politics, is a man of high standing as a citizen, and his influence and popularity led to his election in 1914 as a member of the lower house of the Legislature. He represents the thirty-eighth district, and took his seat in the house January 5, 1915.

Boleslaw G. Novak was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 9, 1877, the oldest son of Anthony and Eunice Eva (von Lenety-Kaszynski) Novak. Both parents were born in Germany, came to the United States when quite young and after their marriage settled in St. Paul. Anthony Novak is a carpenter and builder by trade, and has been identified with St. Paul for nearly forty years. Both he and his wife are still living.

B. G. Novak acquired his early education in St. Adelbert School, and St. Paul public schools, and his first occupation after leaving school was in the employ of the C. Gotzian Shoe Co., with whom he remained six years. After leaving the employ of the Gotzian Shoe Co. he worked for a time as carpenter and builder, but in 1906 formed a partnership with his father under the name A. Novak & Son at 741 Van Buren Street, where they established a retail grocery house. That partnership was continued until 1913, at which time the son bought his father's interest and has since continued alone at the same location. His store is somewhat centrally located, and he has built up a paying business.

February 16, 1914, Mr. Novak married Miss Barbara Schillo of St. Paul, daughter of M. and Martha Schillo. Mr. Novak resides at 741 Van Buren Street. He is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club, the North Central Commercial Club and of the Kosciuscko Club.

Hon. Peter Van Hoven. Forty years a resident of Minnesota, Senator Van Hoven has, during the greater part of this time, been identified with business and public affairs in St. Paul, in political matters has acted on the democratic side, and is present representative of the forty-first senatorial district in the State Senate.

Peter Van Hoven is a native of Holland, born in the City of Ost Eysden, in the Province of Limburg, March 7, 1855. He completed his education in the College of Hassel, Belgium, and in 1874 came to America. For a number of years he was in the live stock and packing business in Minnesota and still has important interests in a business way. For four years he was a member of the St. Paul City Council, and in 1902 was appointed to the board of public works of the city, was a member of that body for nine years, and during the last two years, beginning in 1909, was its president. In 1910 Mr. Van Hoven was elected on the democratic ticket as state senator from what was then the thirty-fifth senatorial district, and in November, 1914, was re-elected senator, the district boundaries having been changed in the meantime so that he is now from the thirty-ninth district. He has served on the following committees as a senator: Agriculture, dairy products and live stock, cities of the first class, insurance, railroads, grain and warehouses and temperance. His home has been in the same section of St. Paul for the past thirty-five years.

Senator Van Hoven is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Columbus, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Concordia Society, the West End Commercial Club and the West Side Commercial Club. Mrs. Van Hoven, before her marriage, was Miss Augusta Zeigler, a native of Minnesota. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Paul C., an expert accountant employed by the D. M. & N. Railroad at Duluth; Henry H., a graduate of the public schools of St. Paul; Helen, wife of Joseph Jeutten of St. Paul, and Miss Alma, still at home.

Hon. Winslow W. Dunn. One of the members of the Ramsey County bar, Winslow W. Dunn is especially well known in the city and over the state for his legislative record, having been a member of the lower house or the Senate almost continuously for the past eighteen years. He now represents the forty-first district in the State Senate.

Winslow W. Dunn is a native of Minnesota, born near St. Paul, August 7, 1862. He is the second son of Lucius C. Dunn, who was born in Maine and came out to the Northwest in the extremely early year 1849. He was one of the pioneers of Minnesota and had an active career as a merchant and in public affairs. For a time he was employed in the store of A. L. Larpenteur, and afterwards engaged in business on his own account at White Bear Lake, where he died in 1877. He married Arabella W. Dean, a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of Ebenezer Dean, who was of the same state.

Senator Dunn acquired his early education in country schools in this state, at a time when public school facilities were extremely limited. He took up teaching, and for five terms taught a country school. He then came to St. Paul and began the study of law in the office of the prominent Minnesota attorneys, John B. and W. H. Sanborn, and was subsequently admitted to the bar after examination before the Supreme Court. An active republican, he was elected, in 1896, a member of the lower house of the Legislature, serving through three sessions, and in 1902 was elected to the State Senate from the thirty-third district, and by re-election has sat in the upper house to the present time, having been re-elected in 1914. He has held a place on the most important committees in the Legislature, and for a time was chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Dunn is affiliated with the Masonic Order

and with the Order of the Junior Pioneers. In 1880 he married Miss Mary C. McCoy, of Mankato, Minnesota. Their four children are Herbert L., Winslow W., Jr., Dorothy J. and Mary A. W. Dunn.

Henry S. Olson. One of St. Paul's important industries is the Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company, of which Henry S. Olson is president and treasurer. This business was started December, 1906, by H. C. Boettger and was continued under his name until July 1, 1907, when the reorganization occurred under the present name, and the business is now incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. The company manufactures a variety of electrical machinery, and also does a large business as electrical contractors and in general motor and electrical repair work. The office and factory are situated at 200-202 West Third Street in St. Paul.

Henry S. Olson is a native of Minnesota, and was born in St. Paul, March, 1886. He is a young man who has largely made his own way in the world, and had an established business position when still in his twenties. His education came from the public schools of St. Paul, including a high school course, and on leaving school his first employment was with the Osgood-Blodgett Box Factory, and for several years he was connected with large contracting and machinery concerns. Then in 1907 he became identified with the present business, and became president and treasurer of the Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company, with Herbert Hansch as vice president.

In less than ten years the firm has established the business on a secure basis and has formed business connections not only throughout the twin cities, but all over the state and through adjoining states.

Some of the electrical installations made by the company are as follows: Five buildings at Hastings State Asylum; boys' dormitory, State Agricultural College, Crookston, Minnesota; State Normal School buildings, Minot, North Dakota; Mechanics' Art and Shop buildings; Home Economics Building and Cold Storage buildings, State Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota; two buildings Home School for Girls, Sauk Centre, Minnesota; Glen Lake Sanatorium buildings, Hennepin County, Glen Lake, Minnesota; High School Building at Montevideo, Minnesota; High School Building at Spencer and Boone, Iowa; Chemistry Building, State of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota; Sacred Heart Hospital, Yankton, South Dakota, and many other installations too numerous to mention.

Mr. Olson is an active young business man and liberal and public spirited in his relations to the community. He married Miss Clara Olsen, whose parents were old residents of Geneva, Illinois.

Mr. Olson is affiliated with Shekinah Lodge No. 171, A. F. & A. M., the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Jovian Order.

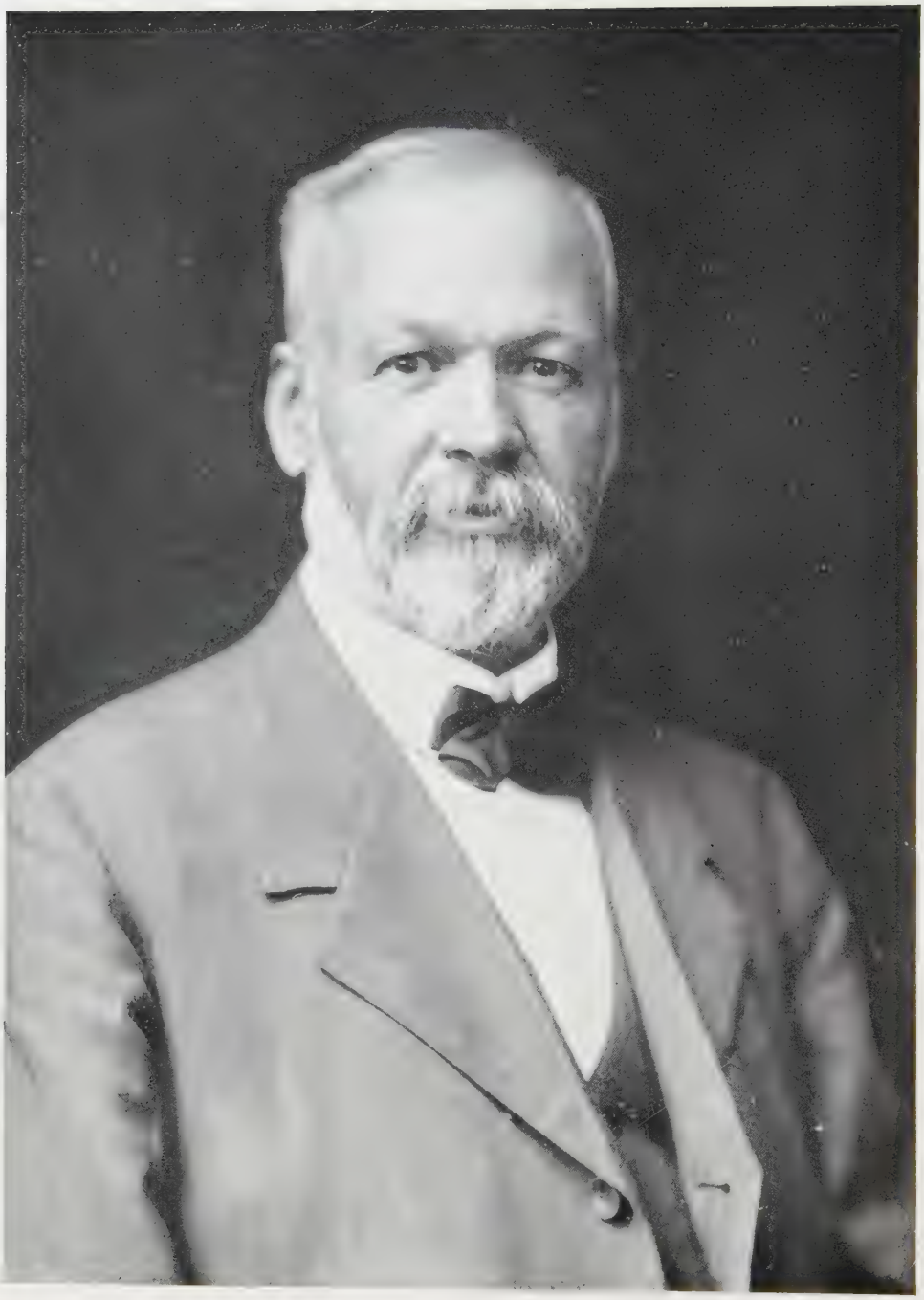
His home is at 454 Roy Street.

Herbert Hansch. Another illustration of the rewards to be attained through perseverance, industry and energetic application of one's abilities along a chosen and well-directed line is found in the career of Herbert Hansch, vice president of the Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Paul. When Mr. Hansch entered upon his career he was possessed of only a limited education and no extraordinary abilities, but set himself a high goal, and through earnest effort has worked himself to a position where he has already realized many of his worthy ambitions.

Herbert Hansch was born on his father's farm in Ramsey County, Minnesota, November 24, 1888, and is a son of Frederick and Emily (Gehart) Hansch, natives of Germany and pioneer farming people of Ramsey County. They located in this then undeveloped section of Ramsey County, and with sterling German determination hewed a farm from the wilderness and reared their nine children to lives of sobriety, industry and usefulness. They are now living in quiet retirement, in the enjoyment of the comforts that their years of honest toil brought to them. Mr. and Mrs. Hansch are faithful members of the German Lutheran Church, and the father is a stanch republican in his political views. Of the nine sons in the family, Ernest, the eldest, died in the prime of life in February, 1907. Those who survive are as follows: Charles, who is at present in California; Edward, who is employed at his trade of iron moulding; Max and Leo, who are operating the old homestead farm at Gladstone Postoffice, in Ramsey County; Henry, sergeant in the United States navy, in which he enlisted in 1902; George, who is successfully engaged in the barber business at Carpenter, South Dakota; Herbert, of this review; and Albert, who is connected with the Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company.

Herbert Hansch attended the district schools of Ramsey County until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he began to earn his own living. His career was commenced as a railroad fireman, but after six months' experience he came to the conclusion that there was no future for him in railroading, and accordingly he sought an opening with a business concern. He soon found employment with the Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company, at that time a small local concern, employing four men, but found that further education was needed, and in order to gain a thorough theoretical knowledge of electrical and practical engineering he entered a night school, and after a long day spent in hard and persistent toil, would apply himself diligently at night to his studies. His superior knowledge, thus gained, made him of much value to his employers, and this, combined with his natural aptitude and conscientious discharge of his duties, soon earned him promotion until finally he was placed in the position of superintendent of construction. Owing to the great increase of the company's business, it was incorporated in 1907, and September 30, 1909, Mr. Hansch was advanced to the position of vice president, which he still retains. The wonderful growth of this concern has necessitated the employment of twenty-four men, and the business, from being a purely local concern, has branched out until its work is done all over Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana. The Olson-Boettger Electric Manufacturing Company handles electric apparatus and goods, wiring, fixtures, motors and repairs, and does work not alone for individuals and corporations, but for the City of St. Paul, the State of Minnesota and the United States Government. Only the best of materials is used and special workmen are employed for each contract, no piece of work being too small or too large for the company to handle. The plant is situated at Nos. 200-202 West Third Street.

Mr. Hansch is eminently worthy of the title "self-



L. Roy Bracey, M.D.

made man," for every dollar which he possesses has been fairly and honestly earned through hard, persistent labor. He is a member of Braden Lodge No. 168 of the Masonic fraternity and is also connected with the Association of Commerce. He is independent in his political views, and has found but little time to devote to public affairs. His religious connection is with the Lutheran Church, in which he was reared. Like all stirring, virile men he is fond of out-door sports, and is an enthusiast in regard to the "National Game."

LeRoy Brown, M. D. Among the physicians and surgeons of St. Paul whose ability ranks them among the best representatives of the profession of the state is Dr. LeRoy Brown, who began his practice in Minnesota nearly thirty years ago, and who for a number of years has been a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His career since locating at St. Paul has been marked by expert qualifications and successful work, and he has also identified himself with public affairs, though not in an official position.

LeRoy Brown was born February 24, 1855, at Nankin, in Wayne County, Michigan, and represents an old family in that state, and one of colonial antecedents in America. His father, Reuben J. Brown, was a native of New York, and his grandfather was Joel Brown, who fought as a soldier of the Revolution. By virtue of his grandfather's participation in that war Dr. Brown has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Brown's mother was Betsey Ann Kingsley, a native of Vermont, and a lineal descendant from John Kingsley who emigrated from England to Boston in 1630. It is the same family which in its English connections include Charles Kingsley, noted author and poet. Betsey Ann Kingsley came to Michigan with her parents in 1825, and at the time of her death in 1911 had the distinction of being the oldest settler in the state. Reuben Brown, father of the doctor, after locating in Michigan, served as justice of the peace in Washtenaw County.

Dr. Brown grew up in his native town, attended the common schools there, and later the high school at Northville. In 1878 he was graduated from the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, which graduated him M. D. in 1885. After a year spent in California, Dr. Brown located at Heron Lake in Minnesota in 1886. For a number of years he was in active practice there, and in the meantime had begun to specialize in his studies and to some degree in his practice on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. While at Heron Lake he also served as health officer. Since coming to St. Paul Dr. Brown has confined his practice almost exclusively to his specialties.

While never an office seeker, Dr. Brown has taken a keen interest in politics and has served as chairman of the republican county committee. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and for fifteen years has been on the staff of the Free Dispensary in St. Paul. He is active in Masonic circles, has served three times as master of Columbian Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M., at Heron Lake, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, being presiding officer of the local Homestead, and with the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On June 25, 1887, Mr. Brown married Miss Mina Allen. They were married at Ann Arbor and Mrs. Brown was a native of Hamburg, Ontario. Through her father, John Allen, she was descended from the noted Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain boys in the Revolution. Dr. Brown and wife became the parents of three children: Lucia, born February 28, 1894; Maria, born June 1, 1897; and Marguerite, born May 25, 1903. Mrs. Brown died at their home in St. Paul May 7, 1909. Besides the place she so worthily and nobly filled in her home circle, she was a past noble grand of the Rebekahs, a past matron of St. Leger Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and belonged to the Royal Neighbors and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Charles Bradford Jack. Forty years a resident of Stillwater, and during the greater part of that time devoted to his profession as a lawyer, Judge Jack is one of the ablest members of the bar in Washington County, and has also given important service to the public as a judicial officer. An excellent lawyer, possessed of high personal character, a kind heart and strong sense of duty, he is one of the valuable citizens of the state.

Charles Bradford Jack was born in Litchfield, Maine, March 18, 1843, a son of Alden B. and Eliza (Williams) Jack, also natives of Maine and of Scotch and English descent. The great-grandfather Jack came to America and settled in one of the New England colonies prior to the Revolutionary war. Alden B. Jack was a merchant throughout his active career, served with the Maine militia, was active in democratic politics, and in religion a Calvinist Baptist. His death occurred at the age of eighty years in Litchfield, Maine. The mother was a devoted Christian woman, of the Free Will Baptist faith, and died when seventy years old at Litchfield. There were two children. Franklin K. Jack, who now lives at Bowdoinham, Maine, has for many years been employed in the Internal Revenue Department of the Federal Government.

Judge Jack has had a career in which his own ambition and energies have been chiefly responsible for his success. After attending the public schools of Litchfield he prepared himself for the higher object of his ambition, and for several years supported himself by mercantile pursuits at Lewiston, Maine. After selling out his interests in Maine he came west and located in Stillwater as one of the early settlers in 1873. Two years later, in 1875, Judge Jack took up the study of law in the offices of Castle & Marsh, and was admitted to practice by the District Court in 1879. For thirty-five years he has devoted himself conscientiously and closely to his work as a lawyer. Judge Jack has served as judge of the Municipal Court at Stillwater for several terms, and for the past ten years has been special judge. Both his associates in the law and the general public have come to entertain a thorough respect for his ability and impartial conduct in the judicial office, and in the course of many years he has performed important service that is not to be measured by the ordinary material standards. For the first three years after his admission to the bar Judge Jack practiced as a partner of F. H. Ervin, now a well known lawyer of St. Paul.

Judge Jack in earlier life was a democrat, but is

now a progressive. He is a member of the Washington County Bar Association, is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Judge Jack was married at Stillwater, March 20, 1878, to Frances Getchell, who was born in Maine, a daughter of Robert and Charlotte Getchell. They have two children, both born in Stillwater. Hazel Jack is now successfully practicing osteopathy in St. Paul. Charlotte is the wife of Harold Thompson of Stillwater.

Hon. James H. Hynes. One of the prominent undertakers of St. Paul, and now serving in the State Legislature, James H. Hynes, represents a family of early settlers in Minnesota and is himself a native of St. Paul.

James H. Hynes was born in St. Paul, September 23, 1888, the oldest son of Henry H. and Mary (O'Donnell) Hynes. His father was born in Minnesota fifty-five years ago, and his mother is also a native of Sibley County of this state. Both the Hynes and O'Donnell families were among the early settlers. Henry H. Hynes is a farmer by occupation, and has devoted the best years of his life to that calling.

James H. Hynes acquired his early education in the common schools of St. Paul and subsequently attended the Cretin High School. After leaving school he was for five years in the employ of the Waukegan & Great Northern Railroad, then was with Joseph J. Hurley for eighteen months, and since 1911 has been engaged in the undertaking business.

Mr. Hynes has for several years taken an active part on the democratic side in state politics, and in 1914 was nominated and elected member of the Legislature to represent the thirty-sixth legislative district. As a member of the session of 1915 he has a place on several important house committees. Mr. Hynes is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, with the Sons of the Oriental Knight, with the Loyal Order of Moose No. 40, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the St. Paul Commercial Club. On November 29, 1913, he married Miss Eunice Edwards of St. Paul, daughter of Charles Edwards, a well known old resident of St. Paul.

Thomas McDermott. Among the members of the St. Paul legal fraternity, one who has lent dignity and distinction to the profession is Thomas McDermott, of the firm of Denegre & McDermott, one of the strong combinations in the practice of general and corporation law. His entire professional career has been passed in this city, and although still a young man has gained a reputation that marks him as one of the most capable of the community's legists. Mr. McDermott was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, March 4, 1876, and is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (McGrath) McDermott.

Philip McDermott, the pioneer Minnesota lumberman, was a native of New Brunswick, and his wife was born at Bangor, Maine, of Scotch descent, and died at Stillwater, in 1891. The father came to that city as one of its earliest residents, and through a long and useful life was a contributor to its advancement and development in many ways. Coming to this state at a time when its lumber had hardly been touched, he began to grow with the growth of that industry, prospered with its prosperity and became one of the best known men in it in his time, being largely connected with the logging end of the business. He retired from active pursuits in 1906, and since that time has resided quietly in his comfortable home at the scene of his labors and of his successes. Mr. McDermott is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in his religious views is connected with the Roman Catholic Church. He and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: John A., who is manager of the United States Brewing Association, and a resident of the City of New York; James E., who has been a resident of Nome, Alaska, since 1895, and is a very successful mine owner there; Lillian R., who is the wife of Alexander Mackey, of Stillwater; Thomas, of this review; and Jeanne, who is the wife of James B. Kennedy, a resident of Phoenix, Arizona.

The early education of Thomas McDermott was secured in the graded schools of Stillwater, following which he attended the high school of his native place. He next took up the study of law, and after some preparation entered the University of Minnesota, where he was given the degree of bachelor of sciences in 1896. During 1897 Mr. McDermott was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Terre Haute, Indiana, but after one year so engaged decided that he preferred the law to the marts of commerce, and accordingly again took up the study of the profession, in the offices of How & Butler, at St. Paul. In order to prepare himself for his calling, he entered the state university and took night courses, and graduated from the law department with the class of 1900, being admitted to the bar that same year. In 1901 Mr. McDermott was appointed clerk in the city attorney's office, and in 1902 was promoted to assistant city attorney, under James E. Markham. He entered private practice in 1903, and during the next nine years built up an excellent business, attracted to him by his marked ability, his fine attainments and his comprehensive knowledge in several branches of his calling. In 1912 Mr. McDermott formed a partnership with Senator J. D. Denegre, under the firm style of Denegre & McDermott.

Among the large firms whose names are on the books of this prominent general and corporation law firm may be mentioned the Consumers Power Company, the Patterson Street Lighting Company, the Pullman Company, the O'Donnell Shoe Company, the East St. Paul and Commercial State Banks and numerous other large corporations. Mr. McDermott is a director of the Commercial State Bank and secretary and director of several other industrial enterprises, in which offices he has displayed the possession of business abilities in proportion with his legal talents. He is a valued member of the Ramsey County Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is well known in club circles of St. Paul, and belongs to the various prominent social organizations, including the Minnesota Club, the Town and Country Club, the University Club and the White Bear Yacht Club. Mr. McDermott finds but little time for vacations or recreation, but when he can lay aside for a time the arduous duties of his constantly growing practice, he delights in a game of curling, at which he has gained considerable international reputation. His profession, however, is his chief interest and

Carl E. Van Dyke

pleasure, and his devotion to it has placed him in an enviable position among Minnesota attorneys.

Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons. As pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church of St. Paul, Father Gibbons is at the head of one of the largest parishes in the state, and has been identified with the work of the church, either in schools or in the ministry for thirty years.

Thomas J. Gibbons is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Mount Carmel, September 4, 1861, a son of Thomas and Anne (Reynolds) Gibbons. Father Gibbons acquired his primary education in Mount Carmel, and in 1879 completed his literary course at St. Vincent's College in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, where he finished his ecclesiastical training. He was called home for the opening of St. Thomas College, Merriam Park, and after three weeks was ordained to the priesthood on November 5, 1885, being the first priest ordained in St. Thomas College. For 3½ years he was assistant pastor of the cathedral and then became pastor of St. Patrick's Church of St. Paul. At the end of five years Father Gibbons was appointed to St. Mary's parish, and held that office from 1903 to 1910. That year was the beginning of his duties as pastor of St. Luke's Church, Victoria Street. The church was organized in 1888, and has a membership of about 6,000. Father Gibbons is pastor and is assisted by Rev. John P. Cleary and Rev. William J. Harrington.

Albert Fred Woods. The dean of the Minnesota State Agricultural College and director of the Experiment Station is not only a capable educational executive and administrator, as demonstrated by his work in supervising and strengthening the vital relations of the Agricultural College with its students and with the agricultural interests of the state at large, but is also a scientist whose name is well known in the world of scholarship, particularly as a plant physiologist and pathologist.

Albert Fred Woods was born at Belvidere, Illinois, December 25, 1866, a son of Fred Moffet and Eliza Olivia (Eddy) Woods. The family removed from Illinois to Nebraska, where Mr. Woods was graduated B. Sc. from the University of Nebraska in 1890, and received his master's degree at the same institution in 1892, and the honorary degree, D. Agr., in 1913. In the University of Nebraska he was retained as assistant botanist from 1890 to 1893, and assistant chief and first assistant pathologist, division of vegetable physiology and pathology, from 1893 to 1900. From 1900 to 1910 Mr. Woods was pathologist and physiologist and assistant chief of the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture. On February 1, 1910, he began his services as dean of the Minnesota State Agricultural College and director of the Experiment Station, and in that capacity has not only come into personal relations with the many citizens who have passed through the halls of the college in the past five years and with thousands of the practical agriculturists of the state, but has exerted his influence and employed his experience in many other ways that directly and indirectly benefit the state.

In the meantime Mr. Woods has come into a large share of the honors paid to scientific accomplishment. He was United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome in 1905, and in the same year was delegate to the International Botanical Congress at Vienna. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Botanical Society of America, of the Botanical Society of Germany, the Society of Morphology and Physiology, the Botanical Society of Washington, and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington. Among his contributions as an author may be mentioned reports on Flora of Nebraska, 1894; numerous reports and articles in publications of the Department of Agriculture and scientific journals. Mr. Woods resides at St. Anthony Park. On June 1, 1898, he married Bertha Gerneaux Davis. Mrs. Woods, who was born at Penn Yan, New York, April 18, 1873, a daughter of Charles W. and Harriet (Winton) Davis, is well known as a magazine writer, a contributor of poems and short stories to various Sunday school and religious publications and also to Scribners' and Cosmopolitan magazines, and is author of a book of verse published in 1903.

Carl C. Van Dyke, M. C. Member of the Sixty-fourth Congress from the Fourth Minnesota District, Carl C. Van Dyke is a native of Minnesota, and prior to his election to Congress had become well known in the legal profession and also in Government service. Mr. Van Dyke resides at St. Paul, and has his law offices in the Germania Life Building.

Carl C. Van Dyke was born at Alexandria, Minnesota, February 18, 1881, a son of Chester B. and Christine (Solum) Van Dyke, the father born in Bradford County, New York, and the mother in Norway. They came as early settlers to Minnesota, locating at Alexandria, where his father for many years was engaged in merchandising and continued in active business up to within a short time of his death.

Congressman Van Dyke had his primary education in the common schools at Alexandria, finishing at the high school, and then teaching for several terms. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted in a St. Paul Company, and following his discharge he was in the employ of the government, and was in the railway mail service up to 1911. While in that work he read law, and for three years beginning with 1911 represented the Government employees at Washington.

Mr. Van Dyke first entered the political field as a candidate for the nomination to Congress in 1912 on the democratic ticket. He was defeated, but in 1914 was nominated and was elected by a handsome majority to represent the Fourth Congressional District. His opponent at the election was Frederick C. Stevens.

Mr. Van Dyke was married in 1900 to Miss Myrtle Lampman of Alexandria. They are the parents of two children: M. Aleye and Mildred A. His home is at 617 South Smith Avenue, St. Paul.

Rev. Frederick Augustus Schmidt, D. D. After long and distinguished service as a scholar, educator and churchman, Doctor Schmidt is now living quietly retired in St. Paul, where he enjoys the comforts of an attractive home at 2095 Scudder Avenue and that otium cum dignitate which has always been one of the coveted rewards of a well spent existence. Doctor Schmidt is professor emeritus of the Seminary of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church at St. Anthony Park, Ramsey County, with which he was long identified as an active professor.

Frederick Augustus Schmidt was born in Leutenberg, Germany, January 3, 1837, a son of Martin and Helena (Wirth) Schmidt. Four years later the family came to America and located in St. Louis, where Doctor Schmidt received his early education in select schools, and was graduated from Concordia College of St. Louis in 1854, and from Concordia Seminary in 1857. His degree doctor of divinity came from the Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, in 1883. For a time Doctor Schmidt had charge of the church at Eden, in Erie County, New York, and from 1857 to 1859 was pastor of the German congregation in that place. He was then called to Baltimore, Maryland, to become pastor of St. Peter's English Lutheran Church, and fulfilled the office of pastor there until 1861, at the beginning of the war. He then came north, and from 1861 to 1871 was professor in Luther College at Decorah, Iowa. Doctor Schmidt held the chair of professor of theology in the Concordia Seminary at St. Louis from 1872 to 1876, in a seminary at Madison, Wisconsin, from 1876 to 1886, and during the following four years was instructor of theology in the Lutheran Seminary at Northfield, Minnesota. In 1890 he was assigned to the theological department of the United Norwegian Lutheran Seminary, now of St. Anthony Park, and continued to be actively associated with that institution until his retirement as professor emeritus.

Doctor Schmidt was married, December 8, 1858 to Caroline Sophia Allwardt, of Cattaraugus County, New York. Doctor Schmidt's own honored life has been further honored by his sons and daughters. His son, Paul Gerhard, who was born in St. Louis in 1876, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and since 1907 has been identified with St. Olaf College at Northfield as secretary and treasurer and for a time as acting president. Another son, August M., is now located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, while Herman is a resident of Detroit, Michigan. Edward W. is president of Hauge Seminary, Red Wing, Minnesota. Otto is pastor of a church at Decorah, Iowa, and Carl H. of Minneapolis is a physician and surgeon. The other children are Bertha M., of Northfield, who married Prof. O. Lee, and Clara, at home, who married A. Johnson.

Doctor Schmidt has traveled extensively and for many years was a popular speaker and lecturer, and has command over both the spoken and written languages of German, English and Norwegian. He has written many articles and pamphlets on religious subjects, and during 1865-66 was editor of the Lutheran Watchman, was editor of Altes Und Neues from 1880 to 1885, and from 1882 to 1888 was editor of the Lutherske Vidnesbyrd.

Nelson Peter Falk. The heavy mortality that is now rapidly thinning the ranks of those veterans who served in the Civil war recently took away one of St. Paul's sterling business men and citizens in the person of Nelson Peter Falk, who died February 27, 1915. He was a Minnesota pioneer, and was one of the early settlers and homesteaders while Minnesota was still a territory.

Nelson Peter Falk was born in Sweden, February 28, 1836, and his death occurred the day preceding his seventy-ninth birthday. His mother died at his birth, and during the seventeen years spent in the old country he lived on a farm and received an education in the public schools. After coming to America he attended English schools for a short time, and on reaching Minnesota located a homestead at Carver, about forty miles from St. Paul. He was living in that locality when the war broke out. He enlisted at Fort Snelling in Company H of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, under the command of Captain Patch and Colonel Sanborn. He participated in one of the great campaigns down the Mississippi Valley during the first year of the war, and at the Battle of Shiloh was wounded, and soon afterwards discharged because of a permanent injury which kept him lame the rest of his life. After the war he located in St. Paul, and for about forty years, until his retirement, was connected with the wholesale clothing manufacturing business. That was his life work, and he finally gave up business in 1907. During the last twenty-five years he had been one of the trusted men of the Guitterman Bros. Company and had the supervision of the establishment of factories for the manufacture of clothing, miners' outfits, overalls, sheep-lined coats and other wearing apparel.

The late Mr. Falk was a member of Garfield Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. His only other fraternal association was with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He worshiped in the First Lutheran Church, of which he was one of the founders, and in politics was a very strong republican and always interested in politics, though never an aspirant for office. He was attentive to business, performed well whatever he undertook, but otherwise was a man of unassuming and rather quiet disposition. He was very fond of good books and reading, and when not at business could usually be found in the pleasure of his home circle. Failing eyesight had caused him to give up business about seven years before his death. He was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery.

Immediately after the war Mr. Falk married Mary Anderson. She was born in Sweden, where her parents died, and she came as a young girl to Minnesota and lived with an aunt named Anderson at Carver until her marriage. Of the four children of their union one is now deceased, and those living are: Anna, unmarried, St. Paul; Charles, who is employed by the Guitterman Bros., and is married and has three sons, Charles Henry, aged seventeen; Richard, aged fourteen, and Willard, aged eleven; and Catherine, the wife of Benjamin Gorham, residing at 809 Goodrich Avenue in St. Paul. Mr. Gorham is connected with the Northwestern Fuel Company and well known in business and social circles, being a member of the Masonic Order and the Mystic Shrine, the Commercial Club and the Minnesota Club. Mrs. Gorham has one daughter, Catherine Jennette, born September 21, 1914.

James Phillip Murnane. Among those who help perform the work of any community with a quiet efficiency which is as valuable as it is inconspicuous, special credit must be given to the late James Phillip Murnane, who had grown up in St. Paul when it was a pioneer city, and who died there December 31, 1913, at the age of fifty-six.

James Phillip Murnane was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, March 18, 1857, a son of Timothy Murnane. His father was a farmer at Waverly, Minnesota, locating in this state soon after the birth of his son James P. At the time of the Indian outbreak during the Civil war he removed to Minneapolis, subsequently enlisted for service in a Minnesota regiment, and was killed while a Union soldier.

James P. Murnane grew up in Minneapolis, was educated in the public schools, attended a business college in St. Paul, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Foley Bros. & Kelly. He showed industry and willingness to serve, and was given increasing responsibilities with that house until 1885, when he was made manager of the city department. That position he held consecutively nearly thirty years, and practically died at his post. He was a hard worker, was intent upon his business, and it was this devotion to duty which undoubtedly took him away while still in the prime of years.

Mr. Murnane was a member of the Union Pioneers' Association, and of St. John's Catholic Church, and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. His first wife was Mary Ryan, and she became the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter. The daughter is Mrs. W. E. Ball, Mr. Ball being air brake inspector for the Soo Railway at St. Paul. John J., the oldest son, now twenty-five years of age, succeeded his father in the position of the city department of Foley Bros. & Kelly. John is married and has one child, John, Jr., now two years of age. The second son is Raymond J., aged twenty-four. Stephen is yard clerk for the Soo Railway. Phillip is a clerk in the house of Foley Bros. & Kelly. Stanley, aged sixteen, has just completed a business course and has taken up employment with the Great Northern Railway. On August 31, 1909, the late Mr. Murnane married Mary Jane Wallace, who was born in London, England, and came to Minnesota at the age of fifteen. Her parents were William and Mary Wallace, her father having followed farming in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mrs. Murnane since the death of her husband has lived at 228 Maria Avenue in St. Paul.

William J. Regan. One of the older bankers of St. Paul, William J. Regan's appointment in 1911 to the position of state bank examiner brought to that department of state service one of the most capable men who could be secured. He has spent twenty years in banking in Minnesota, and throughout this time his interests have been identified with the banking and financial interests of the state. His long experience in banking and his extensive acquaintance enable him to conduct the business of examiner in an efficient manner and with satisfaction to himself and the people. Mr. Regan has his headquarters in the state capitol. He is still vice president of the Commercial State Bank of St. Paul.

William J. Regan was born in 1872, a son of William and Mary (Flanagan) Regan, both of whom are now deceased. His early education was acquired in Montreal, Canada, and afterwards in the high school at St. Paul. Soon after leaving school he found employment in the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, and from a minor position his interests have been growing and his influence increasing, and besides the work and offices mentioned above he is a director in the Forest Lake State Bank, the First State Bank of Champlin, and director and vice president of the First State Bank of Dayton, in Hennepin County, Minnesota.

Mr. Regan was married in 1897 to Miss Helen Duffy of St. Paul, a daughter of James Duffy, a well-known old resident of the capital city and for many years identified with its business affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Regan have three children: William, Loretta and George. The family reside in a comfortable residence on Fairmount Avenue, St. Paul. Mr. Regan is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics as a republican takes a lively part in public affairs.

Myron D. Taylor. Now holding the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, with offices in the capitol building at St. Paul, Myron Taylor has for many years been prominent as a Minnesota lawyer, and was elevated from the district bench to his present position. Judge Taylor is a native of Maine, and was brought to Minnesota by his parents in September, 1858. He was a pioneer, and his own career has reflected honor on that sterling class of first settlers.

Judge Myron Taylor was born in Byron, Maine, December 30, 1855, the oldest son of M. A. and Sarah J. (Barnard) Taylor. His father, who was born April 13, 1830, spent his boyhood in Maine, and acquired most of his education at Roxbury, in that state. He came out to Minnesota as a pioneer in 1857, and lived in the state about thirty years. In addition to his pursuits as a farmer and stock raiser, he was for many years engaged in the survey of Government land. In 1859 he located in Albion, Wright County, and about 2½ years later moved to the Town of Melrose, in Stearns County, where he resided until 1878. He served in 1895 in the Minnesota Legislature, having been elected on the republican ticket, and did some important work on several committees. He is still living at his childhood home, in his native State of Maine. His wife died while visiting at Minneapolis in 1892.

Myron Taylor grew up on a frontier farm, and the environment of those early days had much influence on his character and undoubtedly gave him much strength and virility for his professional career. As a boy he attended country schools. From the farm he finally entered the State University, and was graduated in the class of 1878. Next came two years of school teaching at Henderson, where he devoted all his leisure time to the study of law. He then entered the law office of S. & O. Kipp of Henderson, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881.

Judge Taylor has had an active career during nearly thirty-five years of membership in the Minnesota bar, and has handled a large volume of private litigation in addition to his official responsibilities. He began practice at St. Cloud, which is still his home, and held the office of city attorney for twelve years. President McKinley appointed him register of the United States Land Office at St. Cloud, and he was in that position eight years. In 1906 came his elevation to the bench when elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District. At the end of six years he was re-elected in 1912, but soon after assuming office for his second term he was appointed in 1913 Supreme Court commissioner for the term of six years. This office requires him to be in St. Paul, where he and his family are residing temporarily.

Judge Taylor has long been regarded as a leader in the republican party of Minnesota. He frequently attends conventions, both state and national, and was an alternate delegate to the national convention in 1888 that nominated Benjamin Harrison. He has also served as a member of the republican state central committee. Fraternally much of his interest has been taken up with Masonic work, and

he is affiliated with North Star Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; St. Cloud Chapter No. 46, R. A. M.; Nazarene Commandery No. 24, K. T.; and Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at St. Cloud.

In 1883 Judge Taylor married Miss Anna Frank of Henderson, Minnesota, daughter of Benedict Frank, an old resident and respected citizen of that place. They have two daughters, Zama M. and Louisa F., and lost one son, Ralph, in infancy.

Joseph Malcome Hackney. Whether considered as a progressive business man, a faithful and conscientious public servant or a stirring and helpful citizen, Joseph Malcome Hackney must be accounted one of the leading and forceful men of St. Paul, whose well-directed energies have resulted in the building up of a vigorous commercial enterprise, the passage of much useful state legislation and the securing of municipal and civic reforms which have contributed materially to the public weal. Still a young man, he has accomplished achievements which many men would deem satisfactory if gained after a lifetime of effort, and if the past may be taken as a criterion of the future greater and higher honors await him.

Mr. Hackney is one of Minnesota's native sons, having been born near the Village of Antrim, in Watonwan County, July 8, 1874, a son of William and Catherine (Bradley) Hackney. His father was born in Dundee, Scotland, and as a young man left his native land and emigrated to the United States, arriving in 1855 and locating at Antrim, Minnesota. He has been a farmer by vocation and is living in the peaceful pursuits of the soil, in which he has won prosperity through the exercise of native thrift and industry, while at the same time he has gained the esteem and regard of his fellow-men through his Christian life and character. He has been content to devote himself to his rural labors and has never sought public office, although he has exercised a strong influence among his neighbors. Both he and his devoted wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the movements of which they take an active and helpful part. Mrs. Hackney bore the maiden name of Catherine Bradley, and was born in Canada, her father being Irish and her mother a native of Germany.

The boyhood and youth of Joseph Malcome Hackney were passed on the old homestead place in Watonwan County, where he was reared to habits of industry and honesty and carefully trained in the various departments of agricultural work. He secured his primary educational training in the district schools, but it was not his intention to devote his energies to agricultural work, and with a view to securing a good education matriculated at the Hamline University and subsequently in the law department of the State University of Minnesota. Not long after completing his studies, he located in St. Paul, where he gained recognition of his abilities and soon became widely and favorably known, and in 1900 identified himself with the Hackney Land Credit Company, this being one of the most substantial real estate concerns in the city, engaged in the buying and selling of farm lands, mortgage loans and manufacturing enterprises. His reputation in business circles is of the highest character, but it is probably as a politician and legislator that he has been most prominently before the public. His first public office was as member of the St. Paul City Council from the Tenth Ward, an office in which his activities commended him to the people, and in 1907 he was elected to the State Senate, this being followed by re-elections in 1909 and 1911, the last-named being entirely without opposition. As a legislator he was courageous in his support of his constituents' rights and interests, and through his energy and ability was able to secure the passage of some much-needed legislation. His political record has been free from the faintest stain or blemish.

Mr. Hackney has been stirringly identified with the St. Paul Business Men's League and the Commercial Club, organizations which have for their object the betterment and progress of civic and business conditions. He has retained his interest in the affairs of his alma mater, and is one of the trustees of Hamline University. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masons, in the latter of which he has attained to the thirty-second degree. With Mrs. Hackney, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Hackney was united in marriage, at St. Paul, with Miss Jennie Evelyn Hill, daughter of L. J. and Rosetta (Schultes) Hill, and a close connection of the late David B. Hill, of New York. L. J. Hill is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in that struggle under Gen. U. S. Grant. Mrs. Hackney is a lady of culture and refinement, and a graduate of the Hancock public school of St. Paul, the Central High School and Hamline University. Two children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Hackney, namely: Marion M., born August 28, 1906; and Joseph M., Jr., born May 7, 1908.

Gen. Fred B. Wood. For the past ten years adjutant general of the Minnesota National Guard, Fred B. Wood has been actively identified with that organization more than thirty years, and is an old resident of Minnesota, to which state he came when a boy. Mr. Wood is widely known both in military and social circles, and one of the most popular men at the capital.

Fred B. Wood was born June 14, 1866, at Ames, Montgomery County, New York, and when eleven years of age was brought to Minnesota by his parents in 1877. The family located in Austin, in Mower County, where General Wood was graduated from the high school in 1886. For many years he was successfully identified with the real estate and insurance business, and for ten years of that time was deputy register of deeds of Mower County.

His active interest in militia matters began when he was still under age. On May 8, 1884, he became a private in Company G of the Second Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, was promoted corporal in 1885; sergeant in 1886; right general guide, Second Infantry, 1887; transferred back to Company G February 14, 1888, and appointed first sergeant; became regimental sergeant major, Second Infantry, April 19, 1890; was commissioned first lieutenant Company G, Second Infantry, January 26, 1891; became captain June 7, 1893, and served as captain of Company G of the Twelfth Minnesota Infantry, volunteers, during the Spanish-American war, from April 29, 1898, to November 5, 1898. After the war he was commissioned major of Second Infantry in May, 1899, and on January 28, 1905, was promoted

Joseph M Dockery

to adjutant general, Minnesota National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general. General Wood is a democrat and is married and resides in St. Paul.

CHARLES W. ODELL, cashier of the First National Bank of Willmar, has had a number of years of experience with the uncompromising and accuracy-compelling methods of monetary science as revealed behind the counters of Minnesota institutions. As are all successful and reliable financiers, he is methodical in his habits and practical in his ambitions. In his early life he was taught the value of industry and economy, traits which have served to make him a conservative and practical banker. His success has been purely the outcome of his individual efforts, for his career was started without the assistance of any aiding influences, and the position which he has gained should prove of encouragement to youths placed in similar circumstances.

Charles W. Odell was born in Sweden, January 9, 1862, and his parents passed their entire lives in their native land. They were the parents of four children, of whom a daughter still resides in Sweden; Peter is an agriculturist in that country; and August lives in Stearns County, Minnesota, and carries on farming. Charles W. Odell was given only ordinary educational advantages in the schools of his native land, and when still a mere lad was taught to be self-reliant and self-supporting. Seeking the broader opportunities offered by America to the poor youths of other lands, when but seventeen years of age, in 1879, he emigrated to the United States, where he first took up his residence in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Strong, willing and ambitious, he secured employment as a farm hand, and continued for a number of years to be engaged in this kind of work. Following this he came to Willmar, where he became chief of police of the city, and succeeded so well as an officer that he was elected sheriff of Kandiyohi County. In the twelve years that he served in that capacity he made a record for faithful performance of duty and restraint of lawlessness that has not been surpassed. While serving in that capacity, in 1902, Mr. Odell became the organizer of the First National Bank of Willmar, which he entered as its first cashier, a position which he has continued to hold to the present time. He is a heavy stockholder in the bank, and his wide acquaintance with the farmers and business men of the county makes him a valuable adjunct to its success. He was made supervisor of census in 1910 for Congressional District No. 7. He is a promoter of conservative and stable interests, and as a citizen and banker maintains standards in keeping with the best welfare of the community. His personal success, from a material standpoint, has been very satisfactory, for he has large holdings in city property and country farms. A sturdy and active republican, he served as a member of the State Senate from 1911 to 1913, but would not allow his name to be used for a renomination. Fraternally he is connected with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. With his family he is identified with the Christian Science Church.

In 1886 Mr. Odell married Martha Fladebo, and they have four children: Etta, Ella, Albert and George.

HARRISON L. SCHMITT. In the field of general law one of the most eminent figures of the Southern Minnesota bar is Harrison L. Schmitt, who, during twenty-two years of practice at Mankato has been a faithful conserver of all the interests confided to his care and fine judgment, and whose career is worthy of a lasting place in the history of the bar. He has attracted such attention by his abilities that he has obtained an assured position among the best of his fellow practitioners, a position which is evidenced by his incumbency of the office of president of both the Blue Earth County Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association.

Mr. Schmitt was born at Waverly, Iowa, October 15, 1866, and is a son of John and Maria C. (Lipp) Schmitt, and a grandson of Christian Schmitt, of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to the United States during the '50s and located near Kasson, Dodge County, Minnesota, where he died. John Schmitt, the father of Harrison L. Schmitt, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1831, and there resided until 1864, when he removed to Iowa. Because of his vocation he did not serve in the Civil war, but one of his brothers, George, donned the blue uniform of the Union and met a soldier's death on the battlefield. John Schmitt received a good education in his youth and early adopted the faith of the German Evangelical Church, eventually entering its ministry, in which he continued to labor throughout his life. He was a devout and zealous man, held some of the best churches in Minnesota, to which state he came in 1877 or 1878, and eventually died in harness at Waseca, in 1889. He was a republican in politics. John Schmitt was married near New Ulm, Minnesota, to Maria C. Lipp, who was born at Hohenstaufen, Germany, in 1843, daughter of Ulrich Lipp, who was a shepherd in Germany, but on coming to the United States became a farmer, first in Wisconsin, and later at New Ulm, Minnesota, whence he removed by ox team, and where he died. Mrs. Schmitt, who still survives her husband, has been the mother of seven children, as follows: George W., the owner of a farm at Stanley, Wisconsin, who has the chair of German and French at Lake Forest University, Illinois; Harrison L., of this review; Mary, who married Mr. Kienholtz and resides on a farm at Stanley, Wisconsin; Dr. Aaron F., a practicing physician and surgeon of Mankato; Dr. Samuel C., a medical practitioner of Minneapolis; John W., in partnership with his brother, Harrison L., in the practice of law, and at this time county attorney of Blue Earth County; and Lillian, who is the wife of Mr. Bailey, assistant superintendent of schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

After graduating from the Mankato High School, in 1888, Harrison L. Schmitt, in order to secure the means to further prosecute his studies, adopted the vocation of schoolteacher, and for four years had various charges in the country. He was graduated from the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, in 1893, and being admitted to the bar commenced practice at Mankato in July of the same year. For a number of years he continued alone, then admitting to partnership S. B. Wilson, with whom he continued for two years. In 1898 this association was dissolved, and Mr. Schmitt entered into partnership with his brother, John W., the firm now being known as H. L. and J. W. Schmitt and occupying offices in the I. O. O. F. Building. Mr. Schmitt carries on a general practice in all the

courts, has probably the largest practice in Mankato, and has been identified with the leading cases that have been tried before the courts here. On April 1, 1915, Mr. Schmitt associated himself in the general practice of the law with the firm of Kerr, Fowler & Furber of Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the firm name of Kerr, Fowler, Schmitt & Furber. As before stated, Mr. Schmitt is president of the county and state bar associations, and also holds membership in the American Bar Association, standing high both personally and professionally among his fellow attorneys. He is a republican, but not a politician, although he gives his support willingly to good and beneficial movements. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family Mr. Schmitt attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Schmitt was married August 13, 1895, to Miss Esther M. Grannis, daughter of Samuel H. Grannis, of Mankato, Minnesota, a prosperous grain dealer.

Andrew Bjorsell. An example of success gained with honor, of perseverance and courage in the face of discouragements, and of stable, sterling citizenship under all conditions, is found in the career of Andrew Bjorsell, proprietor of the Willmar Sash and Door Factory and secretary and treasurer of the Willmar Tractor and Manufacturing Company. Having come to this country when a lad of eighteen years, he worked his way alone to a position of prosperity, only to see his fortunes swept away, but instead of allowing this to discourage him, he went to work again with added vigor and energy and has succeeded in the attainment of a prosperous and important business.

Andrew Bjorsell was born in Biterna Parish, Skarabergs Lan, Sweden, March 24, 1861, and is a son of Johanes Svenson and Johanna Johnson, natives of Sweden, where the family has resided for many generations. Johanes Svenson was born in 1818, and his entire career was passed in agricultural pursuits in his native land, where he died in 1876. An active member of the Lutheran Church, he held several offices therein at various times, and was known as one of the substantial men of his community, his fellow citizens electing him to several public positions. As a business man he made the most of his opportunities, and was successful in raising his family in comfort. Mrs. Svenson, who was born in 1820, died in her native land in 1897. Of their seven children, five grew to maturity: Swan Fleckten, who is now deceased; G. J. Bjoneberg, who is a retired farmer of Willmar; Carl, who is a resident of Anoka, Minnesota; Andrew, of this notice; and Clara, who is the wife of August Anderson, a farmer of Sweden.

The public schools of his native land furnished Andrew Bjorsell with his educational training, and there also he learned the trade of carpenter. On coming to the United States, in 1879, he secured employment on a farm in the vicinity of Willmar, but after two years went to Dakota, where he took up a pre-emption and subsequently engaged in mercantile lines. The latter, however, he soon gave up and again took up farming, but this was an unfortunate move, for conditions were far from right, and Mr. Bjorsell lost all that his years of labor had won for him. Desiring to try his fortune in a new field, he went to the State of Washington, where he secured employment at his trade of carpenter, and after four years of hard work managed to gather together some small capital, with which he returned to Willmar in 1904. Here he engaged in contracting, and continued successfully therein until 1914, when he retired from that business, his interests in the sash and door business, in which he had engaged in the meantime, having grown to such proportions as to demand his almost exclusive attention. This business is now known as the Willmar Sash and Door Factory, and is enjoying a large and constantly-growing patronage under Mr. Bjorsell's able management. In addition he is interested in the Willmar Tractor and Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and which also does a large business, its machinery, and particularly its tractors, being shipped all over the West, where there is a steady demand. In all his business operations Mr. Bjorsell has been directed by a high sense of honor, and for this reason his reputation among those with whom he has had dealings is high. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is inclined to be independent, but political matters have found but little place in a life that has been so steadily and sturdily devoted to business affairs. He is, however, a good citizen, and one who may be relied upon to serve the best interests of his community.

Mr. Bjorsell was married to Miss Selma M. Johnson, of Sweden, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Miss Blanche Viola, a graduate of the Willmar High School, the St. Paul Business College, and the Nichols Expert College, and a young lady of much business ability, whose services in the office of her father's company have done much to promote its growth and development.

Hon. Einar C. Wellin. The career of Hon. Einar C. Wellin has been one remarkable in a number of ways. He was a lad of sixteen years when he came to the United States, and was without financial resources or influential friends, but he possessed the push, ability and ambition necessary to start him on his way to fortune, and has since advanced steadily, being one of the most successful merchants at Willmar. That he has established himself in the confidence of his fellow citizens is shown by the fact that he is serving in his fourth term as mayor, a capacity in which he has made a name as a man who accomplishes things.

Einar C. Wellin was born in Norway, March 27, 1870, and is a son of Christopher and Margaret (Halberg) Wellin, both natives of that country, where they still reside, the father being seventy-eight years of age and the mother sixty-eight. The father, who during his active years was engaged in mercantile pursuits, won through his industry and close application a satisfying competence, and is now living a retired life. He has taken some active interest in civic affairs in his native land, serving in various local offices, including that which corresponds with what would be county commissioner in this country. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Lutheran Church. Of the ten children born to Christopher and Margaret Wellin, eight are still living, and all are making their home in Norway with the exception of Einar C.

Einar C. Wellin received his education in the public schools of Norway, and there grew to young manhood, receiving the best of home training. Believing that opportunities for advancement and the acquirement of fortune were better in the United States, in 1886, when but sixteen years of age, he

Walter J. Smith

left the parental roof and emigrated to this country, coming at once to Willmar, Minnesota, where he soon obtained a position as clerk in a general store. He continued to be thus employed for eleven years, in the meantime carefully saving his earnings, and in 1897 embarked in business on his own account, when, in partnership with Peter C. Peterson, he engaged in the general store business in a modest way. Customers were soon attracted to this enterprise by reason of the courtesy and obliging nature of its proprietors and the absolute reliability of the goods offered, and thus was started what has since developed into the leading department store of Willmar. Mr. Wellin has labored industriously and well, and it has been for this reason that he has won business success, and not because of any fortuitous circumstance or happy chance. In business circles he bears a high reputation, as is evidenced by his nine years in the capacity of president of the Commercial Club. All public-spirited enterprises have the benefit of his hearty support and cooperation, and Willmar has no more enthusiastic "booster."

A democrat in his political views, Mr. Wellin was elected mayor of Willmar in 1911, and is now serving in his fourth term in that capacity, having given the city an administration which has been characterized by the promotion and carrying through of various movements for the public and business welfare Fraternally Mayor Wellin is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, of which he is past master, and belongs also to Lodge No. 952, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is unmarried.

Walter J. Smith. Treasurer of the State of Minnesota, Walter J. Smith has behind his record as a state official a long and successful experience as a banker and business man, and while his name is now pretty well known in every section of Minnesota, in the great mining district of the North it has been one of particular prominence both in banking and public affairs.

Walter J. Smith was born at Eureka, Greenwood County, Kansas, October 5, 1870, a son of E. Howard and Louise M. (Wood) Smith. In 1871 the family moved to Bellevue, Ohio, where Walter J. Smith grew up and attended the public schools. A course in a business college at Cleveland supplemented his early training, and for about twenty years he has been rising in prominence as a banker. He held a minor position with the First National Bank of Bellevue, and in 1893 came to Minnesota and took the place of assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Tower. That community also honored him with the office of city treasurer in 1896. After a year spent in Texas, Mr. Smith was deputy collector of customs at Harding for two years, and in 1900 became cashier of the First National Bank of Eveleth in Northern Minnesota. Since then his financial position and connections have expanded until he is now president of the Miners National Bank of Eveleth, a director in the First National Bank of Gilbert and in the State Bank of Aurora. His progressive business record requires no further comment, and it should be noted that his public spirit has been equally manifest in both his home community and in state affairs.

Mr. Smith on reaching majority allied himself with the republican party, and has exercised an influential leadership in every community that has been his home. Besides the offices already mentioned, he served as mayor of Eveleth in 1908, 1909 and 1910, and was a member of the school board from 1903 to 1910. While to a certain degree his name represented the northern section of the state on the republican state ticket in 1910, he drew support from all parts of the state, and since taking up his official duties as state treasurer at St. Paul has employed his experience and skill as a banker in instituting many changes for the better in the handling of the state finances.

Mr. Smith was married July 15, 1895, to Miss Lillian M. MacInnis, daughter of Neil MacInnis of Tower. Her father was at one time a member of the State Legislature and also chairman of the board of county commissioners of St. Louis County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Marcella L. Mr. Smith is a member of the Episcopal Church and has fraternal relations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons.

In 1914 he was re-elected state treasurer, receiving 173,198 votes.

Sigurdt B. Qvale. When he arrived in this country at the age of fourteen years, in 1878, Sigurdt B. Qvale was a poor Norwegian emigrant boy, without friends or means, his only assets being an earnest ambition, a sterling integrity, and a willingness to perform any task set before him. During the early years of his life in Wisconsin and Minnesota, he had innumerable difficulties to overcome, but he kept sturdily at it, accepting such honorable employment as came his way, and finally, when he secured a foothold, began to rise in fortune and continued to prosper until today he is one of the leading business men of Kandiyohi County and a man of influence and importance throughout the surrounding country adjacent to Willmar, which city he makes his headquarters. His career should prove encouraging to the youth of any land who enters life supposedly handicapped by the lack of influence or finances.

Sigurdt B. Qvale was born in Norway, December 18, 1868, and is a son of O. G. and Gurine (Tenneson) Qvale, natives of Haugesund, Norway. His grandfather, Gauth Qvale, passed his entire life in Norway, where he was the owner of the Custom House at Haugesund, was a well-to-do shipowner, and was also engaged extensively in farming. O. G. Qvale, on arriving at man's estate, followed in the footsteps of his father, and as an agriculturist and owner of vessels acquired a comfortable income. He died at sea in the wreck of one of his ships, in May, 1875. Mr. Qvale was a member of the Lutheran Church and was a prominent man of his community, being a member of the board of conciliation and of the board of equalization, and also serving in the capacity of overseer of the poor. He was married in 1857 to Gurine Tenneson, who was born February 17, 1832, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom four are living: Judge G. E., judge of the District Court for the counties of Meeker, Kandiyohi, Swift, Renville, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle; Alexander, who is residing on a farm near Willmar; Sigurdt B., of this notice; and Bertha K., who owns one of the finest farms in Kandiyohi County, and is the wife of Mr. Olson, who is the proprietor of a confectionery store at Bird Island, Minnesota. In

October, 1878, the mother of these children came with her family to the United States, and first settled at Hudson, Wisconsin, but later moved to Minnesota, and in her declining years made her home with her son, Judge Qvale, at Willmar, where she passed away February 6, 1913.

Sigurdt B. Qvale was fourteen years of age when he came to America, and prior to this time had received educational training in the public schools of his native land, this later being supplemented by attendance at the Washington School, Minneapolis, which was located on the present site of the courthouse. For one year he was employed as a hand on a farm near Hudson, Wisconsin, and he then secured a position as clerk in a grocery at Hudson, remaining 1½ years in that capacity. Mr. Qvale next went to Minneapolis, where he worked at odd jobs offered him until becoming office boy for the law firm of Ueland, Shores & Holt. After a period thus spent he first came to Willmar and for 1½ years worked in a law office here, following which he went to Benson, and was employed in the collection office of M. L. Sherwood. Mr. Qvale then returned to Willmar and became employed with a general merchandise concern, thus continuing until he felt himself ready to enter business on his own account, when he bought an interest in the firm, which became Dale, Royse & Qvale. His next venture was in the same business at Madison, Minnesota, under the firm style of Qvale & Swams, but after three or four years he again returned to Willmar and entered upon a career which brought him to a foremost place among Minnesota business men. In partnership with a Mr. Tallman he entered the lumber business, and this industry grew and developed phenomenally, having lumber yards at various places in Minnesota and North Dakota. Mr. Qvale became vice president and secretary of the Farmers Lumber Company, the Tallman Investment Company and the Dakota Development Company, and in all these ventures attained great success. From the year 1905 until 1912 the Tallman Company organized forty-two banks throughout the Dakotas and Montana, and Mr. Qvale acted in the capacity of vice president and secretary of each of these institutions, organizing them personally. He retired from the greater number of these in 1912, selling his interests and settling at Willmar, where he is acting as vice president of the Bank of Willmar in addition to looking after his extensive financial interests, and is also interested in the lumber business at Willmar with Mr. H. S. Peterson. Throughout his career, Mr. Qvale's affairs having been handled with such integrity and so high an order of business fidelity that he has earned an enviable reputation in business circles throughout this and other states.

Mr. Qvale was married October 18, 1899, to Miss Mayme Nockels, daughter of Jacob Nockels, of Iowa, who later settled at St. Paul, Minnesota, and was there engaged for some years in a general merchandise business. To this union there has come one son: Richard, born December 8, 1910. Mrs. Qvale is a member of the Catholic Church and has taken an interest in religious work at Willmar, where she also has numerous friends in social circles.

Fraternally Mr. Qvale is affiliated with the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar of Masonry, in which he has served as junior warden, and with Lodge No. 952, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has for a number of years been one of the influential members of the republican party at Willmar, having served two years as a member of the republican county committee, of which he was chairman in 1914, and two years as a member of the congressional committee. In the spring of 1902 he was elected alderman from his ward, but in 1903 resigned that office to take up the reins of office in the mayoralty chair, to which he had been sent by a large majority. He continued to act in the capacity of chief executive for four successive terms, giving Willmar a clean, efficient and business-like administration, in which were instituted numerous needed reforms. At the time of his retirement the citizens of Willmar, as a mark of appreciation of his services, presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane. Mr. Qvale today is one of his community's representative business citizens, and is appreciated by his fellowmen for his many stable and reliable traits of character, for his unceasing devotion to the best interests of his community, and for the example which he offers of ability, perseverance and ultimate success.

David N. Tallman. In business and financial circles throughout Kandiyohi and the surrounding counties there is probably no name better known than that of David N. Tallman, of Willmar. Although he cannot be said to have been a pioneer banker of Minnesota, few men have been more closely or extensively connected with banking affairs. Amply fitted by nature and training for the manipulation of large interests, his success is in no small degree due to the fact that he does not despise small things. His investments in land and other large enterprises are made with the same judicious care, and are equally successful with his other undertakings. Some idea of the extent of his connections may be gained from the fact that he is at the head of the Tallman Investment Company, a $250,000 concern, and of the Northern Town and Land Company, with capital and surplus of $200,000, while as a banker he is president of fourteen monetary institutions, a director in many large corporations, and a man whose advice is frequently sought in the conduct of important enterprises.

Mr. Tallman was born at Millbrook, New York, January 22, 1872, and is a son of David S. and Angeline (Hall) Tallman. The family, originally from England, has been well and favorably known in New York for a number of generations, and the old homestead is located at Millbrook, where Akin Tallman, the grandfather of David N., was born. There also, in 1830, was born David S. Tallman, who in spite of his eighty-five years is still hale and hearty. During his active career, and up to his retirement some twenty years ago, Mr. Tallman was engaged in extensive and successful agricultural operations, and also owned a large string of trotting horses, at one time having as many as seventy in his stable. Among these was the famous "Manhattan," which died on Mr. Tallman's farm. Mr. Tallman is one of the oldest Masons in the United States, having joined that fraternal body when twenty-one years of age. A republican in his political views, he has taken an active and prominent part in the government of his community, serving as superintendent of his township for a long period and as superintendent of the poor farm for six years. Mr. Tallman married Angeline Hall, who was born in 1831, at Millbrook, daughter of William Hall,

also a native of that place, who was for years engaged in farming. Like her husband, Mrs. Tallman still survives, in hale and hearty old age. They have been the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Akin S., private secretary to Congressman Platt of New York, at Washington, D. C.; Isaac, who is the foreman of his father's large homestead at Millbrook, New York; Elizabeth, who is single and resides at home with her parents; and David N.

David N. Tallman received excellent educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools of his native locality, subsequently taking a course at Seymour Smith Academy, Pine Plains, New York, and completing his training in Union University, Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in 1893, with the degree of civil engineer. At that time Mr. Tallman came to the West as a civil engineer and for a time worked in that capacity for the Great Northern Railroad, becoming chief clerk in the office of the superintendent at West Superior, Wisconsin. Coming to Willmar in 1894, he began work in the Kandiyohi County Bank, but after a short experience there turned his attention and abilities to the building up of the local telephone company, a venture in which he was most successful, extending the toll lines 1,500 miles and establishing twenty-six exchanges. At the time of his completion of this work Mr. Tallman began dealing in Canadian and other lands, and entered upon a campaign of town building in which he founded over 100 towns in various parts of North Dakota on land which he purchased. In the larger of these communities he placed banks, of which he made himself the active directing head, and at one time acted in this capacity in forty-one flourishing monetary concerns. He is still president of fourteen banks in North Dakota, and a director of three large financial institutions in Minnesota. Mr. Tallman was also the founder of the Tallman Investment Company and the Northern Town and Land Company, before mentioned, and in the shaping of their policies has shown himself a wonderfully capable man of affairs. No man of his locality has more thoroughly appreciated the responsibilities which great wealth imposes upon the citizen. In all of the large enterprises which have interested the people of Willmar and Kandiyohi County and have tended toward the locality's advantage, Mr. Tallman has taken a deep interest, and at the same time has been a liberal contributor toward such projects. In the matter of his religious and political creeds, Mr. Tallman has followed the footsteps of his father, being a devout member of the Dutch Reformed Church and an ardent republican. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated William McKinley for the presidency, and at various times has rendered valuable service to his party. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, he finds leisure to devote to the obligations of social life, where his affability and courtesy render him a general favorite. His fraternal connections include membership in the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and Lodge No. 952, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Tallman was married in 1894 to Miss Clara Larson, daughter of Andrew Larson, who came to Willmar in 1869 and established himself in the general merchandise business. Subsequently he turned his attention to banking, and at the present time is president of the Kandiyohi County Bank, of Willmar. To Mr. and Mrs. Tallman there have been born five daughters: Helen, who is preparing for Vassar College, at the Baldwin School, Pennsylvania; Esther Jane, a graduate of the Willmar High School, class of 1915; Gertrude Mae, who is attending the graded schools; and Margaret A. and Margie M., twins, who are also graded school pupils. Mrs. Tallman and her daughters are members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Tallman is possessed of superior intellectual powers and a warm and kindly heart, and no philanthropic or public work in which women have been prominent has failed to attract her interest and support.

Russell P. Spicer. Among the citizens of Kandiyohi County who are known throughout this part of Minnesota by reason of their success and prominence in business and financial circles, one who is worthy of mention is Russell P. Spicer, president of the First National Bank of Willmar and secretary of the Spicer Land Company.

Mr. Spicer was born at Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, February 26, 1876, and is a son of John M. and Eliza Frances (Demming) Spicer. His paternal grandfather, John Spicer, was born in Switzerland, and was brought to the United States when but two months old, the family locating first in Maryland and then moving to Southern Pennsylvania. In later years the grandfather went to Illinois, where he passed his last years in agricultural pursuits, and there passed away. The maternal grandfather of Russell P. Spicer was George L. Demming, who was born in Canada, removed from that country to Vermont, and then came to Minnesota, being engaged in a general merchandise business at Belle Plaine for many years. Still later he moved to Atwater, Minnesota, and there his death occurred.

John M. Spicer was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1841, and in 1868 came to Minnesota, settling at Belle Plaine, where he was engaged in a general merchandise business for several years. While there he was married to Miss Eliza Frances Demming, who was born in Middleboro, Vermont, in 1851, and in the fall of 1870 they came to Willmar. In the following summer Mr. Spicer engaged in mercantile lines here in partnership with Mr. Andrew Larson, an association which continued until 1883, when Mr. Spicer disposed of his interests to enter the banking and real estate business at Willmar. He became the organizer of the Central Land Company, which continued in business here for a number of years, this being a large and important firm and handling extensive tracts of land all over the state. Mr. Spicer, a man of fine business attainments, has been successful in each of his several ventures, and at this time is living in comfortable retirement at Willmar. Mr. Spicer is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, in both of which orders he has numerous friends. Politically a democrat, he has been chiefly active in politics in assisting his friends, although he has also served as a delegate to national conventions of his party and as national committeeman. He is highly esteemed for what he has accomplished during a long and active career and for the honorable and straightforward manner in which his dealings have been prosecuted. Mrs. Spicer died in 1909, at the age of fifty-eight years, having been the mother of eight children: Mrs. John Greulich,

the wife of a retired broker of Ossining, New York; Mrs. Carl L. Wallace, the wife of a well-known attorney of Minneapolis, and state senator; Mason W., who is engaged in the real estate business at Minneapolis; Russell P., of this review; Jessie I., who is single and resides with her father; Mrs. M. P. Kelsey, whose husband is connected with the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Raymond D., vice president of the firm of Stephens & Co., investments, of San Diego, California; and Eunice M., who is attending the Baldwin School, at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

After attending the public schools of Willmar, Russell P. Spicer became a student in the Shattuck School, at Faribault, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1893, then entering the University of Minnesota, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. He at once returned to Willmar and entered upon his business career as the proprietor of a retail implement establishment, but after two years entered the Spicer Land Company, which was organized in 1899, with a capital of $300,000, and which holds and deals in local land acquired by John M. Spicer during early days. In 1902 Mr. Spicer became the organizer of the First National Bank, which has a capital of $50,000, surplus and undivided profits of $35,000, and average deposits of $450,000, and of which he has continued as president to the present time. From the time he left college halls Mr. Spicer has been a hard and energetic worker, and it has been through his energy and enterprise that he has won so high a place in financial and realty circles. He is a man of excellent business ability, holding the confidence of his associates, and is known also as a progressive and public-spirited citizen who lends an active support and co-operation to every movement for the general good.

Mr. Spicer was married in 1903 to Miss Margaret M. Moore, daughter of G. A. Moore, who was engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis, and to this union there have come three children: Mary Margaret, born in 1904; Elizabeth, born in 1908; and John Mason, born in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer are consistent members of the Episcopal Church. He is well known in Masonry, having passed through the chairs of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter, and being a member of the Consistory and Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with Lodge No. 952 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically Mr. Spicer is a democrat, but his close devotion to his business interests has left him little time to take more than a good citizen's activity in political affairs.

Andrew A. Anderson. Starting upon his independent career when still a youth, and with few advantages save a public school education, Andrew A. Anderson has worked his way to a position of prominence and substantiality among the business men of Willmar, and as president and general manager of the Anderson Land Company enjoys an excellent reputation in commercial and realty circles of the city. He was born in Faribault County, Minnesota, November 25, 1877, and is a son of Amund and Carrie (Dale) Anderson, natives of Norway.

Amund Anderson was reared and educated in the land of his birth, where he resided until he had accumulated enough to get married and emigrate to the United States. In the spring of 1877 he located on a farm in Faribault County, Minnesota, which he rented, and there he resided for about five years, continuing to be engaged in agricultural pursuits. He next moved to a property in Watonwan County, Minnesota, on which he has made his home for thirty-three years. When he located on this land it was as Nature had left it, and the first few years of his residence here were hard ones, crowded with the most difficult labor and discouraging circumstances. His sturdy effort and indomitable perseverance soon gained him a foothold, however, and as the years passed he was successful in the developing of his land and the making of modern improvements. He now has 160 acres of finely cultivated property, for which he refused $150 an acre in 1914. Here he has a good set of buildings and machinery and appliances of the most modern kind, and is looked upon as one of the substantial men of his community. He is a republican in his political views, but not a politician, and his religious belief is that of the Lutheran Church, to which also belong his wife and his mother, the latter of whom lives with them and is past ninety years of age. Of the seven children born to Amund and Carrie Anderson, six survive: Andrew A., of this review; Henry, who resides on his father's farm; Robert, who holds a position in the business of his brother, Andrew A.; Dena C., who is a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Willmar; Albert S., who is employed in the First National Bank, Willmar; and Julius P., who resides at home and is engaged in assisting his father in farming.

Andrew A. Anderson was a babe when taken to Watonwan County, and there secured his education in the graded schools, which he attended until reaching the eighth grade. Leaving school at that time, he entered upon his own career as a salesman of nursery stock on the road, and continued to be thus engaged for four years. In 1902 Mr. Anderson came to Willmar and took a position with the Southern Minnesota Valley Land Company, for which concern he worked two years. At the end of that time he decided to go into business on his own account, and accordingly organized what became known as the Anderson Land Company by buying out an old-established concern called the Southern Minnesota Valley Land Company, and buying out their interests at Willmar, Minnesota. The stock of the present company, which deals in large landed interests, principally in the vicinity of Willmar, is $25,000, and the business is conducted under the direct and capable supervision of Mr. Anderson, in the capacities of general manager and president.

Mr. Anderson was married September 2, 1903, to Miss Pactra Pederson, who was born in Norway, in 1877, and to this union there has come one son: Kern Arthur Perry, born July 6, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Synod Church, Willmar. In politics a republican, he has taken a keen interest in the affairs of Willmar, and has assisted in its civic growth and development and served as alderman for four years. His career has been an eminently successful and satisfying one, and has at all times been characterized by a devotion to high business ideals and fidelity to engagements.

Gaylord F. Westcott. A native of Minnesota and a scion of the third generation of the Westcott family in this state, with whose history the

name became identified in the pioneer days, Gaylord F. Westcott has achieved a position of prominence in connection with the business and civic affairs of his native county, where he holds the position of cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Hayfield. It is mainly due to his effective policies and personal popularity that the business of this Dodge County institution has been developed to most substantial conditions and he is known as one of the influential business men and loyal citizens of the county in which his grandparents established their residence more than half a century ago.

Mr. Westcott was born in the Village of Dodge Center, Dodge County, Minnesota, on the 30th of September, 1875, and is a son of Chester R. and Rosalia E. (Felt) Westcott, the former of whom was born in Otsego County, New York, in 1842, and the latter of whom was born in the City of Jackson, Michigan, in 1844, their marriage having been solemnized at Lake City, Wabash County, Minnesota, in 1866. Chester R. Westcott was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal from the old Empire State to the Territory of Minnesota, in 1856, about two years before the admission of the state to the Union. He is a son of Rev. Erastus and Mary Ann (Rockwell) Westcott, who came to the West from Otsego County, New York, where the family were neighbors of the distinguished author, James Fenimore Cooper. Rev. Erastus Westcott was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Baptist Church in Minnesota, and was pastor of the first church of this denomination organized at Rochester, Olmsted County. He was a man of fine intellectual gifts and utmost consecration of his calling, his angle of influence having been wide in the early days of Minnesota history. In the Baptist Church at Rochester is a fine memorial window dedicated to him, and a memorial tablet is also found at Pillsbury Academy, in Owatonna, an institution in the founding and development of which he was influential. Both he and his wife continued their residence in Minnesota until their death, and their names merit high place on the roll of the noble pioneer citizens of this favored commonwealth.

Chester R. Westcott was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in the history of Minnesota, and he was seventeen years of age at the time of establishing his residence in Dodge County. He became one of the successful farmers and prominent citizens of Concord Township, where he continued his labors until he answered the call of patriotism and tendered his services in defense of the Union. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and with this gallant command he continued in active service until the close of the war, participating in many engagements, including the battle of Chickamauga, and having been with General Sherman on the ever-memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. He has never abated his interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and signifies the same through his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. After the war Mr. Westcott continued to give his supervision to his farm until 1875, when he established his residence in the Village of Dodge Center, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for the ensuing four years. He then became one of the pioneer settlers of South Dakota, where he developed a large landed estate and continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits for a quarter of a century. He is now living retired, having won a substantial competency during his many years of earnest and well-directed endeavor, and he and his wife reside in an attractive home at Long Beach, California. Mr. Westcott became one of the influential citizens of South Dakota at the time when it was still a part of Dakota Territory, and he was a delegate to its state constitutional convention of 1889, besides having represented his district as senator in the first State Legislature. He has given unswerving allegiance to the republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he held the office of deacon for a number of years. Aaron B. Felt, father of Mrs. Westcott, was born in the State of New York, and as a young man removed to Jackson, Michigan, where he married and where he followed the work of his trade, that of iron founder. He came to Minnesota in an early day, and here he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. Gaylord F. Westcott was the third in order of birth of the family of five children; Nellie is the wife of John D. McKee, a prosperous farmer near Warren, Columbia County, Oregon; Miss Minnie remains at the parental home; George R. is a civil engineer by profession and is now a resident of St. Louis, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company; and Ruth is the wife of Dr. Aaron G. Johnson, a member of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

Gaylord F. Westcott was about four years old at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, where he was reared to adult age in Deuel County. He there attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, where he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test by becoming a youthful representative of the pedagogic profession. He was a successful teacher in the schools of South Dakota for a period of five years, and the discipline enabled him to broaden and solidify his own education. He next turned his attention to the retail lumber business, at Goodwin and Brookings, that state, and he was successful in this field of enterprise. In 1902 he returned to his native state and county, and at Dodge Center assumed charge of the lumber yards of Laird Norton, a position which he retained three years. He then, in 1906, formed a partnership with Frank J. Carpenter and engaged in the lumber business at Hayfield, where he has since maintained his residence. In 1908 he sold his interest in the lumber business to accept the office of cashier of the Farmers State Bank, to the affairs of which he has since given close and effective attention, with the result that the growth of the institution has been of most substantial and gratifying order, and it has proved a valuable adjunct to the business activities of Dodge County. The bank bases its operations on a capital stock of $15,000, maintains a surplus fund of $5,000, with undivided profits of equal amount, and its deposits aggregate fully $240,000.

Mr. Westcott is a republican. Though he has had no desire for public office, he has served as a member of the village board of Hayfield. Both he and his wife are members of the Hayfield Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder and also superintendent of the Sunday School. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has held various official posi-

tions, and he holds membership also in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter he has held the office of clerk of the local camp since 1909.

In 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Westcott to Miss Jessie M. Leonard, daughter of Bartley and Carrie (Sterling) Leonard, who removed to South Dakota from Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in which latter state Mr. Leonard had been actively identified with lumbering operations. He became a successful farmer in South Dakota, where he died when comparatively a young man, his widow still maintaining her home in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Westcott have three children, Leonard R., Berdene R. and Douglas G.

Michael Klein. Men pursue and meet success in many lines of business, some largely through chance and others through natural adaptability, but in every line the greatest factor is personal energy. Experience must be gained in order to secure a wide enough outlook, and it is that quality which makes potent educational acquirements and gives force also when they are lacking. Minnesota and the great Northwest have had many virile men of energy, otherwise its wonderful development would not have taken place, and many of this class now are residents of St. Paul, where their activities add to the general upbuilding of local commerce and at the same time are so important that they reach over a far wider territory. Such a man and citizen of St. Paul is Michael Klein, who is president of the Michigan Farm, Land and Investment Company, a concern doing business over Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota.

Michael Klein was born at Rochester, Minnesota, October 23, 1868, one of three sons born to his parents, who were John and Lavina (Schmidt) Klein. John Klein came to Minnesota in its early days and proved a man of considerable business initiative. He engaged in farming and also followed his trade of wagonmaking, manufacturing both the heavy wagons necessary for transportation in that section at the time, as well as the lighter vehicles which were largely used before the advent of the automobile. Later in life he embarked in a mercantile business in which he continued until the time of his death.

Michael Klein, with his brothers, attended the public schools, but later he had additional advantages in a private school and prepared for the profession of teaching. One year in that confining occupation sufficed and he then went into his father's shop and learned the trade of wagonmaker and followed the same at St. Paul until, in 1900, when he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Land Company, and in this capacity remained several years, with his headquarters in Northern Dakota. In the meantime he was also connected for three years with the Wayne Land Company of St. Paul. Several business opportunities opened up and for five years he had charge of the wagon shops of the Peoples Ice Company. His successful dealings in land under the ownership of the corporations above referred to had given Mr. Klein justifiable confidence in his own judgment and after a sufficient period of investigation and conservation of personal resources, in 1911 he organized the Michigan Farm, Land and Investment Company, under which name it was incorporated in 1912, with a capitalization of $100,000. Since organization Mr. Klein has been at the head of the company as its president, the other officers being: Anton E. Kraker, of Montrose, Minnesota, vice president, and Harry Kelley, of Gloster, Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The company maintains its office at No. 342 Endicott Building, St. Paul. Its business is the handling of Michigan farm lands and Minnesota and Dakota improved and unimproved lands. In this, more than in many business enterprises, the personal factor is paramount, Mr. Klein's many years of experience in the business making his judgment almost infallible as to the future of the properties in which the company is interested. He is a man of genial presence, and among his very wide acquaintance is able to reckon the majority as friends.

Mr. Klein was married in 1895 to Miss Mary Pfaefer, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have two children: Julius and Michael. The family residence is located at No. 281 La Fayette Street, St. Paul. In all the busy life of this city, business, political and social, Mr. Klein is interested as his inclinations lead, and he belongs to three of the well known fraternal organizations of the country, the Woodmen of the World, the Sons of Hermann and the Maccabees.

Hon. G. E. Qvale, district judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Meeker, Kandiyohi, Swift, Renville, Yellow Medicine, Chippewa and Lac qui Parle, since 1897, was born at Haugesund, Norway, September 24, 1860, and is a son of O. G. and Gurine (Tenneson) Qvale, natives of Norway. He came to the United States in October, 1878, and has resided at Willmar since July, 1880. In September, 1899, Judge Qvale was married to Miss Jennie Jerguson, who was born under the English flag, on the Atlantic Ocean. Two children have come to Judge and Mrs. Qvale: Arthur Maurice, born May 7, 1901; and Florence, born May 23, 1905.

Roscoe Percy Ward. No name is more prominently and honorably associated with the history of the development and progress of Waseca County, Minnesota, during the past two decades, than that of Roscoe Percy Ward, who has borne a conspicuous part in the substantial advancement of the community through his connection with its large and varied industrial and financial interests. In past ages the history of this country was the record of wars and conquests; today it is the record of activity and achievements in the fields of commerce and trade, industry and banking, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are those who are the leaders in business and financial life. Roscoe Percy Ward is one of the strong and influential men whose force of character has made him a leader among his fellows. Keen perception, great foresight, tireless industry, genius for organization, executive power and an unwavering integrity—these have been his chief characteristics, and while advancing individual success he has also largely promoted the material welfare of the community in which he has spent his entire life.

Mr. Ward is a native son of the City of Waseca, and was born January 5, 1872, a son of the Hon. William Grosvenor and Ella C. (Trowbridge) Ward. The father was born at Booneville, New York, December 26, 1827, and there received his early education in the graded and high schools, and at an early age was graduated from Boone-

Michael J. Kleine

ville Academy, where he earned his tuition by assisting the younger pupils with their studies. He was but seventeen years when he embarked upon his career as an engineer, his first position being that of assistant in the Black River Canal project, and from that time forward his promotion was rapid, and he rose to chief engineer and subsequently to roadmaster of the Long Island Railroad.

In 1857 Mr. Ward turned his attention to the study of law, at Madison, Wisconsin, with the firm of Wood & Blake. He was soon admitted to the bar, but practiced only long enough to try one case, when the Civil war broke out and he received an appointment as quartermaster in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front. Following his military experience, for three years he held the office of postmaster at Madison, and in 1865 became chief engineer in the construction of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, which was completed in 1868. While his private business and financial interests were large and their handling onerous, Mr. Ward was no less active in public affairs and was constantly the recipient of some office in which his fellow citizens had reason to trust his fidelity and ability. He was thrice elected to the State Legislature, as state senator, and in 1880 was the candidate of the republican party for Congress, but, because of political conditions at the time, met with defeat. Prominent in business, politics and civic affairs, he was also well known socially, and when he died, September 21, 1892, was mourned by a wide circle of warm and appreciative friends. Mr. Ward was married in 1852 to Miss Martha E. Dodge, who died at Jefferson, in 1865, leaving two children: Clarence T. and Annie S. Mr. Ward's second union occurred in 1867, when he was united with Miss Ella C. Trowbridge, youngest daughter of the founder of Waseca. They became the parents of four children, namely: Martha F., Roscoe Percy, Florence Trowbridge and Earl W.

Roscoe Percy Ward attended the public schools of Waseca and was graduated from the high school in 1889, at which time he entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota. At the time of the death of his father, however, in 1892, he was obliged to leave his university studies uncompleted in order to return to his home and look after the elder man's large business interests. In connection with the handling of the estate he came in contact with the leading business men of Waseca, and in July, 1897, became cashier of the Peoples State Bank, now the Farmers National Bank, of which he was made president in 1906, a position which he still retains. The homestead farm, which came to him as a part of his share of the estate, was originally an entire section of land, located just west of Waseca, but Mr. Ward has sold 240 acres of this property to the state for agricultural experiment purposes. In 1905 Mr. Ward became associated with E. A. Konantz, of St. Paul, in a lumber business, and at this time is extensively interested in the lumber industry, being vice president of the North American Lumber Company, with head offices at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; vice president of the Citizens Lumber Company, with headquarters at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, and treasurer of the Prince Rupert Lumber Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg. He is also vice president of the National Bank of Palvuse, Washington, and has various other interests, financial and business, through the Northwest and into Canada. For a number of years Mr. Ward has served as alderman for his ward, and has also been president of the Waseca City Council for several terms. His interest in the advance of education has been shown by his membership on the state school board at Owatonna. Fraternally Mr. Ward belongs to the Sigma Chi college fraternity, and socially he is connected with the Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis, also holding membership in the Commercial Club, of Waseca.

Mr. Ward was married August 10, 1893, to Miss Daisy M. Cole, daughter of Emerson Cole, of Minneapolis, deceased, who was for many years a well-known lumber dealer of that city. One child has been born to this union: Emerson, a graduate of Shattuck College, Faribault, Minnesota, who is now attending Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Jacob A. Heymann. Cashier of the Caledonia State Bank, Jacob A. Heymann is the son of an early settler in Houston County, and has had an active and progressive career in business affairs, first in merchandising and later in banking, and has also identified himself in a public-spirited manner with local affairs.

Jacob A. Heymann was born in Houston County, on a farm, May 8, 1871, a son of John and Catherine (Mathusa) Heymann. The paternal grandfather was Peter Heymann and the maternal grandfather John Mathusa, both of whom spent their lives in Germany. His parents were born in Luxembourg. The father was born March 17, 1832, and died November 18, 1913, and the mother was born in 1840 and died in May, 1901. They were married in Chicago, having come to the United States prior to the Civil war, and spent most of the years during the war in Chicago. John Heymann was a truck gardener, a vocation he had learned in the old country, and in 1864 moved out to Minnesota and settled in Houston County. Though with nothing to start on, in time he was a fairly prosperous man, and kept a home and provided well for his children until they were grown. For some years he rented land in Houston County, and finally bought a place in Sheldon Township, but in 1903 sold this farm and thereafter lived retired with his son in Caledonia. There were seven children, and the five now living are: John, who is a stonemason and plasterer in Remsen, Iowa; Dominick, a rural mail carrier at Caledonia; Matt, who lives in Oyens, Iowa; Jacob A.; and Mrs. Charles Kuster of Oyens, Iowa. The parents were members of the Catholic Church, and the father was a democrat and at one time clerk of the school board.

Jacob A. Heymann acquired his education by attending the rural schools of Houston County, and in 1891 finished a business course in the normal school at Lemars, Iowa. His first twenty-one years were spent on a farm, after which he took a position as clerk in the Sprague Bros.' general store in Caledonia, and was employed by that well-known firm for seven years. This was the apprenticeship which started him on a career of independence, and for the following fourteen years he was a leading merchant under the firm name of Bouquet & Heymann. With the organization of the Caledonia State Bank on January 6, 1913, Mr. Heymann accepted the post of cashier, and has since been actively identified with the executive management of that substantial institution. The bank has a capital of $25,000, surplus of $5,000, and its deposits

aggregate about $130,000. Among other interests Mr. Heymann is also owner of a farm of 120 acres, but devotes practically all his business attention to the bank.

In 1900 Mr. Heymann married Mary C. Bouquet, a daughter of Joseph Bouquet, who was one of the early settlers and for many years a general merchant in Houston County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Heymann, and one is still living, Bernedette Heymann, aged thirteen. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Heymann served as the first grand knight in the local order of Knights of Columbus, and is also affiliated with the order of Foresters and with St. Peter's German Aid Society. Politically he is a republican, served for a number of years on the Caledonia City Council, and has also been a member and is still clerk of the board of education.

Elling K. Roverud. For a quarter of a century editor and proprietor of the Caledonia Journal, Elling K. Roverud is a well-known newspaper man who has also taken a prominent part in politics in Minnesota, served for a number of years in the State Senate, and is an example of a poor boy who has won his way to a leading position in affairs.

Elling K. Roverud was born in Norway, November 2, 1852, a son of Knute H. and Guri (Stromsod) Roverud. His father was born in 1821 and died in 1892, and his mother was born in 1818 and died in 1885. They were married in Norway, came to Minnesota in 1867, locating on a farm, and the father bought a homestead in 1868 and lived there until his death. His prominent characteristic was his great energy, and that enabled him to gain a substantial degree of prosperity and to provide well for his family. Though his was a quiet disposition, he asserted an effective influence in local affairs, and was well known in the republican party of his home county. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church. There were ten children in the family, and the five now living are: Martha Kinstad of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Elling K.; Marie Sandager; John K., and Oline Ramberg, all of Calmar, Iowa.

Elling K. Roverud after attending the common schools had to acquire education largely through means supplied by his own efforts. In 1876 he graduated from the Winona Normal School, and after that taught for several terms. In 1878 he finished the normal course in the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, and when his diploma was given him he was entirely without money and had hardly enough clothes to keep up a respectable appearance. He then taught school for about a year, and in 1880 was elected to his first important public office, as county auditor. After four years in this office came his appointment as clerk of courts, in which he served over a year, and then for two years was again county auditor. From 1883 to 1890 Mr. Roverud was in the hardware business at Caledonia. In 1890 he bought the Caledonia Journal, and has been its editor and proprietor ever since. It is one of the flourishing newspapers of Houston County, and has a large circulation throughout that section of the state. The plant is well equipped, and besides the publication of the Caledonia Journal does a large amount of job printing.

In 1894 Mr. Roverud was elected a member of the State Senate, and gave eight years of active service as one of the law makers at St. Paul. Mr. Roverud has taken an active part in two national conventions of the republican party, having been elected by the republicans of the First Congressional District as a delegate to the national convention in 1900 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and by the republicans of the State of Minnesota as a delegate at large to the national convention in Chicago in 1912.

On November 12, 1879, Mr. Roverud married Martha K. Blexrud, a daughter of Knute Blexrud, who was one of the earliest settlers and farmers in Houston County. To their marriage have been born seven children: Gena C., who for the past six or eight years has been a teacher in the Stillwater public schools; Hannah, who lives at home; Ella N., who has for several years been a teacher in the St. Paul schools; Mrs. C. E. Daniels, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and now living at Lehigh, Iowa; Katherine, a graduate of Stout Institute at Menominee, Wisconsin; Adelia, who is a stenographer for the firm of Duxbury & Duxbury at Caledonia; and Elmore K., a boy fourteen years of age and now attending high school. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Roverud has been secretary of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church for over twenty years.

Tip A. Beddow. Throughout his residence at Caledonia, since 1899, Mr. Beddow has been known as a banker, having served as cashier of the First National Bank, one of the solid and well managed financial institutions of Houston County. This bank originated as the Houston County State Bank, but since 1894 has been operating under a national charter. With a capital of $25,000, it has a surplus of $15,000, and its average deposits run about the figure $300,000.

Tip A. Beddow was born at Elkport, Clayton County, Iowa, October 8, 1858, a son of Jacob R. and Mary E. (Danner) Beddow. Both his parents were born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in the same year, 1834. His mother died in 1884 and his father in 1894, and they were married in Elkport, Iowa. The paternal grandfather was Fielding Beddow, a native of Ohio, who was one of the early settlers in Iowa, and died soon after his removal to that state. The Beddow family is of English descent. The maternal grandfather, William Danner, was a native of Ohio. Jacob R. Beddow was an infant when his parents moved out to Iowa. One of his brothers, Michael T., was a soldier in the Civil war. Jacob R. Beddow began his career without any capital whatever, and had only his character and his recognized energy to start him in the world. He and two associates borrowed $3,000 to buy a mill at Elkport, and the mill was burned at the end of one month, after which he borrowed more money, and in time became one of the very prosperous citizens. For many years he was known in that community as a miller and merchant. He was also active in republican politics, having served as county chairman, and was one of the local leaders in the Adventist Church, holding several offices. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Ancient Order of Workmen. He and his wife were the parents of two children, and the son, Will E., who was a banker at Waukon, Iowa, died in 1910.

Mr. T. A. Beddow was educated in the common schools of his native town, and also attended the Epworth Seminary at Epworth, Iowa. His first business experience was in his father's mill, and he soon bought the interests of his uncle, and for a

Harriet Arnold Fourtellotte

J. F. Tourtellotte

number of years conducted a mill, and in that time acquired varied financial interests. Mr. Beddow moved to Caledonia in 1899, and has since been cashier of the First National Bank.

In 1888 he married Monta Bolsinger, who was born at Colesburg, Iowa. They have two children: Lisle J., now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Caledonia; and Dale A., attending school. Mr. Beddow is a member of the Adventist Church, and in Masonry has taken the Royal Arch chapter degrees and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Politically he is a republican and has been honored witih the office of mayor of Caledonia.

William A. Deters. Now serving as county attorney of Houston County, William A. Deters has been known to the people of this county in two professional relations, having been a successful physician for ten years, after which he turned his attention to a more congenial profession, the law, and is regarded as one of the able and influential members of the bar at Caledonia.

William A. Deters was born in Allamakee County, Iowa, May 27, 1874, a son of J. H. and Frederica (Wiemerslage) Deters. Both parents were natives of Westphalia, Germany, the paternal grandfather having been H. J. Deters and the maternal grandfather George Wiemerslage. The father was born in 1837 and is still living, while the mother, who was born in 1834, died November 26, 1910. J. H. Deters came to the United States in 1860, and in the following year was married at Eitzen, Minnesota. His first settlement in this country was in DuPage County, Illinois, but in 1865 he established a home on a farm in Iowa, and still lives there. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church, a democrat in politics, and has served his community as town assessor and town clerk. There were six children in the family: Mrs. Mary Miners, wife of a farmer at Eitzen, Minnesota; Mrs. Anna Myer, a widow living at Red Wing, Minnesota; B. H. Deters, who is superintendent in Minnesota for the Equitable Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at St. Paul; William A.; Mrs. Augusta Myer, wife of a farmer at Union City, Iowa; and Mrs. Razenna Bisping, of Union City, Iowa.

William A. Deters acquired his early education in the Decorah Institute at Decorah, Iowa, but left shortly before completing his course. In 1900 he was graduated in medicine from the State University of Iowa and was in active practice for ten years, two years at Pipestone, Minnesota, three years at Mazeppa, and five years at Eitzen, all in this state. In the meantime Doctor Deters had taken up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1911, and has since been in practice at Caledonia. In 1912 he was elected to the office of county attorney, and has since divided his time between his office and his growing practice as a lawyer.

Mr. Deters was married, in 1910, to Miss Emma Degener of Goodhue County, Minnesota. Their three children are Ernestina, Ulysses D., and William Arvid, the oldest being three and a half years and the youngest five months. Mrs. Deters is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Deters fraternal associations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the Royal Arch chapter degrees, and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a republican.

Jacob F. Tourtellotte, M. D. A large and distinctive service was that contributed by the late Doctor Tourtellotte to the State of Minnesota. He came to the Northwest a few years after the Civil war, in which he had served with the rank of naval surgeon, and for forty years his character and achievements fully earned the high honors which were paid to him as a man and citizen. Ill health compelled him to abandon a profession in which he had shown conspicuous ability, and he was afterwards known as a man of affairs, was for many years a banker at Winona, and for twenty years was a resident of Minneapolis, where he died at his beautiful home September 11, 1912, in the fullness of years and well earned honors.

Jacob Francis Tourtellotte was born at Thompson, Windham, Connecticut, December 26, 1835. His family, of French origin, was founded in America in colonial times. He was one of four brothers, all of whom reached distinction. One of them, Gen. John E. Tourtellotte, was brevetted brigadier general at the close of the Civil war, and at his death gave half of his fortune to Dr. Jacob. The other brothers were Dr. Augustus, who gave one-third of his fortune to Dr. Jacob F., and Monroe L., who married and had children. Of the four brothers two were married and two remained bachelors. All four were capitalists and made a success in life.

The late Doctor Tourtellotte was reared in a home of culture and high ideals, and in early life manifested those tendencies which were translated into practical action during his maturity. He was educated in the common schools and in the Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his first important service was as a teacher. He was principal of public schools at Dudley and Oxford, Massachusetts, and for one year was in public school work in the State of Ohio. In the meantime his ambition was directed to the medical profession, and he finally entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, now the medical department of Columbia University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1861. His readiness for the duties of his profession corresponded with the beginning of the Civil war, and immediately after graduation he volunteered his service to the Union army. He was assigned to duty as a naval surgeon and exemplified a conspicuous devotion to duty and a thorough skill in a work which was not less important than that of the man of arms. He was assigned to duty on three different vessels, and was in service throughout practically all the war. He continued with the navy after the war as surgeon on the Nyack, and for three years was with that vessel at Valparaiso, Chili. His continued usefulness and his life itself were threatened by organic heart trouble, emphasized by his increase in weight. Under these conditions he resigned from the naval service, and as soon as possible rejoined his wife, who had remained in the City of New York and in Thompson, Connecticut, on account of the illness of her mother.

Doctor Tourtellotte was married, June 26, 1865, to Miss Harriet Arnold, who was born at Thompson, Connecticut, also the place of his birth, a daughter of William S. Arnold, a wealthy cotton manufacturer and honored citizen of Connecticut. Mr. Arnold, before the war, was one of the leading abolitionists and a liberal contributor to the anti-slavery propaganda. He led the movement for the erection of a statue to William Loyd Garrison on

Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. His name should also be mentioned on account of his important connection with the development and progress of Minnesota, where he was associated with his friend, later Sir William Van Horn, in the building of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. When Mrs. Tourtellotte was fifteen years of age she entered a co-educational boarding school at Dudley, Massachusetts, and while there became acquainted with Doctor Tourtellotte. They were married soon after the close of the war, and one of the most conspicuous facts that deserve mention in this article was the abiding love which glorified and idealized their companionship through a period of nearly half a century. To their union were born two children: Harriet Lucina Mary, who died in 1870 at the age of one year, and Frances Harriet, who was born in 1874 and died in 1884.

After Doctor Tourtellotte's return to New York his medical advisers assured him that his condition was such that he could hope to live but a short time if he remained in the climate of the eastern states. All the physicians whom he consulted spoke of Minnesota, but if the altitude was not high enough he must go on where it was higher; so he decided on Winona, Minnesota, as he had a brother living near LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Accordingly, in the spring of 1870, Doctor and Mrs. Tourtellotte removed to Minnesota and located at Winona. Doctor Tourtellotte brought to the state considerable means of his own and also the sum of $20,000 given to Mrs. Tourtellotte at her marriage. With these resources he established a private bank at Winona, and was successfully identified with banking there for twenty years. He was a man of excellent judgment in financial matters, and his fortune was greatly increased by his judicious investments in Minnesota real estate. His banking career was one of real service. It is said that he never lost a dollar through his loans and investments, and his friends and patrons profited as much as he did himself through his keen judgment and careful handling of financial matters. He never dispossessed a man of his home, and throughout his life his ideal seemed to be to give every assistance possible to others consistent with sound business policy. He was known and honored as one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Winona, and contributed generously to the development and upbuilding of that city.

During the years of his early residence in Winona his investigations of real estate kept him much in the open air, and his health was greatly improved. However, throughout the rest of his life he found it necessary to observe the most careful and punctilious habits, with a rigid diet and constant self-denial. He thus prolonged his life and service to a ripe old age, and refuted the predictions of the best medical authorities. While his health did not allow him to follow his chosen profession, he found many other avenues of usefulness, and was not only one of Minnesota's productive workers, but throughout his career enjoyed the good will and sympathy of his fellowmen.

Doctor and Mrs. Tourtellotte remained in Winona until 1892. After the death of her father Mrs. Tourtellotte desired a home in a larger city, with broader social advantages. No residence property meeting their tastes could be found in St. Paul, and they consequently came to Minneapolis, where they were fortunate in securing the beautiful residence still occupied by Mrs. Tourtellotte, on West Fifteenth Street, facing Loring Park. Fortunate as he was in his business career and in the work which he was able to do as a man of affars, Doctor Tourtellotte was even more fortunate in the marriage companionship which began in his youth and endured until the twilight of age. For many years his strength would not permit him to enjoy the attractive society of friends and the general mingling with business associates and other companions, and his dependence upon his thoughtful and loving wife was repaid with a care and ministration and sympathy that can find no proper expression in conventional language. After removing to Minneapolis Doctor Tourtellotte made a number of judicious investments in local real estate, and these properties have since become valuable, were improved by the building of stores and offices and other buildings, and still furnish a large income to Mrs. Tourtellotte.

For a number of years Doctor and Mrs. Tourtellotte cherished a desire to use a portion of their fortune for the benefit of their little home city of Thompson, Connecticut. Their plans finally took shape in a decision to erect a high school building. Owing to the feeble condition of her husband, Mrs. Tourtellotte made the journey back to Connecticut and selected the site and made other arrangements by herself. The Tourtellotte Memorial High School was completed at Thompson in 1909, and stands on a commanding elevation which affords a fine view over the attractive valley and also the mills erected and long operated by Mrs. Tourtellotte's father. The building is a model in architecture and has many notable provisions for effective use as an institution of popular education. The children of the mill operatives are given admirable opportunity to fit themselves for the duties and responsibilities of life, and provision has also been made to afford those advantages which represent the higher ideals of human existence. The chief feature of the building is the memorial room, which is open to the public on the first Sunday of each month and has proved a valuable educational and entertaining influence. This memorial room has been made into an art gallery, and also includes many family heirlooms from both the Tourtellotte and Arnold families. The little village thus possesses many of the advantages found in the larger art and educational centers of New England. The Village of Thompson is the place of summer homes for many prominent and influential Boston and New York families, and one of the most picturesque and beautiful towns in all New England. The late Doctor Tourtellotte was a man of notable character and versatile attainments of mind and heart. By nature he was modest and retiring, was broad minded and absolutely free from intolerance, and his entire career was one of the loftiest integrity and honor. Out of his own affliction he knew how to succor others in distress, and his countless benevolences can never be told. A single instance that reflects his general attitude of philanthropy was in bestowing what amounted to a virtual pension upon an old lady who had been a friend of his mother, and this pension has been continued by Mrs. Tourtellotte after the death of her husband. Politically Doctor Tourtellotte was a republican, and was a man of deep religious convictions and active as a member of the old Baptist Church in Thompson, Connecticut, the church of his

parents, and which he remembered from year to year as long as he lived. He was laid to rest in the beautiful Sylvan Cemetery at Winona, beside his two children. He was the last of his immediate family, and his own character and services heightened the appreciation in which the name has been held for several generations. Mrs. Tourtellotte, since the death of her husband, has planned a worthy memorial to his life, which is to be a home for the deaconess nurses of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The building will cover half a block of land, and will be a model institution of its kind. Mrs. Tourtellotte worked hand in hand with her husband throughout the years of his life, and the value of what he did was vastly increased by her own share in their mutual activities. She is a woman of great culture, has always been a social leader, and has radiated from her home and from herself those influences and practical actions which furnish the best values of human life.

Charles L. Metcalf. By the election of November, 1914, the people of Houston County set the seal of their approval upon the administration of Charles L. Metcalf as clerk of the District Court by reelecting him to that office, in which he has served since 1910. Mr. Metcalf is a printer and newspaper man, and has spent most of his active career either in that profession or in public affairs. He represents families that were among the first to locate in the pioneer district of Houston County more than sixty years ago.

Charles L. Metcalf was born on a farm in Houston County, one mile south of Caledonia, August 5, 1872, a son of Charles W. and Sarah (Stewart) Metcalf. Both parents were born in Connecticut, the father in 1829 and the mother in 1840. The father died December 1, 1908, and the mother on July 20, 1881. The maternal grandfather, Edwin Stewart, came out to Houston County, Minnesota, in 1853, and was one of the very first to locate in this then unsettled region. Charles W. Metcalf moved out to Minnesota in the spring of 1854, joining the small advance guard of pioneers, and located on a farm, where he reared his family. In 1883 he moved into Caledonia, and lived there the rest of his life. Charles W. Metcalf had the distinction of owning and operating the first steam threshing outfit in Houston County. He was a republican in politics, and his wife attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were four children. Lewis B. died August 3, 1914, aged fifty-seven years. The daughter, Fannie, is now Mrs. Chattelle, and lives at Caledonia, where her husband is an electrician. The other living daughter is Mrs. Flora Andrews, also of Caledonia, and Mr. Andrews is a mail carrier.

Charles L. Metcalf received his education at Caledonia in the public schools, but got a more practical training as an apprentice in a printing office. For several years he was with P. J. Smalley, editor of the Caledonia Argus, and worked at different places in his trade as a printer. In September, 1907, he moved to Spring Grove, and for three years and two months and ten days was manager of the Spring Grove Herald. In 1910 Mr. Metcalf was elected to the office of clerk of the District Court, and in 1914 received a re-election with no opposition. Politically he is a republican, and has also served as village clerk, and has been more or less actively identified with public affairs since reaching his majority. He now gives all his time to his duties as clerk of the District Court.

On December 21, 1898, Mr. Metcalf married Hattie Belle Vance, a daughter of W. A. Vance, who was a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have one son, Charles Vance Metcalf, born December 1, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having passed through the chairs of the Blue Lodge, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; also with the Woodmen of America, the Order of Yeomen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Olaus K. Dahle. Probably no man in Houston County is better known than Olaus K. Dahle, lawyer, author, and for many years a county official. He has spent nearly all his life in this county, and his father was one of its first pioneers.

Olaus K. Dahle was born in Wilmington Township, Houston County, Minnesota, January 9, 1865, a son of Knud A. and Margit (Roble) Dahle. Both parents were natives of Norway, the father born in 1829 and died in August, 1900, and the mother born in 1826 and died in 1897. They were married in Detroit, Michigan, in 1852. Knud A. Dahle was the son of a Norwegian who served for seven years in the national army, and through most of this time was in active warfare. He died a few years after coming home from the war, having lost his health by the severe service. His widow was left with a family of eight children, and with no means of support. She did a noble part by them and reared them to self-supporting age by her own efforts. At the age of seventeen Knud A. Dahle walked all the way to Christiania, and spent five years of apprenticeship at the carpenter trade without pay. He borrowed the money needed to cross the Atlantic to the United States, and his wife also worked as a domestic in order to get money to come to the New World. Knud A. Dahle arrived in the United States in 1851, and, being a carpenter by trade, spent a year in employment at Detroit and worked for some time in Chicago. He came to Houston County, Minnesota, in 1854, homesteaded a claim, and was one of the first men to occupy land in Wilmington Township. The summer of 1854 was spent in work as a carpenter at the Village of St. Anthony, before Minneapolis was founded, after which he returned to his farm and set himself to the heavy task of the pioneer. He was a man of remarkable industry and in time had accumulated nine forties of land. Every dollar he made represented his individual efforts and management. His home was on the old farm until the last six years of his life, when he sold out and lived retired in Spring Grove. He and his family were members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he was a republican. He was a man of fine habits and highly esteemed for his character and honesty. In spite of obvious disadvantages during his youth, he was well read and always kept in touch with the affairs of the world.

Olaus K. Dahle grew up in Houston County, was educated in the Caledonia public schools, subsequently took a course in the Winona Normal School, and in 1894 graduated in law from the state university. Soon after reaching his majority he began an active part in local affairs, and in 1888 was elected register of deeds of Houston County, and the four years of service in that office gave him the means needed to put him through law school. In 1895 Mr.

Dahle began active practice at Caledonia, and has since been admitted to practice in all the courts of the state and has enjoyed a large general practice in addition to the other duties which have made demands on his time. His first year was spent as partner of the late Judge James O'Brien at Caledonia. For five years he held the chair of editor of the Spring Grove Herald. In 1900 Mr. Dahle was elected county attorney, at which time he returned to Caledonia, and for twelve years held that office consecutively. After two years of intermission he was again elected county attorney in November, 1914, for the regular four year term. When this term is completed Mr. Dahle will have served twenty years as a public official. In 1897 he was assistant clerk in the House of Representatives, and in the session of 1899 was first assistant clerk. He was president of the Caledonia Commercial Club for several years.

On October 5, 1887, Mr. Dahle married Julia Dorothea Qualy of Houston County, who died June 11, 1888. On June 2, 1896, he married Oline N. Onsgard of Spring Grove. To their union have been born six sons and one daughter, namely: Kenneth, Norris and Mervin, all attending high school; Obert and Oscar, in the grade schools; and Margit and Norman, young children. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Dahle was master of Caledonia Lodge of the Masons in 1905, and also is a member of the Scottish Rite. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Dahle has considerable ability as a writer and linguist, being a fluent speaker of the Norwegian, German and English languages. Among other writings he has contributed a history of Norwegian pioneer settlers to a periodical published at Minneapolis. Mr. Dahle is at present the president and a director of the Onsgard State Bank of Spring Grove.

Robert S. Davis. One of Minnesota's oldest bankers is Robert S. Davis of Stillwater, now president of the First National Bank of that city, and for nearly forty years identified in one capacity or another with financial affairs. His has been a clean record, made without ostentation. The influence which in the course of all these years he has exerted in business affairs in his section of Minnesota cannot be measured by the ordinary standards of achievement.

Robert S. Davis was born at Augusta, Maine, May 19, 1855, a son of James S. and Emily (Sawtelle) Davis. His father, a native of Barnstable, Massachusetts, while the mother was a native of England, was a shipbuilder by trade, and in the early part of his career had to do with the building of a number of ships engaged in the coastwise trade along the Atlantic coast. Soon after the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast he made a trip to California, going across the plains, and spent several years in the West, after which he returned to Maine and continued to follow his vocation as a shipwright for several years. When his son, Robert S., was a child he brought the family to Minnesota Territory, locating as one of the early settlers in Stillwater, and became identified with the lumbering industry and worked as a millwright and in various other lines. He was a stanch democrat in politics, and held the office of justice of the peace and county assessor in Stillwater, while in Maine he had held the rank of colonel in a militia regiment. His death occurred at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died at Stillwater one year later, also aged sixty-six. There were seven children, and Robert S. is one of the three still living. His sister, Mary E., is the widow of Francis E. Joy of Stillwater, while Horace W. Davis lives in Wycliff, British Columbia.

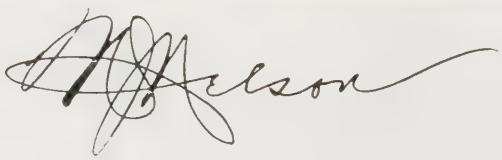
Robert S. Davis grew up in Stillwater, had some education in the grade and high schools of that city, and in 1873, at the age of eighteen, found employment as an assistant to the bookkeeper in the firm of Staples, Doe & Hersey. He served three years, from bookkeeper to cashier, and in 1876, at the age of twenty-one, became identified with banking, which has been his permanent profession ever since. Entering the service of the Lumberman's National Bank, he continued to be associated with that institution twenty-one years. When he first became connected with the Lumberman's Bank its cashier was Henry W. Cannon, who subsequently made a name in financial affairs as United States comptroller of currency under President Arthur. On the resignation of Mr. Cannon from his position as cashier, in 1884, Mr. Davis succeeded to that office and continued his work in that capacity until 1896. Soon afterwards he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Stillwater, and for seventeen years has been actively identified with the affairs of this, the oldest and strongest bank of Stillwater. In 1912 he was elected vice president, and in June, 1913, was elected president.

Outside of his career as a banker Mr. Davis has been much identified with public affairs in various lines. He was a member of the First Regiment of Minnesota National Guards and served as lieutenant from 1883 until 1890, when he resigned. He has served as president of the water board in Stillwater, as a member of the school board, and was secretary of the Stillwater Light and Gas Company. Independent in politics, he has never sought any office depending upon the vote of the people. Fraternally his relations are with Knights Templar Masonry, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church is the First Presbyterian.

On October 19, 1878, Mr. Davis married Miss Mira E. Brown, daughter of Edward S. and Hannah E. (Colburn) Brown. Her father was a pioneer sawmill operator and lumberman in the Northwest, and built the first sawmill built on the Puget Sound. Mrs. Davis was born in Minneapolis. They have two children, both natives of Stillwater: Emily B. is the wife of Guy Arthur Perry of Stillwater, and Jed H. Davis is bookkeeper for the Consolidated Lumber Company of Stillwater.

Oscar H. Schroeder. Now president of the Chase State Bank of Faribault, Oscar H. Schroeder, twenty years ago, was a teacher in public schools and is one of Minnesota's native sons who have made rapid progress, and from small beginnings have reached influential and independent positions in the state.

Oscar H. Schroeder was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, May 3, 1872, a son of Martin Schroeder, who was born in 1835 in Germany and died at Windom, Cottonwood County, Minnesota, in 1880. At the age of sixteen, coming to America, he settled near Winona, Minnesota, removed to Blue Earth County, and as a pioneer assisted in the organization of Lyra Township in that county. He became prominent in local civic affairs, and held most of the town offices. He was a substantial



farmer, and later in life moved to Cottonwood County. Martin Schroeder married Henrietta Meilecke, a native of Germany, her parents having emigrated to America and settled near Winona as pioneer farmers. The children of Martin and Henrietta Schroeder were: William M., who died in Mankato, Minnesota, in 1898, having been a traveling salesman; August M., who is clerk of the court at Jackson, Minnesota; Carl G., a traveling salesman with residence in St. Paul; Louis E., of Windom; Oscar H.; Ottilia, who lives with her mother at Windom; Clara, also at home in Windom; Bertha, wife of Robert Zuel of Windom, a traveling salesman and farm owner; and Ida, who lives at Windom with her mother.

Oscar H. Schroeder was reared on a farm in Blue Earth County, attended the public schools, graduated from the high school in 1892, and for two years was employed as a teacher in Blue Earth and Cottonwood counties. His preliminary experience as a banker was at Minnesota Lake in Faribault County, where he was employed for fourteen years as cashier of the bank, until 1910. Going to St. Paul, Mr. Schroeder handled farm mortgages for three years, and in 1913 bought the Chase State Bank at Faribault, of which he has since been president. This bank was established in 1905, with a capitalization of $25,000, which Mr. Schroeder increased to $50,000. The surplus at the present time is $10,000, and it is one of the stable financial institutions of Rice County. The bank is situated at the corner of Third Street and First Avenue.

Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Congregational Church and is affiliated with Faribault Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; Tyrian Chapter, R. A. M.; Faribault Commandery, K. T.; Zurah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Faribault Lodge No. 1166, B. P. O. E. Throughout his residence at Minnesota Lake Mr. Schroeder was honored with the responsibility of village treasurer, and under Governor Johnson's administration served as a member of the state board of equalization.

Mr. Schroeder has recently completed a modern home at Highland Park in Faribault, at 808 Fourth Avenue. At Edgerton, Minnesota, he married Miss Amy Woodworth, and their children are: Glen M., in the Faribault High School; Ruth, also in the high school; Leslie and Oscar, both attending the grade schools, and Carl and Robert.

Morgan R. Hussey. As a building contractor Morgan R. Hussey has a record of practical achievements hardly second to any in Northern Minnesota. He learned his business as a practical workman, and even today, if need be, can take his place alongside his employes and has the ability to do as well as to direct.

Morgan R. Hussey was born in Detroit, Minnesota, February 22, 1878, and the same year his parents, Richard E. and Elizabeth (Middleton) Hussey, removed to Crookston, where he grew up and received his early training. After an education in the public schools, he served an apprenticeship in the bricklayer's trade and also as a cement worker, and has an expert knowledge of both lines of constructive industry. After a varied employment as journeyman for others he began independent contracting in 1907.

Mr. Hussey constructed the Hussey Building at Crookston, the First Presbyterian Church, installed the heating plant at the State Agricultural Farm and also the sewer system on the Agricultural Farm at Crookston, put up the Clysdall Building, and has laid and constructed many miles of sidewalks, sewers and other public improvements. In 1913 he completed as contractor the Armory Building for Company I of the Third Regiment of Minnesota National Guards, a building which will long be a memorial to his own work as well as that of the architect, Mr. Keck. The building cost $34,000, and is constructed of brick with pressed brick front.

As a public spirited citizen Mr. Hussey served as alderman of Crookston beginning with 1900, and in 1914 received another election to the office for four years more. He is a member of the Commercial Club and can usually be found where the citizens of Crookston are associated for mutual benefit and improvement.

In 1905 Mr. Hussey married Mary Wetter of Grafton, Minnesota. Mrs. Hussey died May 5, 1914, leaving one son, Everett M.

Nathan John Nelson. The First State Bank of East Grand Forks, of which Nathan J. Nelson was the organizer and has since been the active cashier, was established in 1906, with a capital stock of $25,000, at which figure the capital has been retained. The bank occupies perhaps the most conspicuous building in East Grand Forks, a two-story brick building, with the bank on the main floor, offices in the second story and the local newspaper in the basement. For a country bank the growth of this institution has been one that has been usually gratifying through the promoters and officers. Besides the capital stock of $25,000 the bank, at the close of business in 1914, had a surplus of $7,000, undivided profits of over $7,000, and its stability and responsibility are indicated by the fact that while the law requires about $22,000 in reserve, an amount exceeding that sum by more than $10,000 dollars is held by the bank. The chief item indicating the growth of the bank and the confidence reposed in its officers is deposits, which amount to upwards of $350,000. Few banks in Minnesota in towns of this size can show a larger volume of resources than the First State Bank of East Grand Forks. Besides a general banking business there are also departments for the handling of real estate and insurance.

Nathan John Nelson, the cashier, is one of the well known bankers, both of Minnesota and of North Dakota. The president of the First State Bank is C. J. Lofgren; Frank J. Zejdlik and H. A. Bronson are vice presidents. Nathan J. Nelson was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, March 15, 1867, a son of Peter M. and Nellie (Swenson) Nelson. His father came to America from Sweden in 1863, and was a farmer and also a building contractor.

Mr. Nelson was educated in the public schools of Red Wing, Minnesota, and has to his credit one year of teaching. Like many successful men he began at the bottom, and with increasing experience found himself entrusted with large responsibilities. For a time he was clerk in a general store, and then was a traveling salesman with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company from 1891 to 1902. After that he was a representative of the Moline Plow Company until 1906, and in that year organized the First State Bank of East Grand Forks. His interests as a banker are well known and important in other localities. He is vice president of the First State Bank of Humboldt, Minnesota, and is president of the First

State Banks at Bowesmont, Backoo and Manvel, North Dakota.

Mr. Nelson has always shown a disposition to exert himself wherever possible or wherever needed in behalf of home enterprise. For a number of years he has served as a member of the East Grand Forks School Board and for six years as alderman.

On March 15, 1894, he married Bertha L. Langford, of Dodge County, Minnesota. They have two children: Winifred and Walter Langford.

William Owen McNelly. Since his graduation from the University of Minnesota, and beginning practice in McLeod County eight years ago, William O. McNelly has given an excellent account of himself, both in his profession and as an enterprising citizen. He is now serving as county attorney, and has a large and profitable private practice, with home and offices at Hutchinson.

He represents some of the early names among the pioneer settlers of Minnesota. He was born on Portland Prairie, in Houston County, Minnesota, June 4, 1881, a son of William E. and Nannie (Wright) McNelly. His father, who was born at Portland Prairie, in Houston County, in 1858, was the son of John McNelly, an immigrant from Ireland who located in that section of Minnesota in 1856, took up a homestead and was one of the very few pioneers who blazed the way for civilization. He became a prominent man, served three terms in the lower house of the State Legislature and two terms as senator, and was at one time a member of the state board of equalization. He was active in the republican interests. William McNelly has for many years been prominent in the citizenship of Houston County, owns a splendid farm of 150 acres in Houston County, besides 520 acres of land in other sections of the state, is a director in the First National Bank of Caledonia, Minnesota, and was formerly president of the Farmers' Creamery Company at Wilmington. He is likewise a republican, has held several township offices and is now assessor. Nannie (Wright) McNelly was born in Vermont in 1857, and was brought to Portland Prairie in 1860. Her father was Charles Wright, who married Samantha Metcalf. Charles Wright died in 1898. The first Wright ancestor came to America as one of the passengers in the historic Mayflower. William E. McNelly and wife had four children: William O.; Chester L., now thirty-one years of age, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, a resident of McIntosh, and by his marriage to Florence Hibbert has one child; Mary, aged twenty-nine, is the wife of George Briggs of St. Paul, and has two children; Charles, the youngest, now twenty-seven years of age, is a successful farmer at Buehl, Idaho. Nannie Wright McNelly died in 1890. In 1892 William E. McNelly married Jessie Radcliffe of Mount Hope, Iowa, and of this marriage two children were born, Frank R. and Irving B., both residing at Caledonia, Minnesota.

William O. McNelly spent his early life on the old homestead farm, attended the County Normal School at Waukon, Iowa, and his first occupation was as a teacher, being in charge of his first school at the age of nineteen. He then entered the University of Minnesota, completed his law course, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He began practice in 1907 and has been a resident of Hutchinson since 1909. He served three years as city attorney, and in 1912 was elected to his present office as county attorney. Mr. McNelly is a republican, and is one of the five members of the Legislative Committee of the State Association of County Attorneys. He has filled all the chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge, and, like the other members of his family, is a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. McNelly married Mary Arneson of Hutchinson, whose father, John Arneson, belonged to a family that were among the early settlers of Renville County. Mr. McNelly's maternal grandmother Shumway was descended from one of the earliest families in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McNelly have two children: Evelyn, aged four, and Marian, one year old.

Karenius Movold. One of the large firms dealing in sureties representing the real estate and agricultural resources of the Northwest is the Northwestern Mortgage Security Company of Fargo, North Dakota, which has a branch office managed by Mr. K. Movold at Fosston, Minnesota. Mr. Movold is a Minnesota farmer of many years' practical experience and that experience, united with a sound business judgment, has well qualified him for the responsibilities of handling real estate and farm loans for the large company which he represents in Fosston and vicinity.

Karenius Movold is a native of Norway, in which country he was born August 29, 1863, a son of Tobias and Marit Movold. In 1868 the family emigrated to America, and located on a farm in Ottertail County, Minnesota, from which part of the state they removed to Polk County in 1883. Karenius was five years of age when he came to this country and all his education came from the district schools and from the opportunities which he made for himself in the way of study in the intervals of regular work on a farm. Trained as a farmer, he has for a number of years been actively identified with that business in Polk County, and now has an excellent place of 160 acres near Fosston. He is a resident of Fosston, and gives most of his time and attention to managing the local interests of the Northwestern Mortgage Security Company.

Mr. Movold is a valuable citizen as well as business man, and has served three terms as mayor of Fosston, having been last elected in 1915. For a number of years he also held the position of justice of the peace. On December 25, 1887, he married Edith Hilligoss of Fosston. Their six children are: William T., a farmer in Canada; Elmer, who is a Canadian merchant; Clifford C., engaged in farming in Montana; Ralph, a student in the Minnesota Agricultural College; Leo and Milton C., both of whom are still carrying on their studies.

Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary. One of the most notable recent events in the progress of the Catholic Church in the Northwest was the completion of the magnificent Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary in Minneapolis, May 31, 1914. It was the culminating advance in the long history of the Immaculate Conception parish, and a brief history of that parish may properly find record in these pages.

Prior to about 1868 the Catholic population on the west side of the river, in that district which had as early as 1852 received the name Minneapolis, while the central part of the city east of the river was called St. Anthony until about 1872, had attended worship in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Eighth Avenue and Main Street Northeast.

This was the first parish in what is now Minneapolis, and was founded in 1849. The distance from the west side settlement to the Church of St. Anthony was considerable, and with a view to establishing a new parish on the west side, Rev. J. McDermott, pastor of the Church of St. Anthony, had bought, on December 28, 1866, two lots at the corner of Third Street and Third Avenue North. On one of these lots a small frame structure had been built by Father Tissot, who succeeded Father McDermott. This was used as a school and was placed in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph from St. Anthony parish.

Such was the condition up to the arrival of Rev. James McGolrick, who had been ordained in Dublin, Ireland, June 11, 1867, and was to be the first resident pastor of the new parish. Immediately after his ordination he came to St. Paul, and was soon assigned to Minneapolis to minister to the needs of the Catholic population on the west side of the river. To provide a place of worship, he built an addition to the rear of the little school, a rough frame structure, fitted out with an altar, rude benches and furnishings of the simplest kind. This was the first church of the Immaculate Conception.

With the development of the water power, the establishment of the lumber and milling industries, settlers flocked to find homes west of the river, and among them were many Catholics. Father McGolrick soon found himself confronted with the problem of making room for the added worshipers. In the summer of 1871 the corner stone of the structure which stands at Third Street and Third Avenue North was laid. Mass was celebrated December 8, 1872, and the church was dedicated January 1, 1873. The Rev. John Ireland, now archbishop of St. Paul, blessed the church and preached the sermon. The new church was an edifice of which the Catholics of that day had reason to be proud. It was an imposing structure, considering the size of Minneapolis. The fact that it served until the present time shows how spacious it must have seemed to the Minneapolis of more than forty years ago.

During the pastorate of Father McGolrick there were many changes and improvements. In 1878 the Catholic Benevolent Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society were organized. In 1882 there arose a new educational institution in the parish, Holy Angels Academy, which also served as a residence for the sisters teaching in the parish school. In 1885 was begun the building of an orphan asylum for orphan boys of the diocese, costing $30,000. After twenty-two years of devoted service to the parish of Immaculate Conception, Father McGolrick was called to preside over the newly established diocese of Duluth, being consecrated bishop on December 27, 1889.

With the departure of Father McGolrick there closed the first epoch in the history of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Much credit should be given to the pioneer Catholics who had founded and supported that great church, the second established by the Catholic people in Minneapolis. There are names closely associated with the early history of the Immaculate Conception parish that cannot be overlooked in any history of Minneapolis. Anthony Kelly, Angus McDougall, Thomas Gaffney, Daniel Sullivan, P. N. Tobin, Terence Connolly, Thomas Gavin, M. W. Nash, Thomas Quinn, Henry Prendergast, Timothy Corbett, Roger Vail and many others were a credit to the community in the development of which they played an important part.

Rev. James C. Byrne succeeded Bishop McGolrick as the second resident pastor. He had received his early education in the parish school, had served as altar boy for the priest whom he succeeded, afterwards went to Rome and was ordained in the eternal city on February 18, 1883. His pastorate in the Immaculate Conception parish continued only two years, when he was transferred to the presidency of the College of St. Thomas. He was succeeded by Rev. James J. Keane, now archbishop of Dubuque. Father Keane was a native of Illinois, completed his education in the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and was ordained priest in December, 1882. He became president of the College of St. Thomas in 1888, and in 1892 entered upon his duties as pastor of Immaculate Conception parish, where he remained for ten years, until his consecration as third bishop of the diocese of Cheyenne, Wyoming. It was during the pastorate of Father Keane that the idea of a new and larger church on a different site had its beginning, and before he left the parish he selected and purchased a site for the proposed church. This site was subsequently deemed unsuitable and was sold.

Rev. Thomas E. Cullen succeeded Bishop Keane in the pastorate of the Immaculate Conception Church. Father Cullen was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, September 20, 1874. He completed his ecclesiastical studies at St. Paul Seminary and was ordained by Archbishop Ireland November 8, 1901. About a year later he took up the pastorate of Immaculate Conception Church. Soon afterwards the Immaculate Conception Church was declared a pro-cathedral, with Father Cullen as rector. Under Father Cullen the project for a new church proceeded to develop rapidly. On Christmas Day, 1903, Archbishop Ireland announced the plan for a new edifice. It was a large undertaking, requiring great expenditure of money, but these requirements were pressing, since thousands worshiped in the church, and the building was entirely inadequate. In 1905, on Christmas Day, L. S. Donaldson, a member of the congregation, presented the parish with the site on which the pro-cathedral now stands. This land was valued at $45,000. Soon afterwards it was announced that the Catholics in Hennepin County would not be called upon to contribute to the building of the new cathedral of St. Paul, but would instead be asked to contribute for the building of the pro-cathedral.

On August 7, 1907, ground was broken for the foundation by Archbishop Ireland and members of the building committee, and on May 31, 1908, occurred the impressive ceremony of the corner stone laying. Dignity was given to this occasion by the presence of the apostolic delegate, Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, three archbishops, several bishops and hundreds of clergy.

Thus, ten years from the purchase of the site, and six years after the laying of the corner stone, the informal opening of the Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary, at Hennepin Avenue and Sixteenth Street, was celebrated by solemn high mass on Sunday morning, May 31, 1914. This was the sixth anniversary of the corner stone laying, and the splendid edifice represented a cost of $800,000. Father Cullen, rector of the pro-cathedral, was the celebrant, and the sermon was preached by Archbishop John Ireland. In general dimensions the length of the

pro-cathedral is 274 feet, with a width of 145 feet. It is said that none of the Old World cathedrals equals in magnificent expanse the wide nave of the pro-cathedral, which is eighty-two feet, exceeding the nave of St. Peter's by two feet. Five doors give access to a vestibule 100 feet in width, over which is the spacious choir loft. The auditorium accommodates 2,500 persons. At the rear is the large chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on each side of which are the chapels of St. Joseph and the Founders Chapel. The front towers rise to a height of 117 feet and the dome is surmounted by a large bronze cross, the top of which is 200 feet above the main floor. The chief building material is the same type of granite found in the new post-office at Washington, District of Columbia, and the Wisconsin State Capitol, with reenforcement of heavy steel frame.

George Dion. As compared with many of the biographies in this work of men who have, in the business world, attained to great eminence and secured for themselves high reputations, as well as material wealth, George Dion is practically a beginner in the field. Yet of none of the men of his generation can it be said that the foundation for what of success, of popularity and of reputation the future has in store, has been more firmly, perseveringly and with greater wisdom laid than in his case.

George Dion, the president of the Puritan Laundry Company of Duluth, Minnesota, was born at Ashland, Wisconsin, December 14, 1873, and is a son of Theophile and Mary (Blanchet) Dion. The family is of French extraction, and was founded in America by Joseph Dion, who emigrated from his native land to Canada and settled in the vicinity of Quebec, where he passed the remaining years of his career in agricultural pursuits. Theophile Dion was born in 1838, near Quebec, grew up on his father's farm, and for a number of years was engaged in general work. He came to Duluth as a pioneer business man, and still resides in this city, being now retired from active pursuits. Mrs. Dion, who also survives, was born not far from her husband.

George Dion was educated in the public schools of Duluth, whence he was brought as a lad, and showed himself of an industrious and ambitious nature, when, at the age of twelve years, he spent his vacation in working in a cigar factory, while other youths of his age were passing their time in play. He then returned to school, and in the vacation of the following year worked in the old St. Louis Hotel, and when he completed his schooling, at the age of fourteen years, began sailing on the Great Lakes under Capt. W. S. Inman, a vocation which he followed off and on for some time thereafter. Following this he was employed in the old Lyceum Theater for two years, and was then engaged by the Peerless Laundry for six years, this being followed by a like period with the Troy Laundry. His next venture was with the large retail furniture establishment of French & Bassett, of this city, with which he remained three years, and he was then employed for a short period by the Develda Drug Company. Mr. Dion was then put in charge of the warehouse of the A. Booth Packing Company, and after one year took charge of the freezing plant of the same concern, this being followed by three years on the road for the same concern. In 1909 he was employed as traveling salesman by the Duluth-Superior Milling Company, a position which he held for four years, covering Northern Minnesota. On January 1, 1913, having decided to become the master of his own business, Mr. Dion founded the Puritan Laundry, at Nos. 22-24 Lake Avenue North, and from that time to the present has been the directing head of this concern, which is now enjoying a large and constantly growing business. In the management of his business affairs Mr. Dion has shown himself a man of excellent judgment and executive ability, and his broad experience in various lines of endeavor has been of much value to him.

Mr. Dion was married December 12, 1900, to Miss Martha G. Irvine, daughter of John and Susan B. Irvine, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Irvine, in his younger years, followed the vocation of sailor, but during the last eighteen years of his life was a lighthouse keeper. Mrs. Irvine still survives her husband and resides at Duluth. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dion: J. Irvine and May Margaret, who are attending school; and Thomas Gore, George Robert and Martha Jane, all living at home, at the Dion residence, No. 1428 East Third Street. Mr. and Mrs. Dion are consistent members of the Episcopal Church. He is an independent democrat in his political views, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters and the Improved Order of Red Men, both of Duluth, and Lodge No. 381, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hancock, Michigan.

George H. Slocum. There are many points that make specially interesting a consideration of the personal career and family history of Mr. Slocum, who has passed the major part of his life in Dodge County, Minnesota, who is a scion of a well known pioneer family of this state, who is secretary and historian of the Old Settlers' Association of Dodge County, and who has a broad and intimate knowledge of the history of this section of Minnesota. He is a man of marked literary discrimination and as a writer has not only been identified with newspaper work, but has also written a valuable history of Dodge County, besides being assistant in the preparation of another history of the same county. He is one of the honored and influential citizens of Mantorville, where he has long controlled a substantial business as a contractor for painting and decorating, the while he has shown unfaltering interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of the state that has been his home for more than half a century.

Mr. Slocum was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of June, 1851, and is a son of Henry Gardner Slocum and Ruby (Tabor) Slocum. His father was born in Madison County, Vermont, in 1812, and his mother was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1817, her death having occurred in 1863 and her husband having survived her by nearly twenty years, as he was summoned to eternal rest in 1881. Samuel Slocum, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in Rhode Island, whence he removed to Vermont, the Slocum family, of English lineage, having been founded in America in the early colonial epoch of our national history. Samuel Slocum was a first cousin of Commodore Perry, the hero of the great battle on Lake Erie in the War of 1812, and Mr. Slocum served under the commodore in this second conflict with England. Samuel Slocum married

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Mary Sherman, who was a cousin of Gen. William T. Sherman and of Hon. John Sherman, distinguished as a member of the United States Senate. Daniel and Elizabeth Tabor, maternal grandparents of George H. Slocum, were natives of Manchester, England, whence they immigrated to the United States about the opening of the nineteenth century, settling in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where they passed the residue of their lives.

Henry Gardner Slocum was reared and educated in the old Green Mountain State, and in 1832, shortly before attaining to his legal majority, he removed to Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where his marriage was solemnized in 1846. He gave his attention principally to the raising and selling of horses during the period of his independent career in the East, and finally he set forth with his family for the West. They proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and thence by boat to Detroit, Michigan, from which city they continued their journey, with team and wagon, to Chicago. On the 4th of August, 1864, they arrived at Mantorville, the present judicial center of Dodge County, Minnesota, in which state Mr. Slocum passed the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1863. They are survived by three children, Gertrude, Effie and George H., and the deceased children were Eugene, Fritz Edward, Sherman and Clarence Manley. Henry G. Slocum was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church and his wife was a birthright and lifelong member of the Society of Friends, commonly designated as Quakers. Mr. Slocum was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party from the time of its organization until his death, was an earnest abolitionist during the climacteric period leading up to the Civil war, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Henry G. Slocum was one of the pioneer operators of stage lines in Minnesota and he gained a wide circle of acquaintances, a veritable host of friends, during the early years of his residence in this state. For eight years he ran a stage line between Mantorville and Red Wing, for four years operated between Red Wing and Oronoco, and for eleven years he ran a daily stage between Mendota and Red Wing. He was one of the best known citizens of Southern Minnesota, and when, at a venerable age, he passed away, his death was deeply mourned, as he had ever been known for his kindliness and generosity and for his impregnable integrity in all of the relations of life.

George H. Slocum was a lad of thirteen years at the time of establishing the family home at Mantorville, Dodge County, where he was reared to maturity and duly availed himself of the advantages of the village schools. As a youth he went to the City of Minneapolis, where he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, though he did not long continue his allegiance in a practical way to the "art preservative of all arts." On the contrary he learned the trade of painter and decorator, and with this line of enterprise he has been long and successfully identified, being a leading contractor for such work in Mantorville and its surrounding territory. For twenty-one years he has been an editorial writer for the Dodge County Republican, and he has also done most excellent work along historical lines, as previously noted in this context. He takes, and with all of consistency, a very lively interest in the affairs of the Old Settlers' Association of Dodge County, of which he is secretary and historian, and he has spared no pains or time in collecting and placing in proper form data concerning the pioneer days and later history of his home county and other sections of Southern Minnesota.

The principles and policies of the republican party have found an uncompromising advocate in Mr. Slocum, whose editorial utterances and personal influence have done much to further its cause in a local way. He is now serving as county coroner, but has never been imbued with ambition for public office. Mr. Slocum is an appreciative and honored member of Mantorville Lodge No. 11, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is secretary, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His unqualified popularity has not proved adequate to deflect him from the ranks of eligible bachelors up to the present time.

Oliver C. Wyman. Among those who have stood as successful types of the world's productive workers is Oliver Cromwell Wyman, who has been actively identified with business activities in the City of Minneapolis for the past forty years and who has made a deep and benignant impress upon the civic and industrial history of the Minnesota metropolis. He has proved thoroughly appreciative of all that represents the higher values of human existence, has been a positive and influential figure in the commercial world, has realized the responsibilities which success imposes, and has ordered his course on a lofty plane of integrity and honor. Progressive and broad-minded in both private and public affairs, he has proved a most valuable citizen and is fully entitled to the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held. He has been one of the builders of the greater Minneapolis, stands at the head of the extensive wholesale dry goods house of Wyman, Partridge & Company, representing one of the foremost commercial enterprises of the Northwest, and its trade territory extends from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast, giving the house rank with the foremost wholesale dry goods establishments of the United States. And he has other important capitalistic interests, not the least of which are involved through his association with the Northwestern National Bank, of which he has been a director for more than a score of years and of whose directorate he is now chairman. Mr. Wyman has won success of large and worthy order and has been in a significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes. He is today one of the pioneer business men and influential citizens of the Northwest, and there is all of consistency in according him specific recognition in this history of Minnesota.

Frank H. Clay, M. D. A representative physician and surgeon of the younger generation in his native state, Doctor Clay is engaged in successful practice in the attractive little city of St. Charles, Winona County, where he is serving also as health officer.

Dr. Frank Homer Clay was born in the City of Minneapolis, on the 15th of June, 1884, and is a son of Homer and Rebecca (Ray) Clay, both likewise natives of Minnesota, where the former was born in 1850 and the latter in 1851—dates that indicate that the respective families were founded in this state while it was still under territorial government. The parents now reside in Minneapolis, where the father is connected with the Washburn Flour Mill

Company, in a semi-executive capacity. Homer Clay is a son of Francis A. Clay, who was born in the State of Maine, and who became one of the early settlers of Winona County, Minnesota. He later removed to Parker's Lake, Hennepin County, where he entered claim to government land and eventually developed a fine farm, he and his wife having been numbered among the first settlers of the Lake Minnetonka District. Francis A. Clay was a venerable pioneer citizen of Hennepin County at the time of his death, in the winter of 1913, at which time he was eighty-six years of age. Moses Ray, maternal grandfather of Doctor Clay, was born in Ireland and was a boy at the time of the family immigration to the United States, settlement being made first in New Orleans, Louisiana. Moses Ray likewise became one of the sterling pioneers of Minnesota, where he obtained government land and developed a valuable farm, his death having occurred in Minneapolis, in 1913, and his old homestead farm being now owned by his son-in-law, Homer Clay. The father of Doctor Clay was reared and educated in Hennepin County and was long identified with the agricultural industry, though he has acquired a substantial fortune largely through his real estate holdings. He is a democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church. Of the four children the doctor is the eldest of the three now living: Bert is on a ranch in the State of Montana, and Lyman is a member of the class of 1915 in the department of dentistry of the University of Minnesota.

Doctor Clay attended the public schools of Minneapolis until his graduation in the South High School, in 1903, and in 1907 he was graduated in the University of Minnesota, with the degree of bachelor of arts. In the medical department of the university he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated in 1910, with the degree of doctor of medicine. During his senior year he served as night surgeon in connection with the police department of the Minnesota metropolis, and after his graduation he served one year as an interne, where he gained valuable clinical and laboratory experience.

In 1911 Doctor Clay established his residence at Winona, where he engaged in practice in partnership with Dr. Edward S. Muer, this alliance continuing two years. In 1913 he removed to St. Charles, where he has since been associated in practice with Doctor Bear, under the firm name of Doctors Bear and Clay, and he has so thoroughly proved his technical ability and gained such distinctive personal popularity that he controls an excellent general practice and has proved a valued accession to the ranks of his profession in Winona County. The doctor holds membership in the Winona County Medical Society and the Minnesota State Medical Society, is now serving as health officer of St. Charles, and he is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, both he and his wife holding membership in the Congregational Church.

The year 1910 recorded the marriage of Doctor Clay to Miss Alice B. Leland, of Minneapolis, and they have twin sons, Leland and Lyman.

Robert D. Sprague. Since pioneer times, for a period of sixty years, probably no family has been more conspicuous in the business life of Houston County than the Spragues. A son of the pioneer merchant and well known banker of Caledonia, Robert D. Sprague, is now serving as cashier of the Sprague State Bank, an institution in which his father was prominent in founding, and has many financial interests in this section of the state.

Robert D. Sprague was born in Caledonia, April 29, 1872. His father, the late Ara D. Sprague, was born at Richfield Springs, New York, in 1824, and died January 11, 1909. The grandfather was Asa W. Sprague, who spent his life in New York State. The late Ara D. Sprague came to Minnesota in 1854, and arrived in this state with nothing except character and industry as collateral. He was even in debt to some extent, but became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens and showed remarkable ability in business affairs. At Caledonia, where he located, he opened the first stock of merchandise, and was a merchant there for a number of years. In 1875 he became associated with Mr. Easton in the banking business, and was best known as a banker from that time until his death, forty-five years later. He had large landed interests in the state, and along with his wealth left the heritage of an honored name. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order, was a republican in politics, and with his wife worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal faith. Ara D. Sprague was married at Caledonia, Minnesota, to Elmira Williams. She was born in Illinois in 1838 and is still living. Her father, Robert S. Williams, spent a number of years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He studied and practiced medicine for some time, was also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and later in life followed farming. There were four children in the family, including Robert D. The others are: Mrs. Charles Latham, who lives in Caledonia and whose husband is a traveling salesman; Arthur D. is a resident at Devils Lake, North Dakota, and is now vice president of the Sprague State Bank; E. A. Sprague is president of the Sprague State Bank at Caledonia.

Robert D. Sprague grew up in Caledonia, attended the local schools, and later was a student in Carleton College at Northfield. He left college and returned to Caledonia to take up active work as a banker, beginning as bookkeeper, and since 1897 has held the post of cashier. The Sprague State Bank is one of the soundest institutions in Southern Minnesota. It has a capital of $25,000, surplus of $5,000, and divided profits of $5,000, while its deposits aggregate $600,000.

Mr. Sprague was married, in 1898, to Grace Farrington, a daughter of E. V. Farrington of Preston, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children, Robert Eugene being in school, while Alice Janet Grace is still in infancy. Mr. Sprague and family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a republican, he has served on the city council and as mayor of Caledonia, and while essentially a business man, has always shown marked public spirit in his relations with the community.

Charles Johnson. The present county attorney of Kandiyohi County, Charles Johnson, has been a member of the Minnesota bar since 1898, and during this time has advanced to a recognized position among the strong and forceful lawyers of the state. He has resided all his life in Kandiyohi County, and that his standing is high among his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that he has never been defeated for an office for which he has desired to be a candidate.

Mr. Johnson was born on his father's homestead place in Kandiyohi County, January 10, 1869, and is a son of O. L. and Anna (Nelson) Johnson, natives of Sweden, where they were married. The father, born in 1827, was married in 1859, the mother having been born in 1836, and in 1865 they emigrated to the United States, settling first in Goodhue County, Minnesota, but two years later coming to Kandiyohi County, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of six children, namely: N. O., who carries on agricultural pursuits in Kandiyohi County; Oscar, who lives on the old homestead place; Charles, of this notice; Mrs. P. M. Lindkren, the wife of an agriculturist of Kandiyohi County; Annette, who is single and resides with her brother on the old homestead; and Mrs. Arthur Monson, of Minneapolis, the wife of a stationary engineer.

After completing his primary studies in the country schools of Kandiyohi County, Charles Johnson enrolled as a student at Willmar Seminary and was graduated therefrom in 1889. Later he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, where he completed a full course of study in 1895, and then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, being graduated from that institution in 1898 with his degree. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice, being for five years in partnership with Samuel Olson, but since that time has continued alone, and now maintains offices in the Willmar Block. Mr. Johnson's practice is broad and general in its character, and has steadily grown to large proportions, one of the large concerns on his books being the Bank of Willmar, of which he is attorney. He is admitted to practice in all the courts, and is a member of the leading organizations of his profession, in which he is recognized generally as a thorough, learned and painstaking lawyer.

Politically a republican, Mr. Johnson has long taken an active interest in public affairs. He began his career as a public servant in the capacity of justice of the peace, and in 1900 became the candidate of his party for the office of county attorney of Kandiyohi County. He was duly elected, and received the reelection in 1902, when he retired from office and did not again become a candidate until 1914, when he was again elected to the same position, in which he is making an enviable record. Mr. Johnson is a member of the city library board, and in various ways has labored for the civic welfare. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, and has continued to be one of its consistent members.

Alton Crosby. Prominent among the enterprising and progressive men who have aided in the development and growth of Willmar during the past forty years is found Alton Crosby, who served in the capacity of postmaster of this thriving Minnesota city from January 15, 1907, to May 20, 1915, and who for thirty-seven years has been identified with the Willmar Republican Gazette. Mr. Crosby's rise in the world from the time when he came as an untried youth, grateful for any honorable employment, to the present, when he is rated among the city's most substantial men, has been brought about through his own merit and ability, to grasp opportunities. He was fortunate in coming to Willmar at a time when it was entering upon an era of growth and progress. His record, both in public and private life, has been an honorable one, and he is justly entitled to the title of representative self-made man.

Mr. Crosby was born in the State of Massachusetts, October 26, 1858, and is a son of Lewis and Olive (Hinckley) Crosby and a member of a family prominent in the old Bay State for a number of generations. The name was brought to the American continent by Simon Crosby, who came here from England as early as 1632, settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and, being well educated and a member of a prominent old English family, became one of the leading citizens of the little settlement. He was one of the founders of Harvard College. His son was Thomas Crosby, a noted minister, and the latter was the father of Jesse Crosby, who was born at Brewster, Massachusetts, and spent his life there following the sea. Lewis Crosby, the son of Jesse Crosby, and grandfather of Alton Crosby, was born at Centerville, Massachusetts, and passed his life there.

Lewis Crosby, father of Alton, was born in 1817 in Massachusetts, and early became a sailor on the Atlantic and continued to spend his entire life as a sea captain, dying in his native state in 1873. During the Civil war he rendered the Federal Government valuable service in the capacity of commander of a government transport. Mr. Crosby was a republican in politics, a Congregationalist in religious belief and active in his church, and a charter member of Hyannis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Hyannis, Massachusetts. He was married in his native state to Olive Hinckley, daughter of Abraham Hinckley. The maternal grandfather was born at Barnstable, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, owned and operated the old salt works, and died at Barnstable at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, of whom three are still living: Louisa, who is still single and makes her residence at the old family home in Massachusetts; Herbert M., who is engaged in the general merchandise business and is a well known citizen of Los Angeles, California; and Alton, of this notice.

The common schools of his native state furnished Alton Crosby with his educational training, and when he was eighteen years of age, in 1876, he came to the West in search of his fortune. Arriving at Willmar, Minnesota, in that year, he first secured a position as clerk in a store, but later was forced to seek other employment, and gladly accepted whatever work of an honorable character was entrusted to him. In 1878 he began to learn the trade of printer in the office of the Republican Gazette, a publication which had been established in 1871, and by 1880 had saved enough from his earnings to purchase a one-half interest in this newspaper. In 1888 he bought out his partner's interest, and since that year has been the sole owner, editor and publisher. Mr. Crosby is producing a weekly publication, the policy of which makes it a republican organ, and which now has a circulation of 2,300. He is giving his subscribers excellent value for their money, endeavoring in every way to secure reliable, interesting and authentic news and to place it before them in an attractive manner. That the Republican Gazette is considered a good advertising medium is demonstrated by the manner in which the merchants of Willmar are supporting it. Mr. Crosby is pos-

sessed of a trenchant pen, and at all times it has been at the command of those men and movements which have assisted Willmar to better things. In connection with his newspaper establishment, he conducts a modern job printing business, where he is at all times ready to turn out work of the highest character. Mr. Crosby's contributions to the upbuilding of Willmar include a large opera house, recently erected, which would be a credit to any community, and where high class attractions are to be offered to the amusement-loving people of the city.

In 1884 Mr. Crosby was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Baldwin, daughter of William Baldwin, a native of New York who settled in Scott County, Minnesota, in 1857. For many years he was engaged in the milling business, and for a long time conducted an enterprise at Belle Plaine, where Mrs. Crosby was born in December, 1864. To Mr. and Mrs. Crosby there have been born two children: Walter, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and a member of the Delta Upsilon, who is associated with his father in the publication of the Republican Gazette, and Olive, a graduate of the Willmar High School. Mrs. Crosby and the two children are members of the Episcopal Church, and, while he is not a member thereof, Mr. Crosby serves as vestryman. He is somewhat interested in fraternal matters, belonging to the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, and in each has numerous friends. A stalwart republican in his political views, he has been interested in politics more as a good citizen than as a seeker for political preferment, his only office of consequence being that of postmaster, to which he was appointed January 15, 1907, and in which he has since made an enviable record for conscientious service and achievements accomplished.

Hon. Trygve O. Gilbert. The career of Hon. Trygve O. Gilbert, judge of the Probate Court, is strongly entrenched in the history of the jurisprudence of Kandiyohi County. The City of Willmar, which witnessed the beginning of his professional career in 1904, offered a promising field for the young man of twenty-six years, and the citizens who have watched his advancement have never had cause to regret the faith they placed in his energy, enthusiasm and ability. He has grown into its opportunities, has fashioned his resources to its needs, and has reflected sincerity, genuine worth and dignity upon a profession for which he is singularly and eminently equipped.

Trygve O. Gilbert was born on his father's homestead farm, not far from Christiania, the capital city of Norway, August 17, 1878, and is a son of Ole and Martha (Klinkenberg) Gilbertson. His paternal grandfather was Gilbert Ligeren, who passed his entire life in Norway as a farmer, while his maternal grandfather was Tobias Klinkenberg, who also engaged in agricultural pursuits and never left his native land. Ole Gilbertson was born in Norway in 1843, and was there married in 1866 to Martha Klinkenberg, who was born in the same year as her husband. Coming to the United States in 1884, the family settled on a farm in Nobles County, but in 1896 the father purchased a farm in the vicinity of Willmar, in Kandiyohi County, and there continued successful operations until he sold his property, in 1907, and retired. His death occurred at Tacoma, Washington, in 1914, while Mrs. Gilbertson still survives. Mr. Gilbertson was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church throughout his life and took an active and helpful part in its work. In early life in America he was a supporter of the republican party, but in later years became a stanch adherent of prohibition principles and cast his vote for that party's candidates. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Mrs. Edward Riley, of Ellsworth, Minnesota, the wife of a railroad man; Mrs. William McGarry, of St. Paul, whose husband is also a railroad man; Mrs. C. A. Grimlund, the wife of a railroad man of Willmar; Mrs. J. E. Fitzgerald, the wife of a Watertown, South Dakota, railroader; Mrs. Christian Svenson, wife of a carpenter of Minneapolis; G. O., who is engaged in farming at Roy, Washington; Judge Trygve O., of this review, and Prof. A. N., who is instructor in anthropology at the University of Minnesota.

Trygve O. Gilbert was six years of age when the family emigrated to the United States, and his early educational training was secured in the public schools of Nobles County. Later he enjoyed the privileges of attendance at Augsburg (Minnesota) Seminary, where he was graduated in the fall of 1898, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and having earned the honor of being valedictorian of his class. In the fall of 1901 he began his legal studies in the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated therefrom with his degree of bachelor of laws, in June, 1904, shortly after which he took up the practice of his profession at Willmar. Unusual ability, great natural resource and firm belief in the best tenets of his profession soon made him a factor to be reckoned with, and in the course of his professional life many of the most important cases in this part of the state have received his support. Mr. Gilbert became esteemed for his many excellent qualities, for the thorough knowledge which he possessed of the theory and practice of law, and for a public-spiritedness which ever prompted a sane and practical interest in those measures which tend for stability and good government, and in 1910, when a vacancy occurred upon the bench, he was appointed by Governor Eberhart as judge of the Probate Court, taking his position on April 2d. The excellent manner in which he discharged the duties of his dignified office recommend him to the people as an able and impartial jurist, and he has since been reelected to the probate bench on three successive occasions. In politics Judge Gilbert has always been a stalwart republican, and has been prominent in the ranks of his party, having served as chairman of the republican county committee of Kandiyohi County for six years. He is well and favorably known not only in his profession, but among business men generally, and is making one of the most energetic and progressive presidents the Willmar Commercial Club has known. Aside from the organizations of his profession, of which he is a valued member, Judge Gilbert belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Lodge No. 952, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has a wide circle of acquaintances, in which he numbers many warm and appreciative friends, attracted to him by his genial and courteous personality.

On January 22, 1900, Judge Gilbert was united in marriage, at Willmar, with Miss Clara Emelia Johnson, an attractive and popular young woman of this city, and to this union there have been born two

James D. Turner

children: Harold Eugene, who was born August 17, 1901, and Floyd Oliver, who was born September 22, 1904. Judge and Mrs. Gilbert are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and both have taken an active interest in its work.

James D. Shearer. The legal profession in the Minnesota metropolis has a representative member in the person of Mr. Shearer who has been engaged in practice in Minneapolis for the past thirty years and whose labors have identified him with many important litigations in the various courts and given him definite prestige as an effective advocate, besides which he has represented Hennepin County as a member of the State Legislature.

Of patrician Scottish lineage, James Duncan Shearer was born in the City of Janesville, judicial center of Rock County, Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was March 25, 1862. He is a son of Robert Bruce Shearer and Eliza Campbell (McDougall) Shearer, both representatives of distinguished old Scottish families, the genealogy on the paternal side being traced in direct line to the great patriot of Scotland, Robert Bruce, and the mother of the subject of this review having been a second cousin of the last Duke of Argyle and a granddaughter of Dr. John Lawson, who was a distinguished physician of the City of Edinburgh and who numbered among his clients Sir Walter Scott, in whose home he was retained as family physician. The father of Mr. Shearer is now (1915) ninety-two years of age, while the mother is deceased.

When James D. Shearer was three years of age his parents removed from Wisconsin to the State of Iowa, where the father became a prosperous farmer and a citizen influential in his community. James D., the youngest of the six children, found his childhood and youth compassed by the invigorating influences of the home farm, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the district schools. After due preliminary discipline he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, where he continued his studies for five years and was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. Up to that time he was the youngest student that had been graduated in this institution, as he was but seventeen years of age when he received therefrom his degree of bachelor of science. After leaving college Mr. Shearer turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, of which he became a successful and popular representative, as a teacher in the public schools of Iowa during a period of several years. The work of a teacher did not offer attractions or inducements sufficient to satisfy his ambition, however, and in 1883 he resigned his position in a school in his home state and came to Minnesota, having been twenty-one years of age at the time. He established his residence in Minneapolis and soon afterward began the study of law in the office and under the able preceptorship of Judge Bagg. On the 17th of October, 1884, Mr. Shearer was admitted to the Minnesota bar by the Supreme Court of the state. During the long intervening years he has applied himself with all of diligence and marked ability to the practice of his profession, and Minneapolis has been his residence and the stage of his activities from the initiation of his practice to the present time. He has not found it expedient to specialize in any one department of law, but has pursued a general practice, which has involved his appearance in many important litigations and as counsel for representative clientage. For several years Mr. Shearer was a member of the law firm of Belden, Jamison & Shearer, but has recently associated with him Mr. Lee B. Byard, sharing with Judges Brooks and Jamison a well appointed suite of offices in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Building.

On the 26th of March, 1907, Mr. Shearer was appointed receiver of the Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust Company, and the incidental duties of settling up the affairs of this corporation demanded much of his time and attention for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Shearer has ever accorded unfaltering allegiance to the republican party and he has been and continues an effective advocate of its basic principles and policies, his well fortified convictions preventing any heretical political deflections on his part. In 1903 he was elected a representative of Hennepin County in the lower house of the State Legislature, and he served one term with characteristic ability and civic loyalty. He has had no definite ambition for public office, however, as he holds that his profession is worthy of his undivided allegiance. Mr. Shearer is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association, and is also identified with the following named and representative civic organizations in his home city: The Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minneapolis Civic & Commerce Association and the Six O'Clock Club.

On the 18th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shearer to Miss Emma Evans, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and they have three sons and one daughter, as follows: Hermione, David, Jonathan and Alan.

Charles F. Spencer. The energetic and progressive owner and editor of the Willmar Weekly Journal, at Willmar, Minnesota, Charles F. Spencer, has been connected in one or another capacity with the printing and newspaper business since his thirteenth year. During this time he has worked his way steadily upward from a humble capacity to the ownership of a prosperous newspaper and to the proprietorship of a job printing business which attracts its customers from not only the immediate locality of its situation, but from distant states. His success has been self attained, for he started upon his career with no other advantages than a worthy ambition and commendable determination. These formed the medium through which his abilities were allowed to be brought into play.

Mr. Spencer was born in Scott County, Minnesota, December 20, 1862, and is a son of Richard M. and Mary (Smith) Spencer. His father, born in 1817, in Kentucky, was married there and in 1847 came to St. Paul, Minnesota. For a number of years he was a steamboat captain and also dealt in investments, thus accumulating a vast property, but the greater part of this was swept away in the great financial panic of 1853. Among his properties was an entire city block in St. Paul, which was appropriated by the city, but a number of years later his heirs sued and recovered a part in damages. Mr. Spencer was also engaged in the wholesale grocery business, but it is probable that his financial misfortunes hastened his demise, for he passed away in 1866, when but forty-nine years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a re-

publican in his political views, and a member of the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Spencer, who was born in 1828, died in 1890, having been the mother of nine children, of whom seven are living, Charles F. having been the eighth in order of birth.

Charles F. Spencer was but four years of age at the time of his father's death, and the mother, being unable to keep her children all with her, he was placed in the home of a family at Montevideo, Minnesota. At that place he received a public school education, and when thirteen years of age began work in a printing office there. That the youth was of stable character is shown by the fact that he remained with his first employer for ten years. Mr. Spencer's first newspaper venture was as the proprietor of the Montevideo Commercial, which he conducted until 1891, and following this had various experiences in newspaper work and job printing until coming to Willmar in 1900. Here he established himself in business as the proprietor of a printing establishment, and in July, 1904, founded the Willmar Weekly Journal, which he has since conducted with much success. He has built up a circulation of 1,000 subscribers, and his readers are receiving full value for their money in a clean, interesting and reliable newspaper, the editor of which endeavors to give them all the news, presented in an attractive form. Mr. Spencer is possessed of no mean literary ability and his editorials are terse, cogent and to the point. As an advertising medium, the Journal is considered an excellent means of bringing reliable merchants in touch with the best and most representative patronage. Through the columns of his paper Mr. Spencer has exerted a force for progress and advancement in the community, and at no time has he spared himself when civic or business betterment has been the reason for a movement. The high class of his job work has attracted to him customers from outside states, particularly in the line of printing for manufacturers and bankers.

Mr. Spencer was married February 4, 1889, to Miss Lida M. Timmons, who was born at Centralia, Illinois, August 21, 1865, and is a daughter of I. W. Timmons, of Winona, Minnesota, for forty years a leading medical practitioner of that place, where he died in 1914, at the age of eighty years. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer: Horace Franklin, twenty-one years of age, assisting his father in the publishing of the Journal, and Dana Timmons, born March 13, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and their sons are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Spencer has passed through the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Degree of Honor and the Modern Woodmen of America, and for the past ten years has been recorder of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his political views he is an independent republican.

Henry J. Ramsett. One of the best known and most efficient of Kandiyohi County's officials is Henry J. Ramsett, who for more than a quarter of a century has been clerk of the District Court. First elected to this office in 1889, he has steadily retained his position through his courteous, prompt and methodical dispatch of the business which has come before him.

Mr. Ramsett was born at Bad Axe, Wisconsin, May 16, 1859, and is a son of Sever K. and Bertha (Johnson) Ramsett. Sever K. Ramsett was born in Norway, of well-to-do parents, and as a young man, in 1847, came to the United States and settled at Black Earth, Wisconsin, where he became the proprietor of a wagon factory. In 1856 he removed to Bad Axe, Wisconsin. Bertha Johnson had come to that state several years previously, and there they spent the remaining years of their lives. He was a man of industry, ability and perseverence, and through years of faithful effort was successful in the accumulation of a comfortable competence. Both he and Mrs. Ramsett died at Bad Axe. They were members of the Norwegian Synod, of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Ramsett was particularly active in religious work and was trustee of the church for a long period of years. There were eight children in the family, of whom six are still living, and Henry J. was the fifth in order of birth.

Henry J. Ramsett enjoyed ordinary advantages in the educational way in his youth, attending the graded schools of Viroqua, Wisconsin, and graduating from the high school at that place. He secured some business experience in his father's establishment, but when he entered upon his own career did so as an educator, teaching for a time in the schools of Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Realizing the need of further training, Mr. Ramsett then entered a commercial school at St. Paul, from which he was duly graduated and then secured a position with the St. P., M. & M. Railway at St. Paul. He also was employed for a time by the firm of P. H. Kelley & Company, and when he resigned that position returned to Kandiyohi County, where he became a bookkeeper, having some experience in the same line at Atwater and New London, Minnesota. Mr. Ramsett was one of the first editors of the New London Review. He at once displayed a marked aptitude for public service, and his first term was so satisfactory that he was chosen to succeed himself in this important office and has continued to do so to the present. His record is that of a conscientious court officer with a high appreciation of the responsibilities and importance of the duties with which he has been entrusted. Always a stalwart republican, he has displayed fealty to party, faithful adherence to and energetic promotion of republicanism, loyalty to political friends, untiring personal effort, straightforward fidelity to the fulfillment of every trust and engagement, capable and well-directed administration of all the affairs of his office and devotion of all his abilities in the service of the people. While he is best known and will probably be best remembered for his service in the office of district clerk, he has also shown his marked ability in other offices, having served as assistant under five postmasters of Willmar, as village recorder for years, as alderman for two years, as city treasurer for one term and as deputy county auditor of Kandiyohi County. He also was for some years a justice of the peace. For six years, Mr. Ramsett was secretary of the Clerks Association of Minnesota, at the end of which time he was honored by his fellow-members by election to the presidency of this organization, and continues to act in that capacity. Mr. Ramsett is well known in fraternal circles, and is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the blue lodge, Royal Arch chapter, Knights Templar and Osman Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Ramsett and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He has made his own success mean success for his friends, for the struggles they have shared with him he has re-

warded by making them participants in his own prosperity.

Mr. Ramsett was married at New London, to Miss Ella Wright, who was born December 14, 1865, in Dodge County, Minnesota, daughter of Eber and Barbara (Shank) Wright. To this union there have been born three children, as follows: Grace Alma, who is the wife of Harold B. Lidstone, a traveling salesman of Willmar; Miss Bertha Elizabeth, who resides at home and is a teacher in the graded schools of Willmar; and Harold Earl, who is a stenographer.

Joseph F. Mushel. In the thriving Village of Foley, Mr. Mushel, senior member of the firm of J. F. & B. H. Mushel, in which he is associated with his brother in the conducting of an important enterprise, under the title of the Benton County Abstract Company. This concern has authoritative abstracts of titles to real estate throughout Benton County and affords facilities of such order that the business is one of substantial and profitable order, besides which its operations conserve and safeguard the best interests of investors and of the people of the county in general. This firm has perfected the only set of abstract books and records in the county and the two brothers are known as progressive and reliable young business men of Benton County, their present enterprise having been established in 1905.

Joseph Francis Mushel was born in Alberta Township, Benton County, Minnesota, on the 13th of August, 1886, and is a son of Stanley and Johanna Mushel, who came from Germany to the United States in 1868, and who established their home in Benton County, Minnesota, in 1878. The father here became a substantial and prosperous farmer and he and his wife now reside in the village of Foley, where he is living retired, after many years of earnest and worthy endeavor. Stanley Mushel is a staunch democrat in politics and while residing on his farm he served as a member of the board of trustees of Alberta Township. Both he and his wife are zealous communicants of the Catholic Church.

Joseph F. Mushel acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and his first practical experience was gained in connection with the work of the home farm. After leaving school he became bookkeeper in a general store and later was appointed assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Foley. From this post he was called to that of assistant cashier of the Foreston State Bank, at Foreston, Millelacs County, and thereafter he served one year as deputy county auditor of Benton County. In 1911 he became associated with his brother, Benjamin H., in the purchase of the business of the Benton County Abstract Company, and to the same he has since given close attention, though he has had the distinction of serving as register of deeds of his native county, a position to which he was first elected in 1912, and to which he was re-elected in 1914, for a second term of two years. In this important office he is giving a most effective and careful administration, and his incidental experience specially fortifies him for the handling of his private business as one of the two principles in the Benton County Abstract Company. Further evidence of the personal popularity of Mr. Mushel is that afforded by his having been called upon to serve two years as clerk of the Village of Foley. He is an active worker in behalf of the cause of the democratic party and is one of its influential representatives in Benton County. He and other members of the family are communicants of St. John's Catholic church at Foley, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Both he and his brother, Benjamin H., are numbered among the eligible young bachelors of their native county.

Benjamin Henry Mushel, the able coadjutor of his brother in the abstract business, was born on the home farm on the 23d of March, 1889, and his educational advantages were those of the public schools and a commercial college. After serving three years as clerk in a general store he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Foley, and of this position he continued the incumbent until he became associated with his brother in the purchase of the abstract business, to which he now gives the major part of his time and attention. He is a staunch democrat, is a communicant of St. John's Church at Foley, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Olaus E. Burtness. Houston County has had the services of Olaus E. Burtness in the office of county treasurer for eighteen years. That is an exceptional record both as to the length of service and the efficiency of his administration. Continued proof of his popularity and a testimonial to his work was given at the last election, when the citizens returned him to office by a large majority. Thorough honesty and competent management and a genial treatment of all citizens have been characteristic of the treasurer's office since Mr. Burtness first took charge.

Olaus E. Burtness was born on a farm in Houston County, Minnesota, April 28, 1872, and through his family he is identified with the pioneer history of this state. His parents were Elling H. and Christ (Myhre) Burtness, both of whom were natives of Norway. His maternal grandfather, Ole Myhre, came to the United States about 1849, and was one of the earliest of the pioneers to settle in Houston County, where he followed farming the rest of his life. Mr. Burtness' mother was born in 1845 and died in August, 1913. She was married in Houston County. Elling H. Burtness, a son of Helge, who emigrated to Wisconsin in 1865, was born in Norway in 1837 and died at the old homestead in Wilmington, Minnesota, in February, 1913. He came to the United States in 1861, and in 1863 settled on a farm in Houston County, Minnesota, and was a farmer throughout his career. He was a man of quiet unassuming manner, and devoted himself to the interests of farm and home. Politically he was a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. There were fourteen children in the family, and ten are still living.

Olaus E. Burtness, the fifth among the children, was educated in the country schools, and spent two years in the Brackenridge School at Decorah, Iowa. All his early experiences were with farming, but in 1895 he engaged in the operation of a country store, and continued along that line for five years, until elected county treasurer for the first time in 1900. He is a man whose prosperity and success have been won through his individual efforts. For four years he was president of the First National Bank at Caledonia and is a director and stockholder in that institution.

Mr. Burtness since casting his first vote has been active in republican politics. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. On October 26, 1899, Mr. Burtness married Clara Kinstad of La Crosse, Wisconsin. It was while she was teaching school in Houston County that she met her husband. They are the parents of two children, Charlotte being eleven years of age and Martha six.

William N. M. Crawford. The practice of Mr. Crawford in the Minneapolis bar, of which he has been a member since 1903, has to a large degree been specialized along insurance and real estate law, though in the past ten years his services have been retained in a large amount of general litigation. His standing as a successful lawyer is too well known in Hennepin County to require further comment. Mr. Crawford represents one of the pioneer families of Minnesota, and its earlier members did their full share in developing and establishing civilized conditions on the northwestern border.

William Noble Miles Crawford was born April 20, 1872, at Becker, in Sherburne County, which was the home and original point of settlement for his grandparents when they pioneered to Minnesota Territory. Mr. Crawford's parents were Joseph M. and Mary J. (McAllister) Crawford. His father was born in New York City and his mother in Whiting, Addison County, Vermont, but were married in Sherburne County, Minnesota. The mother came to this state when about twenty years of age, some sisters having preceded her to Sherburne County in 1854. Joseph M. Crawford came here with his parents, Noble R. and Lucinda (Smith) Crawford, both of whom were natives of Monmouth, New Jersey. They settled at Becker in 1856, and took up a quarter section of Government land. They were attracted to that section of Minnesota owing to the fertile meadows bordering the Elk River. The grandmother Crawford is credited with the distinction of having named the locality in which they settled, and which at that time had only a few other families, with the title Pleasant Valley, but a number of years ago the village was named Becker in honor of the Hon. George L. Becker, who had surveyed the railroad through that community. The grandparents Crawford spent the rest of their lives at old Pleasant Valley, the grandfather passing away in 1888 and the grandmother in 1892, and the old farm was their burial place. Joseph M. Crawford was engaged in farming until 1897 at Big Lake, in Sherburne County, a locality about eight miles distant from the old homestead. In the year mentioned occurred his removal to Minneapolis, where he now resides, and for a number of years has followed the business of stationary engineer. There were three children in the family, two boys and a girl, of whom Verona died in infancy, while J. Frank, who was a boy of splendid physical proportions and with the promise of a useful career, was drowned in 1898 at the age of fifteen while swimming with other boys near the Stone Arch Bridge near Minneapolis.

William N. M. Crawford was educated in the public schools of Monticello, in Wright County, graduating from the high school in 1894, and in the following fall entering the academic department of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Crawford was graduated in law at the university with the degree LL. B. in 1900, and was admitted to the bar June 7, 1901. Between that time and 1903 he was employed in the life insurance business by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. Since 1903 he has engaged in practice and has practiced alone practically all the time. Mr. Crawford represents the Minnesota Farmers Mutual Insurance Company in looking after their assessments and law business, and at the present writing has a number of cases in court for this corporation client. He is the owner of some city property, does some business in real estate as a buyer and seller, but his operations in this field are not so extensive now as formerly.

Mr. Crawford is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, of the Calhoun Commercial Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Minnesota State Bar Association, and as one of the active republicans of his part of the state was in 1910 an unsuccessful candidate for the office of county attorney of Hennepin County.

On September 25, 1901, Mr. Crawford married Miss Jennie G. Gronnerud of Chicago, but she was born in Fredrikshald, Norway, and came to America with her parents at the age of three years. Her parents, both deceased, were Soren and Marie Gronnerud. Mrs. Crawford was educated at Marshall, Wisconsin.

John E. Kasner. Succeeding his honored father in the office of county auditor of Benton County, Mr. Kasner is giving a most effective administration and is now serving his second term in this important position, the while his circle of friends in his native county is limited only by that of his acquaintances, as he is a young man of sterling character and has accounted well for himself in connection with the practical responsibilities of life.

John Edward Kasner was born on his father's homestead farm in Alberta Township, Benton County, Minnesota, and the date of his nativity was January 17, 1890. He is a son of Anthony E. and Mary (Schloss) Kasner, both of whom were born in West Prussia, in one of the provinces formerly a part of Poland. Anthony Kasner came to America in 1870 and as a man of excellent intellectual attainments he was for some time a successful teacher in the public schools of Minnesota, besides which he served six years as county superintendent of the schools of Benton County. Here he gained inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the people of the county and he became prominent and influential in civic affairs in this county, where, as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, he was elected county auditor, of which office he continued the incumbent fourteen years, his death having occurred on the 12th of July, 1910, and his widow being still a resident of Foley, both having been reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, of which they early became zealous communicants.

John E. Kasner is indebted to the public schools of Sauk Rapids and Foley for his early educational discipline and when a lad of but fourteen years he began to give to his father clerical assistance in the office of county auditor. After having served most effectively as deputy county auditor he was naturally looked upon as an eligible candidate for the office which had been long and efficiently held by his father, and in 1912 he was elected county auditor by a gratifying majority, the best voucher for the excellence of his administration having been that afforded in his re-election in 1914. Mr. Kasner has from the time of attaining to his legal majority been

Wm M Crawford

arrayed in the ranks of the democratic party, and he is a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies. In their home village of Foley both he and his wife are communicants of St. John's Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of St. Cloud, Minnesota.

On the 24th of June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kasner to Miss Estelle Willing, of Foley, and they have one daughter, Lucille Mary.

CHARLES A. DORIVAL. For the past five years, the probate interests of Houston County have been under the capable administration and care of Charles A. Dorival, who is one of the most popular officials at the county seat. Judge Dorival has brought to his present duties the experience of a well trained lawyer, and also a broad sympathy and understanding and an extreme carefulness in handling the important interests intrusted to his charge.

Charles A. Dorival was born in Houston County at Caledonia, February 18, 1880. He is a son of N. E. and Ellen (Eaton) Dorival. His grandfather, John Dorival, was born on the Island of San Domingo, was brought to the United States when an infant, and lived in New York State until his death. The maternal grandfather, Eber Eaton, was born in New York State and was a pioneer settler in Houston County, Minnesota, in 1854. He followed farming, and died in Houston County. In the early days he had gone out to California as a gold seeker. The Eaton family has been in America for many generations, having come originally from England, and some of its members participated as soldiers on the American side in the Revolutionary war. N. E. Dorival, who was born in New York State in 1835 and died in 1900, came to Houston County in 1860, locating on a farm, and had a long and active career in public affairs. The first winter he spent in Minnesota he served as an assistant clerk in the house of representatives. In 1866 he was elected county auditor, serving two terms, after that was register of deeds, and for a number of years was a justice of the peace. During the latter years of his life he was engaged in the machinery and insurance business. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. He was affiliated with the lodge and chapter of Masonry, serving as secretary of his lodge for a number of years, while in politics he was one of the best known democrats in Houston County, and was held in high esteem by all classes of citizens. Judge Dorival's mother was born in New York State in 1846, and is still living. She was married in Houston County, and became the mother of six children: Mrs. Mary Belding, whose husband is a Caledonia merchant; Edward, who is a station agent at Prosper, Minnesota; John, who lives in Caledonia; Gurth, proprietor of the Gem Theater at Caledonia; Judge Dorival; and Grace, who lives at home.

Judge Dorival grew up in Caledonia, was graduated in 1898 from the high school, and took up the study of law under Capt. W. H. Harries, and was admitted to the bar in 1903. He was in the active practice of his profession until taking up his duties as probate judge. In 1909 Governor Johnson appointed him to the office of probate judge, and since then he has been three times elected. A special evidence of his high standing in local citizenship is afforded by the fact that he was elected as a democrat in a strongly republican county and by a generous majority. He gives practically all his time to his office. Judge Dorival is unmarried. He is a Mason and has affiliations with the lodge at Caledonia, of which he is master and with the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry.

GEORGE N. BLEXRUD. In November, 1914, the people of Houston County returned to the office of sheriff a citizen whose fitness for such responsibility and honor is unquestioned, and exceptional. Sheriff Blexrud has been a resident of Houston County all his life, has been a practical and successful farmer, and has always been noted for his honesty and efficiency in every undertaking with which his name has been connected. He has served in the office of sheriff for a number of years, and the general opinion is that no other man is better qualified for his responsibilities and that no other citizen could beat him when he was a candidate for the place.

The Blexrud family have been identified with Houston County since the earliest years of white settlement in this section of Minnesota. George N. Blexrud was born at Spring Grove in Houston County, October 20, 1857. His father, Nels O. Blexrud, was born in Norway in 1826, a son of Ole Blexrud, brought his family to the United States in 1850, and spent the rest of his life in Houston County. Nels O. Blexrud lived in Wisconsin from 1850 until his removal to Minnesota in 1853, and acquired a homestead in this country and remained a farmer the rest of his life. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church, serving as an officer for a number of years, and in politics was a republican. Nels O. Blexrud was married in Rock County, Wisconsin, to Anna Olson, who was born in Norway in 1824, and both of whose parents died while crossing the ocean and were buried at sea. She died in 1898. There were eight children in the family, and six are still living. They are mentioned briefly as follows: Mrs. O. B. Nelson, whose husband is in the hardware business at Spring Grove; John, a farmer in Wilmington Township of Houston County; George N.; Mrs. Crogen, deceased; Mrs. J. C. Hallum, deceased; Mrs. Henry Theis, the wife of a butter manufacturer at Easton, Minnesota; Andrew, engaged in farming in Burleigh County, North Dakota; C. M., who occupies the old homestead at Spring Grove.

George N. Blexrud grew up in the vicinity of Spring Grove and was educated in that town. His business career has been that of a farmer, and he still owns a fine estate in the county and has been unusually successful in managing the resources of the soil. He has always been popular with his fellow citizens, and at the age of thirty-four began directing considerable attention to public affairs. In 1893 he was elected to the office of sheriff, and served by re-election until 1901. After that he returned to the farm and continued its management for twelve years. In 1912 came another election to the office in which his competency has been so well demonstrated, and in 1914 he was elected for the term in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Blexrud is a member of the Lutheran Church, belongs to the Sons of Norway, and in politics is a republican. His last election to office was by a very handsome majority. In 1881 he married Lizzie Johnson, who was born and reared in Houston County. Their five children are: Nelson A., who was born May 15, 1882, was educated in the Cale-

donia High School, was a farmer with his father and later in the creamery business, and also clerk in a store, and is now his father's deputy in the sheriff's office; T. M. Blexrud is a salesman for a Minneapolis house; Mrs. Walter Smith is the wife of a hardware merchant at Dysart, Iowa; Ove lives on the farm; and Odin is in the mercantile business at Caledonia.

William H. Lord. Benton County has among its substantial and ably managed financial institutions the First National Bank of Foley, and the efficient and popular cashier is he whose name introduces this paragraph.

The First National Bank of Foley was organized in August, 1905, and was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000. Its original executive corps was as here noted: John Foley, president; Charles Keith, vice president; and John F. Hall, cashier. The bank owns and occupies its own building, which is essentially modern in architecture and appointments. It is a two-story brick structure, and the second floor is fitted for office purposes. The bank utilized the ground floor and basement, in the latter of which are located the well equipped storage vaults, boxes in which are rented, thus affording to the community exceptional facilities that are usually to be found only in cities of very appreciable population. The bank still bases its operations on a capital stock of $25,000 and its surplus and undivided profits now aggregate $17,000. Its total assets are nearly $350,000; its time deposits aggregate $166,000, and its individual deposits $103,000, as shown in the last report rendered prior to the compilation of this article. The bank building is valued at $9,300 and is one of the most attractive and substantial of its kind in Benton County. The present official corps of this excellent institution are here designated: John F. Hall, president; John E. Doheny, vice president; and William H. Lord, cashier.

William H. Lord takes due pride and satisfaction in reverting to the Badger State as the place of his nativity, and his loyalty to this favored commonwealth has ever been unflagging, though not excelled by his interest in the State of Minnesota, which has represented his home for nearly a score of years. Mr. Lord was born on a farm near Richland Center, Richmond County, Wisconsin, on the 14th of November, 1871, and is a son of Edward and Anna (Killoy) Lord, the father having been one of the industrious and substantial farmers of that county. Mr. Lord attended the public schools until he had virtually completed the curriculum of the high school, and thereafter he learned the art of telegraphy, to which he devoted his attention for ten years, having been an operator for different railroads and at different places in Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a time thereafter he was bookkeeper in a general store, and in 1898 he came to Benton County and established his home at Foley, where he has been cashier of the First National Bank since 1907. He served four years as village recorder, is a democrat in politics and is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the vigorous and thriving little city in which he maintains his home. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America, both he and his wife being communicants of the Catholic Church and zealous members of the parish of St. John's Church at Foley, of which he is a trustee.

In 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lord to Miss Mary Hall, daughter of William Hall, a native of Almonte, Ontario, Canada, and the three children of this union are Loyala, Ellen and John Foley.

Hon. Francis A. Duxbury. In the scope and volume of professional activities the actual and acknowledged leadership in the Houston County bar is held by Francis A. Duxbury, who has been in active practice for the past twenty years, and is now serving his second term as a member of the Minnesota State Senate. Senator Duxbury's family were pioneers in Minnesota, his early life was spent on a farm, and for a number of years while looking forward to and preparing for the legal profession he paid his way by successful work as a school teacher.

Francis A. Duxbury was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, April 11, 1862, a son of Richard and Miranda M. (Barnes) Duxbury. The father was born in England November 14, 1833, and died November 20, 1907, while the mother was born in Wisconsin March 19, 1841, and died in May, 1896. The paternal grandfather, William Duxbury, brought his family from England to the United States in 1848, lived for a time in Massachusetts, and thence moved to Wisconsin, where he was a farmer, and where he spent his last days. The maternal grandfather, Moses Barnes, was a native of Massachusetts and moved out to Fillmore County, Minnesota, in 1853, and was one of the very earliest to locate in that vicinity, and served as the first postmaster at Big Spring, and late in life moved to Marshall, where he died. Richard Duxbury and wife were married at Harmony, Minnesota, in 1859. From 1848 to 1857 he had lived at Salem, Massachusetts, and in the State of Wisconsin, and on coming to Minnesota in the latter year settled on a farm and was active in agricultural pursuits until he retired. He was one of the Minnesota volunteers during the Civil war, serving in the Second Minnesota Light Artillery under Major Hotchkiss for one year. He was a republican, held several township offices, and was a man of marked intelligence and especially well versed in English history. His church connection was with the Episcopal denomination, while his wife was reared a Baptist. They were the parents of ten children, among whom Senator Duxbury was second, and the six others still living are: Mrs. A. H. Daniels, wife of a farmer at Pine City, Minnesota; L. N. Duxbury, a farmer in Fillmore County; W. R. Duxbury, a St. Paul attorney; Mrs. F. M. McGowen, whose husband is a real estate man in California; F. R. Duxbury, engaged in the real estate business at Pine City; and Leslie, who lives in Duluth.

Senator Duxbury completed his early education in the Preston High School, and while teaching for ten years kept up his study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1895. In the same year he began his practice at Caledonia, and for ten years was associated with his brother, W. R. Duxbury. For several years Senator Duxbury has enjoyed the largest practice of any member of the Houston County bar.

For a number of years he has been active in republican politics, and in 1910 was elected to his first term in the state senate, and was returned by a substantial majority in 1914. Senator Duxbury is president of the Caledonia State Bank, and has large land interests in this state. He has done much useful civic work, and among other local positions has been a member of the school board. Senator Duxbury is

N. P. Clarke

a past master of the Masonic lodge and past high priest of the Royal Arch chapter, and is also affiliated with the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. Other fraternities are the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has served as a member of the law committee, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 18, 1884, Senator Duxbury married Susan A. Addison, daughter of John Addison. John Addison settled in Fillmore County, Minnesota, in 1855, and was one of the early farmers of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury are the parents of two sons. Lloyd L., who was born April 19, 1886, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the Harvard Law School, and is now in active practice with his father. The son, Leland S., born November 14, 1888, is also a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the Harvard Law School, and is now practicing law at Duluth, Minnesota.

Nehemiah P. Clarke. The death of N. P. Clarke at his home in St. Cloud, June 29, 1912, removed from active life in Minnesota one of her distinguished and useful citizens, a man of forceful character, untiring industry and great success. This success involved tremendous outlays of bodily as well as mental energy. In practically every phase the story of his career reads like a romance.

Born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, April 8, 1836, Nehemiah Parker Clarke was a son of Dr. Shepherd and Mary Ann (Dickinson) Clarke, of Petersham, Massachusetts. His parents were married in January, 1825, at Petersham. Both died in Hubbardston, the father on September 24, 1852, and the mother in April, 1876. Nehemiah P. Clarke, after his father's death, went to Kentucky, where he sold books for a New York firm. He returned to Massachusetts in 1854, called home by the death of his only brother, John F. Clarke, and shortly afterwards, at the age of eighteen, turned his face to the far off West. His first stopping place was Detroit, Michigan, where he stayed one year in a large wholesale grocery store. Next, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, he spent one year in a hardware concern, thus getting in touch with western business methods.

When twenty years of age, or in 1856, Mr. Clarke set out for St. Cloud, where he established first a hardware store, then a general store and later built up a general business, that at one time included the largest lumbering interests in Minnesota—government contracts, banking and milling, real estate holdings and many lesser enterprises.

Notwithstanding his wonderful faculty for selecting lieutenants of push similar to his own, Mr. Clarke, in his earlier days, was possessed with the idea that if he was not personally on the ground some one would make a blunder. The result was that he was continually on the go and a busier man certainly rarely could be found. He was one of the first to employ ox teams and wagons in the transportation business from St. Cloud. Likewise he was the first contractor who ever drove beef on the hoof from the southwestern country to the Government posts of the Northwest. On one occasion he and his party left with eighty yoke of oxen and went from St. Cloud to Fort Lincoln and later to Bismarck and to the Black Hills. It was in such strenuous pioneer lines of effort that he usefully and profitably expended his wonderful energies.

During all this time Mr. Clarke was accumulating parcels of land adjacent to St. Cloud. No matter how busy he was with other things he always found time to promote the agricultural interests of Minnesota. He was long identified prominently with the State Agricultural Society and was its president in 1885. It will be seen by the table in Chapter 19 of this history that during the year of his presidency the receipts of the state fair exceeded the aggregate of those for the four years preceding. He was mainly responsible for the presentation of the present state fair grounds by Ramsey County to the commonwealth. He then went before the Legislature and succeeded in getting an appropriation of $150,000 to equip the grounds. When the buildings were finished it was discovered that there was a shortage of something like $110,000. Mr. Clarke drew his personal check for the difference and carried the indebtedness until the Legislature reimbursed him.

Mr. Clarke was always interested and active in politics on behalf of the republican party, whose principles he earnestly supported. He was never an office seeker nor an office holder, but always found time amid his multifarious employments to espouse the cause of men he thought worthiest to be nominated and elected to important positions. He thus wielded an important influence in shaping the policies and destinies of the party in the state for more than forty years. He was helpful and wise in all matters of local enterprise—a sagacious counsellor and liberal contributor.

With him the introduction of choice live stock was a passion. He was willing to spend any sum within his command to further the cause of education and he figured the State Fair and production of improved live stock as among the very first essentials in educating the farmer. Though he loved the din of strife for the sake of winning, there is no doubt that he began the importation of Clydesdale horses with a view of furnishing pure bred horses, of the most valuable varieties, for actual service in farming and transportation, then much needed here. His greatest triumph with the Clydesdales was achieved at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893, and all Minnesota profited by his success there. His choice of all cattle was the Shorthorn, and his success as a breeder of the "red, white and roan" can only be properly gauged by a study of the premium herds which have contained one, two or more animals bred at Meadow Lawn. Late in his more active career Mr. Clarke thought that the shaggy-coated Galloway would be a valuable improving agent in Minnesota and immediately he set about importing the best that Scotland would sell him. Mr. Clarke closed out all his horses and cattle a few years ago, when he found that ill health was steadily wearing him down. The stories of these transfers, as well as the names of the winners which made the Meadow Lawn Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Galloways famous, are familiar to all who keep advised of such affairs.

Mr. Clarke was a member of the Minnesota Territorial Pioneers' Association and of the Old Settlers' Association of Stearns County. In religion he was a Unitarian and the son of New England exponents of that faith. Mr. Clarke was one of the founders of Unity Church at St. Cloud, and actively connected with its work and support. Though a man of great business activity, he was devoted to his home and family. He was married at Roxbury,

Massachusetts, September 12, 1860, to Caroline E. Field. There are three children: Charlotte E., Mary Ann and Ellen C. Ellen married C. F. de Golyer, who died in Florida, December 6, 1895. Mrs. de Golyer now resides at Evanston, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke had more than a half century of married companionship, and she is still living at the home in St. Cloud.

The late Mr. Clarke was active in many spheres. He had strong friends throughout Minnesota in all the higher business, professional, political and philanthropic circles. His never-failing efforts in behalf of education and the agricultural prosperity of Minnesota must stand as an enduring monument to him. When the great panic of 1893 struck the commerce of the country like a cyclone, Mr. Clarke's payroll in the lumber mills exceeded half a million dollars a month. Money could not be had, lumber could not be sold, and he was shorn of substantially everything in the lumber line that would bring a dollar. Later he re-established himself, to a great extent, through his agricultural and live stock interests. He was benevolent at wholesale. A thousand acts of gentle kindness, such as the casual observer would not suspect, must be credited to him, but the world will never know of them in detail. He was a public benefactor in his state and a staunch friend in need.

Peter A. Hoffman. In the election of November, 1914, Mr. Hoffman was chosen as the incumbent for the fourth consecutive term of the important office of county auditor of Dakota County, and the special excellence of his administration is the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that his father had previously served six consecutive years in the same official position and made in the same a record that challenged the best efforts of the son.

At Hastings, judicial center of Dakota County, Peter Albert Hoffman was born on the 30th of June, 1879, and he is a son of Michael and Susan (Kohler) Hoffman, both natives of Germany. Michael Hoffman was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, where he was reared and educated, and he was a youth at the time of his immigration to the United States. He became one of the early settlers of Dakota County, Minnesota, and after devoting many years to agricultural pursuits he established his residence in Hastings, the county seat, where he still maintains his home. He has been prominently identified with the civic and material development and upbuilding of this fine little city, to which he removed from his farm upon being elected county auditor in 1895. He retained this office until 1901, and his administration has passed on to record as one of the best given to this department of the county government in the history of Dakota County. Mr. Hoffman is a stalwart in the camp of the republican party, has long been a zealous worker in behalf of its cause and political disaffection shown within recent years has not caused him to lose faith in the basic principles of the party. Since his retirement from office he has been representative at Hastings for the Gund Brewing Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. His wife died in 1900 and of the children, two of whom are deceased, the subject of this sketch is the eldest of those now living; Katherine remains with her father in the pleasant family home in Hastings; Jacob is a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Louise is the wife of Patrick F. Walsh, of Burnsville, Dakota County, Minnesota; Edward is a resident of Minneapolis; and Charles, Madeline, Benjamin and Marie remain at the paternal home.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of Hastings Peter A. Hoffman became clerk in the office of the county auditor, under the administration of his father, and finally, upon the resignation of James A. Jelley, on the 23d of February, 1903, he was appointed to fill out the latter's unexpired term as auditor. At the ensuing regular election, in 1904, his special eligibility was recognized and he was elected to the office of auditor, as candidate on the republican ticket. By successive reelections, which have emphatically testified to the efficiency and acceptability of his administration, he has since continued the valued incumbent of this responsible county office, his fourth term having been initiated after his election in the autumn of 1914. It is needless to say that he warmly supports the cause of the republican party, though as a public official he is signally free from partisan bias, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church.

In the year 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hoffman to Miss Maude Barnum, who was born and reared at Hastings and whose parents, Charles L. and Emily (Behrman) Barnum, both now deceased, were honored residents of Dakota County for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have two children—Harold Jacob, born in August, 1901, and Peter, born in August, 1903.

John D. MacPhee. One of the men who have been most prominent in the past thirty-six years in the agricultural development and enterprise of the Red River Valley of the North is John D. MacPhee of Crookston. Mr. MacPhee has developed the agricultural resources of many thousands of acres in this section of Minnesota, and still has large interests and is also a prominent figure in the civic affairs of Polk County.

J. D. MacPhee was born May 14, 1855, on a farm near Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario, Canada. His parents were John and Hester (Galbraith) MacPhee, who emigrated from the highlands of Scotland about the year 1848. After growing up on an Ontario timber farm Mr. MacPhee came to the Minnesota Red River Valley in the spring of 1879, and has resided in the valley since that time, most of the time being connected with the Keystone Farm Company and the Lockhart Farm Company as foreman and manager. In 1902, when these large farms were sold and divided into smaller farms, Mr. MacPhee became a resident of the City of Crookston, where he has served as mayor two terms, and was the first mayor under the new home rule charter. In 1912 he was elected for a term of four years as a county commissioner of Polk County. He is known in fraternal orders, being a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 342, of Crookston, which he served as exalted ruler for two terms, and was district deputy G. E. R. for Minnesota North under J. U. Sammis, grand exalted ruler.

In 1888 Mr. MacPhee was married to Susan Cheney, of Euclid, Minnesota, but a native of Belle-

vue, Iowa. They have an adopted daughter, Lucy C. MacPhee.

Lewellington D. Peck, M. D. The position of Doctor Peck in Hastings is that of the successful physician and surgeon, a man of broad interests and views and high standing in his profession, and already possessed of an individual success which enabled him to serve increasingly the interests and welfare of the community.

Lewellington D. Peck was born at Rochester, Minnesota, August 22, 1877, son of Benjamin and Emma (Rose) Peck. His father was a native of Wisconsin, and his mother of Rochester, Minnesota. The father was one of the most successful farmers in the vicinity of Rochester, and four years before his death retired and spent his last days in Rochester. He left one of the finest farms in that vicinity, and also owned residence property in Rochester. He was a man of thorough integrity and long occupied a position of influence in that vicinity. The mother is still living and has her home with her daughter, Hazel, in Herbert, Saskatchewan, Canada. There are five children: Percy, who died in the winter of 1913 at the age of twenty-five; Dr. L. D.; Ralph, who is a merchant at Bainville, Montana; Hazel, wife of John Christianson of Herbert, Saskatchewan; and Anna, a student in the University of Minnesota.

Doctor Peck was educated in the public schools of Rochester, and after leaving high school became a student in the literary department of the University of Minnesota and in 1898 entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis, where he was graduated in medicine and surgery with the class of 1902. His practice began in the fall of the same year at Hastings, and in twelve years he has risen to a point where he is regarded by the community and his associates as one of the ablest and most popular members of the medical fraternity. Doctor Peck is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, served for twelve years as county physician of Dakota County, and is local surgeon for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club at Hastings, belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a republican, but practically all his time is given to his professional interests, and he has never served in any formal political office.

Doctor Peck was married in 1904, at Hastings, to Miss Catherine M. Fasbender. She was born in Hastings, a daughter of Peter and Catherine (Freimuth) Fasbender. They were pioneer residents of Dakota County, and Mrs. Peck for several years before her marriage was a popular teacher in the public schools of Hastings. They are the parents of two children: Llewellyn Peck, born May 18, 1895, and Catherine Bernice, born July 12, 1907. Mrs. Peck is an active member of the Community and Women's clubs.

Melvin G. Peters. The thriving little city of Mantorville, judicial center of Dodge County, claims its full quota of energetic, reliable and progressive business men, and among the number is found Mr. Peters, who has the distinction of being one of the most venerable of those still engaged in active business in this place and who is entitled to be designated as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Dodge County, where he has maintained his home for half a century and where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Peters claims the fine old Buckeye State as the place of his nativity. He was born in Lorain County, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1838, and is a son of William and Eliza (Terrill) Peters, who passed the closing years of their lives in the State of Wisconsin. In his native county Mr. Peters was reared to the age of eight years and the family then removed to the State of New York, where he was afforded the advantages of the common schools during the ensuing eight years. In 1854 his parents removed to Green Lake County, Wisconsin, and he was a lad of sixteen years at this time, so that he did not deny himself further privileges for education, as he continued his studies in the pioneer schools of the Badger State, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1864. In the year last mentioned Mr. Peters came to Dodge County, Minnesota, and established his residence in Concord Township, where he developed a fine farm and aided materially in the industrial and civic progress and upbuilding of the county. He still owns a valuable landed estate of 2,225 acres and is one of the substantial capitalists of the county that has long represented his home. His life has been guided and guarded by the highest principles of integrity and honor and his success has been won by earnest and honest industry and good management.

Mr. Peters continued to reside on his homestead farm until 1880, when he was elected register of deeds, a preferment which necessitated his removal to Mantorville, the county seat, where he has since resided. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Peters purchased the hardware business of Charles Wells, and he has since given his personal supervision to this enterprise, which has become one of substantial scope and representative order under his effective management. His establishment is well equipped in all departments and fair and honorable dealings have conserved the success of his business, no citizen having in more unqualified degree the confidence and esteem of the local public. Besides his business building Mr. Peters owns the attractive and thoroughly modern residence which was erected by him at Mantorville in the year 1904 and the home is known for its gracious hospitality.

In politics Mr. Peters is a stalwart and well fortified advocate of the cause of the republican party, to which he has given allegiance from the time of casting his first presidential vote. He is a member of the Congregational Church, with a faith that is shown in good works and kindly deeds and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He has served, and with characteristic loyalty, as a member of the city council of Mantorville, and in a recent election he exerted much influence in bringing about the abolishment of all saloons in this attractive little city.

In 1860 Mr. Peters wedded Eliza A. Ells, and she passed the closing years of her life in Dodge County, having come to Minnesota with her husband within a few years after their marriage. She was survived by two children, Inez, who is the wife of John F. Morris, postmaster of Mantorville, and Cyril, who died in his twenty-first year. In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Peters to Elizabeth M. Moore of Concord, Dodge County, and she was summoned to the life eternal in June, 1910, leaving no children.

Since her death the family home has had as its chatelaine Mr. Peters' only daughter, Mrs. Morris, and she and her husband are prominent and popular factors in the social activities of their home city.

Gustavus Adolphus College. In the year 1862 there was originated a movement, growing out of the desire on the part of the Swedish people of Minnesota and adjoining states to provide a higher and Christian education for their young people, to found an institution, which should include in its curriculum a thorough, liberal education, based upon and permeated by the principles of Christianity as confessed by the Lutheran Church. It was little thought, when the temporary elementary school was first organized at Red Wing, Minnesota, by Rev. E. Norelius, D. D., that this was to grow into one of the leading institutions of the Northwest, not alone a college of learning which was to send forth its graduates to the highest positions in the various walks of life, but a powerful moral force which would exert a wonderful influence in the advancement of religion and morality, as well as in the fostering of good citizenship.

Gustavus Adolphus College was incorporated in 1875 and located at St. Peter, but prior to that, in 1863, the Minnesota Conference had established an academy with a corps of teachers and moved the school to East Union Congregation, Carver, Minnesota. Before 1890 the students were sent to Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, to finish their courses and graduate with the degree of bachelor of arts, but since that year the college has finished courses and graduated annually. The college is supported by the Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Synod of North America, and the general movement is vested in a board of directors elected by the said conference. The aim of the institution is to provide a college of liberal arts, a preparatory department, a school of commerce, and a school of music, all courses to be open to both sexes. The immediate government of the college is vested in the faculty, the permanently elected teachers of the college constituting its voting members. The faculty lays down such rules as are deemed necessary for the inner government of the institution, draws up the courses of study in all classes and departments, and presents them to the board of directors for ratification.

The college is charmingly located in the City of St. Peter, on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways, seventy-five miles southwest from the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The city is pleasantly located in the broad valley of the Minnesota River, has a population of about 4,000, is exceptionally salubrious and is supplied with an excellent system of waterworks, electric lights, a modern telephone exchange, and other up-to-date improvements, thus combining the advantages of some of the larger cities with the good order, freedom and sociability of the smaller communities.

Rev. Oscar J. Johnson, president of Luther College, Wahoo, Nebraska, was elected president of Gustavus Adolphus College in February, 1913, and entered upon his new duties on July 13th of the same year. The other administrative officers are: J. A. Edquist, registrar; Conrad Peterson, secretary of faculty; Edith Knock, librarian, and Ernest Hallander, janitor. The board of directors of the college are as follows: Rev. C. E. Benson, Stillwater; Rev. A. T. Lundholm, St. James; O. N. Johnson, Gibbon; Prof. A. A. Stomberg, University of Minnesota, president of the board, Minneapolis; Rev. C. Swenson, New London; Rev. O. A. Elmquist, Minneapolis; Hon. C. J. Swendsen, Minneapolis; Prof. P. M. Magnusson, Ph. D., State Normal School, St. Cloud; Rev. C. E. Cesander, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Rev. C. Solomonson, Minneapolis; Victor E. Lawson, Willmar; Senator H. N. Benson, St. Peter.

From the college quarterly, the Gustavus Adolphus College Bulletin, of November, 1912, we are allowed to copy the following: "Since celebrating our semi-centennial Jubilee Festival last May, Mr. James J. Hill has come forth with the proposition that he will donate to Gustavus Adolphus College $50,000 for a permanent endowment of $250,000 to be raised by May, 1914. Before this promise was given by Mr. Hill, Col. C. A. Smith had offered $50,000 towards a similar endowment of $250,000 to be raised by New Year, 1914. Colonel Smith has again started the ball rolling for dear Gustavus Adolphus. It is indeed not the first time he has befriended the college. $100,000 is not all that we have towards this $250,000 endowment fund. We have already received through various channels some $30,000 in cash money, which is invested in first mortgages on farm lands bringing in revenues. Thus we have over one-half of the total amount demanded by the above-named donators. Hitherto the college has depended for financial support mainly on the yearly benefactions that have come from the Swedish Lutheran Churches of Minnesota and surrounding states. But the college is growing in importance and the demands made upon her require a larger and a more permanent income, so that the staff of teachers can be strengthened and more permanently retained and the laboratories and library enlarged.

"Gustavus Adolphus College has proven a great factor to build up church and state in the Northwest and especially so among the Swedish people, and has made a splendid history; but her function for the future is still greater. The present generation and the coming generations will use and need the denominational college more than ever before. The state universities and higher state schools are flooded with students, and besides cannot equal smaller colleges in personal attention and development of character, which ought to be a primary object of education."

Later, the students' paper, College Breezes, remarked as follows: "Mayor Dick of St. Peter vouched for the deep interest of St. Peter in its college and lauded the work of the G. A. alumni. He congratulated the leaders in the endowment work, upon the splendid results of their great campaign." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the fund was easily collected, and that the $250,000 necessary was far exceeded. In this connection the following interesting letter was received: "State of Minnesota, Executive Department, St. Paul. May 9, 1914. Adolph O. Eberhart, Governor. Editor-in-Chief, College Breezes, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. My dear Friend: Just a word of greeting to the friends and members of the Alumni Association throughout the state. This has been a memorable year in the history of our college. The establishment of an endowment fund will not only permanently secure the college from a financial standpoint, but will add hosts of friends and supporters to our college everywhere. While I have

Silas H. Towler

assisted in securing the larger contributions, I expect to do a great deal more hereafter. Had I exhausted my efforts earlier we would not have been able to secure the generous response from smaller contributors throughout the state. The committee in charge of these subscriptions is entitled to most hearty congratulations for its efficient work. I have already made plans for securing additional sums in larger amounts and feel sure that I shall be successful. I hope the members of the Alumni Association will assist in every way possible, because the greatest strength of any educational association is the loyal and active support of its Alumni Association. Very Sincerely Yours, A. O. Eberhart, Governor."

Rev. Jacob Uhler, A. M., Ph. D., vice president of Gustavus Adolphus College, was born at Stockertown, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen years he entered the normal school at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, where he prepared for college, and when eighteen years old taught his first term of school at Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania. The following year he entered Lafayette College, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. During his senior year at college and the year following his graduation, he taught classics and mathematics at the college preparatory school of Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1878 entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, where he pursued a course of three years in theology, and during that time received two calls to professorship, one from Gustavus Adolphus College and the other from the Keystone State Normal School, the latter being accepted. There he filled the chair of higher mathematics and preached to 500 students every Sunday. After a year the call to Gustavus Adolphus College was repeated, and this time with success, for Doctor Uhler accepted and has been active in the discharge of his duties here ever since. A man of deep and comprehensive learning, he possesses peculiar attributes which fit him eminently for the work of an educator.

Rev. Oscar J. Johnson, B. D., was born at Cleburne, Kansas, October 8, 1870. He attended Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas, and took his college and seminary course at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, where he was graduated from the seminary in 1899. His first charge was McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where he stayed three years. He left this charge to take up work as an educator. In 1901 he accepted the position of president of Luther College, Wahoo, Nebraska. He had charge of this college for twelve years, during which time the attendance was more than doubled at the college, and funds for buildings amounting to over $40,000 were raised by him. During his stay at Wahoo he also had charge of the local church.

In 1913 he was tendered a call by the Minnesota Conference to the presidency of Gustavus Adolphus College and accepted same, assuming his duties in July, 1913. He at once enlisted in the endowment fund campaign and in May, 1914, the goal was reached when an endowment of $265,000 was on hand. During his administration some important changes have been made. A number of new teachers have been secured and further additions are contemplated.

The college has many prominent alumni, among which should be mentioned Ex-Gov. Adolph Eberhart, who has been governor of Minnesota two terms; Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, minister of public works, Winnipeg, Canada; Dr. P. A. Mattson, president Minnesota Conference, and others. A great number have gone into the ministry and are today numbered among the pioneers in the Lutheran missionary work of the Northwest.

The college has a bright future before it and its mission in the future will be greater than it has been in the past. No institution has been established which will quite take the place of the denominational college. We need this type of college for the sake of efficient leadership in the church, for the sake of the home and social life of our people and for the sake of the great cause of education in America.

Maj. Silas Howell Towler. As generation succeeds generation in American history there will be an ever increasing interest in and respect paid to those men and boys who in the flush of youth gave their services to the cause of a united nation. Now, after a lapse of half a century, the survivors of that impressive conflict are more than ever objects of patriotic regard and affection.

For many years S. H. Towler of Minneapolis has been a prominent figure in the various patriotic organizations of the state, while in civil life his relations with business in his home city have brought him substantial success. His career is one of more than casual interest.

An Ohio man by birth, and in 1901 honored with the office of president of the Ohio Association of Minneapolis, Mr. Towler was born, January 3, 1846, at Xenia, a town with which his family was identified as pioneers. His is old and substantial American stock, Christopher Towler having come to America about 1700 and became a planter and slaveholder in the Colony of Virginia. James Towler, the grandfather, having been convinced of the iniquity of human slavery and understanding its blighting influence on industry, sold his Virginia plantation, freed his slaves, and in 1804 moved to Ohio, only three years after it became a state and when its population was still concentrated in the counties bordering the Ohio River. He built the first hewed log house in the Town of Xenia, and was a man of unusual influence and activities in that community. He was a lay preacher in the Protestant Methodist Church and the first postmaster of Xenia.

Even more noteworthy as a man of character and usefulness was Mr. Towler's father, Dr. Thomas Sturrock Towler, who was five years old when the family left Petersburg, Virginia, and came to the Ohio frontier. At the age of thirteen he acted as a guide to soldiers in the War of 1812. His early studies were pursued under James P. Espy, widely known in his time as "the Storm King," and later studied medicine under Dr. Daniel Drake and began practice at Cincinnati. The chief interest in his career centers in his intense anti-slavery activities. He used his influence and voice so earnestly that on one occasion a party of Kentuckians threatened to tar and feather him, though without effect on his subsequent course. In Green County, Ohio, he organized the free soil party and led it to victory at the polls. The organization of the republican party found him allied with its cause, and he remained true to its principles until his death in 1874 at a good old age. During the war he was commissioned surgeon of dragoons in the state troops. His service as an educator and scholar was also

remarkable, considering his activities in other directions. He established at Xenia a school for the advanced education of youth and later a ladies' seminary. Among his students he was affectionately known as "Old Moral Basis." His report on his explorations of the geological formations in Green County was incorporated in the state geologist's reports. He was one of the pioneers in the temperance movements, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in the Legislature granting local option to the Town of Fulton, later merged in the larger city of Cincinnati. This was probably the first local option act in America, and its successful working led the way in such legislation. Doctor Towler married Jane White Howell, who was connected with some of the wealthiest and most prominent Ohio families of the time. She was a woman of noble character and a devout Christian. Jane White Howell, according to recent genealogical researches, is found to have been a descendant of Edward Howell, the first of the Howell family in America. Edward Howell was made a freeman of Boston, March 14, 1639, and had a grant of 500 acres at Lynn. Later he removed to Long Island and was magistrate, and a member of the Colonial Legislature. His coat of arms was carved in the capitol at Albany, commemorating the fact that he was the first English settler in the now State of New York. Her mother's father, Maj. Jacob Arnold, of Morristown, New Jersey, was the owner of General Washington's headquarters while at Morristown, and was major in the light cavalry attached to Washington's headquarters.

With such antecedents it was only natural that the early life of Silas H. Towler was encompassed with the best of influences. In part he is a product of an old-time log schoolhouse, which he attended up to his eleventh year, but most of his education was acquired at home, where he was instructed by his parents and came into contact with many prominent men of the time and locality. Afterward he attended graded schools and high school one year.

In the spring of 1862, at the age of sixteen, and with the consent of his father, he enlisted in Company H of the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three months. Volunteers were called to resist the invasion by General Morgan, and his company responded and went to Frankfort, Kentucky. While there Mr. Towler was stricken with typhoid fever, but in less than four weeks had recovered and rejoined his regiment and went with it to Covington to repel Kirby Smith's threatened attack on Cincinnati. After his discharge and two months spent at home he was the first recruit enlisted for the Twenty-second Battery of the Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery. This time his father was opposed to his enlistment, and it was by a subterfuge that he secured his father's signature to blank forms of consent. He was placed in charge of the first squad of recruits, and was able to hold them together during the winter with only two desertions. In the spring, enough recruits having been obtained to man four guns, the battery was ordered to West Virginia. Their services not being required, they returned to Camp Chase, but were soon ordered to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and being joined by other troops, proceeded to the Potomac to assist in harassing Lee on his retreat from Gettysburg. But they arrived only in time to see the rear guard of the enemy crossing the river. Mr. Towler was then ordered to take one gun on board the steamer Emma Graham and proceed to a fording place on the Ohio at the mouth of the Little Hocking River. Arriving there he was put in command of a large number of farmers congregated to repel Morgan. As the invader did not come that way, Mr. Towler, with two guns, and supported by a company of the Eighty-eighth Ohio, patroled the Ohio until news came of the Confederate leader's capture. On his return to Camp Thomas, near Columbus, the battery, which up to that time had not been officially organized, was formally mustered into the United States service. Mr. Towler was only a private soldier, but from the fact that he had command of two guns was called sergeant. After the muster in the battery was ordered to Camp Nelson, near Nicholsville, Kentucky, and attached to a brigade under the command of John De Courcey, colonel of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry. The battery assisted in the capture of Cumberland Gap, and was then stationed at the Gap as part of the garrison. In January, 1864, Mr. Towler was ordered to accompany the captain of the battery, Henry M. Neil, to Ohio on recruiting duty. During their absence Captain Neil resigned, and Mr. Towler was commissioned second lieutenant and later to first lieutenant of the battery. After rejoining the battery he was detailed as adjutant of the artillery battalion formed from the independent batteries manning the forts. Later, being placed in command of his old battery, he was ordered to take it to Knoxville, Tennessee. Not long after reaching that post, as a result of scanty rations and improper diet, he suffered from acute dysentery, and only his strong constitution pulled him through, since the surgeon had pronounced his case hopeless. While with the garrison at Knoxville, Lieutenant Towler was detailed on boards of survey to inspect and pass upon the serviceableness of ordnance, quartermaster and commissary stores, and to sit as a member of the general court martial of the district of East Tennessee. He remained on the latter detail until July, 1865, when the battery was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, for muster out.

His return home found him still a young man under age, and his first move was to take a course of instruction in a business college. His active career began in the grocery trade, and strict attention to duty and thorough honesty won him the confidence of his employers and eventually brought him success. The grocery business was his regular line until 1889, both in wholesale and retail, for a time being a member of the firm of E. E. Shedd & Company of Columbus.

In 1884 Mr. Towler came to Minneapolis, being under contract with Murray, Warner & Company, wholesale grocery. Since 1889 Mr. Towler has been engaged in the laundry business. He acquired the Minneapolis Steam Laundry, which was the first laundry of the kind established in this city. After a fire which destroyed the plant on June 24, 1912, Mr. Towler bought out the Art Laundry and consolidated the two establishments under the name Minneapolis Art Laundries.

For many years Mr. Towler has devoted himself unselfishly to the interests and welfare of the old soldiers, and there is no one more entitled to their respect and esteem. His standing is shown by numerous honors paid him by his old comrades. For twelve years, from 1897 to 1909, he was on the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home,

and was president of the board from 1899 to 1909. A companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, he has served as junior and senior vice commander of the Minnesota Commandery and as commander in 1913, being the only member ever promoted directly from senior vice to commander. Mr. Towler was adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1901-02, was junior vice commander in chief in 1905-06, and chief of staff in 1909-10. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post No. 126. His military service was in three different armies, Army of West Virginia, Army of the Ohio and Army of the Cumberland, and he is therefore entitled to wear the badges and colors of all of them.

Mr. Towler is a member of the National Geographic Society; was one of the committee for the celebration of one hundred years' peace between United States and Great Britain; one of the founders of the Gettysburg Peace Monument Association; and a charter member of the Appomattox Memorial Association. He is also one of the board of directors of the Children's Home Society of Minnesota.

He is one of Minnesota's prominent Masons. He is a life member of Magnolia Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., at Columbus, Ohio, being worshipful master in 1874; is a member of Ark Chapter, R. A. M.; has been commander of Minneapolis Mounted Commandery, K. T., and is now grand junior warden of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota Knights Templar; and affiliated with Zuhrah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. He is an active member of Park Avenue Congregational Church, being a member of its board of trustees and formerly its chairman. For a number of years Mr. Towler has been president of the Portland Avenue Improvement Association, which was incorporated in May, 1884, and is the oldest in the City of Minneapolis organized for local improvements.

November 21, 1871, Mr. Towler married Miss Mary J. Lonnis. Eight of their nine children are living: Dora A. died in 1909; Mertie L. is the wife of Rev. John G. Briggs, of Owatonna, Minnesota; Mary Belle, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and of Columbia University in the class of 1912, is now teacher of household art in the Central High School in Minneapolis; Lucy is the wife of S. H. Plummer, assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; Edna E. is a teacher in the city public schools; Robert S., connected with the Commercial National Bank of Minneapolis; David K. is a civil engineer; George H. and Henry L. are both associated with their father in the laundry business.

Olaf Ramstad. The Citizens Bank of Thief River Falls, which was organized in October, 1903, by Olaf Ramstad, has been a growing institution for twelve years, has been a useful factor in the business relations of this section of Minnesota, and through its substantial character and the personnel of its chief officers and directors has merited the thorough confidence which it enjoys. When organized the capital stock of the bank was $20,000. At the present time it has a capital stock of $50,000, with surplus of $2,500, but the chief index of its growth and standing in the community is the item representing deposits, which aggregate $400,000. This bank pays 4 per cent on savings deposits, and 5 per cent on time certificates of deposit. Mr. Olaf Ramstad is president, with T. L. Melgaard as cashier, with Louis Hanson as vice president, and Charles W. Vorechek as assistant cashier. This bank has recently added to Thief River Falls its most conspicuous and handsome business structure, a new concrete block, 115 by 75 feet, two stories, furnishing banking quarters 34 by 75 feet, and also space for store rooms and with offices and auditorium on the second floor. Mr. Ramstad and Mr. Melgaard put up this notable building, and it is furnished in all the most modern equipment. The bank offices are especially modern, with marble and mahogany trimmings, and one of the modern features of the bank is its safety deposit vaults with individual boxes for the customers.

Olaf Ramstad, whose success as a business man and banker is well understood from the fact that he is president of this institution, is an example of a Norwegian boy who came to this country without friends and without resources and has steadily worked his way to influence and position. He was born in Norway, August 11, 1862, a son of Sylvester and Marit Ramstad. His father was a farmer. The son received some education in the public schools of Norway, and at the age of nineteen started out alone to seek his fortune in the New World. He arrived in the Red River Valley of Minnesota with only enough money to supply his immediate necessities, and in the vicinity of Ada spent two years on a farm. Two seasons he spent in buying grain, and then for twelve years was engaged in general merchandising. Mr. Ramstad came to Thief River Falls in 1902, and for a short time bought and shipped horses. He took the lead in organizing the Citizens State Bank in 1903, and served as one of its board of directors until elected president in January, 1905. He is also president of the Citizens Security Company, and does considerable business in real estate, live stock and other dealings.

Mr. Ramstad was honored with a place on the city council in 1908-09 and is president of the Cemetery Commission. He is a member of the Commercial Club, is treasurer of the United Lutheran Church and takes an earnest and effective part in all local affairs.

In April, 1897, at Ada, Minnesota, Mr. Ramstad married Emily Larson. They are the parents of two daughters. Ila is the wife of W. A. Reynolds of Eugene, Oregon. Charlotte is the wife of Oscar Sponhim, who is cashier of the Peoples Bank at Thief River Falls.

Thomas P. Moran. For a quarter of a century the representative citizen of Hastings whose name introduces this review has held the office of judge of probate of Dakota County, and further than this statement there is needed no testimonial to the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he is held in this favored Minnesota County. His administration of the affairs of the Probate Court has been marked by scrupulous and characteristic care and discrimination, and the records of the office have become of model order under his regime. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native of Dakota County and a scion of a sterling pioneer family that settled in Minnesota in the pioneer days.

Judge Thomas Paul Moran was born in Rosemount Township, Dakota County, Minnesota, on the 31st of July, 1856, about two years prior to the

admission of the state to the Union. He is a son of Patrick and Katherine (Sheridan) Moran, both natives of fine old County Mayo, Ireland. Patrick Moran immigrated to the United States and settled in New York City in the early '50s, and shortly afterward was solemnized his marriage to Miss Katherine Sheridan. About one year later the young couple came to the West, and after residing two years in Peoria, Illinois, they came to Minnesota, in the autumn of 1854. Patrick Moran entered claim to a tract of Government land in Rosemount Township, Dakota County, where he set to himself the herculean task of reclaiming a farm from the wilderness. He and his wife lived up to the full tension of pioneer hardships and toil, and with the passing years definite prosperity attended their efforts. Their old homestead was developed into a productive farm and there they continued to reside until 1873, when they sold the property and purchased a large farm in Empire Township, about midway between the villages of Farmington and Rosemount. There Patrick Moran continued his operations as one of the extensive and representative farmers of this section of the state until his death, in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He was a man of unassuming worth of character, generous and kindly in all of the relations of life, and both he and his wife held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of their gracious influence, both having been devout communicants of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Moran having been a stanch democrat in his political proclivities. The names of both merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers who did their part in furthering the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Dakota County. Mrs. Moran was summoned to the life eternal in 1902, at the age of sixty-nine years. This worthy couple became the parents of twelve children, all of whom attained to years of maturity before the death of the devoted parents: Austin met his death in 1900 in a railroad wreck in the State of Montana; Elizabeth, who likewise died in the year 1900, was the wife of John J. Sweeney, of St. Paul; Michael is a resident of St. Paul; Thomas P., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Mary is the wife of Patrick H. McCarthy, of Hancock County, Minnesota; John J. is a prosperous farmer of Lakeville Township, Dakota County; Katherine is the wife of William J. Gibbons, of Farmington, this county; Agnes is the wife of Michael Corcoran, of Rosemount Township; Nellie is the wife of William Kelly, of Lebanon Township; Matilda is the wife of Charles Burns, of Mendota Township; Henry P. is a resident of the City of St. Paul; Emma is the wife of John Farrell, of that city. All of the children are earnest communicants of the Catholic Church and all have honored through their character and services the family name.

Judge Moran found the days of his boyhood and youth compassed by the invigorating influences of the pioneer farm, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the district schools of his native county. Finally he engaged in farming in an independent way, and he continued to be numbered among the substantial and successful agriculturists and stock growers of Dakota County until 1882 and then moved to Rosemount, in the same county, where he was in the mercantile business for eight years. In 1890 he was elected judge of the Probate Court, an office of which, by successive reelections, he has continued the efficient and valued incumbent during the intervening period of nearly twenty-five years. No citizen of Dakota County has more secure place in popular esteem, and in his official position he is invariably earnest and zealous in his efforts to bring about adjustment of all estates without recourse to litigation. Many persons have entered his offices filled with resentment toward other claimants, often kinsfolk of immediate order, and through the kindly counsel and effective efforts of Judge Moran the estates in question have been amicably and equitably settled and good will restored among the contesting persons. The judge is known for his tolerance and consideration in all of the relations of life and his sincerity and his integrity of purpose gain and retain to him the implicit confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, so that he is specially well qualified for the important and exacting office of which he has been long in tenure.

Judge Moran is unswerving in his allegiance to the democratic party, and both he and his wife are most zealous communicants of the Catholic Church, Mrs. Moran having in former years been a member of the church choir and being still active in church work. The judge is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which last mentioned he has been a trustee of his lodge for the past fifteen years.

At Hastings, on the 5th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Moran to Miss Gertrude Fahy, who was born and reared in this city and who is a daughter of James and Mary (King) Fahy, honored pioneers of Dakota County. Mr. Fahy is deceased and his widow now resides in the home of one of her daughters, in the City of Minneapolis. Judge and Mrs. Moran have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Katherine Sheridan, September 12, 1901; Mary Lucille, September 17, 1902; Grace Mildred, March 18, 1907; and Paul, January 8, 1912.

William Henry Gemmell, the general manager of the Minnesota & International Railway Company, a subsidiary line of the Northern Pacific System, was born at Ottawa, Canada, November 25, 1866, a son of John James and Harriet Amelia (Garvey) Gemmell. His father was a member of the legal profession and a barrister. Mr. Gemmell acquired his early education in the public schools and Collegiate Institute of Ottawa, and some time after coming to Minnesota was graduated from the law department of the University—in 1895.

His first employment was with the Canadian Government in the postoffice department. He began railroading at Montreal on the Canadian Pacific in 1887, and in 1889 came to St. Paul and was connected with the passenger and freight departments of the St. P., M. & M. Railway (now Great Northern) until the spring of 1890. After that he was with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company in the legal and general manager's departments, until August, 1896. Since then his work has been with the Northern Pacific, first as secretary to the president, Edwin W. Winter. In 1897 he was made assistant secretary of the Northern Pacific System, and on February 1, 1900, when the Northern Pacific acquired by purchase

the Brainerd and Northern Railway, now the Minnesota & International Railway, he was made general manager of that line, with headquarters at Brainerd.

Mr. Gemmell is a member of the University Club of St. Paul and has a wide acquaintance over the state, and with railway men all over the Northwest. Fraternally he is affiliated with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, with the Red Cross of Constantine at Duluth, and with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce, in politics is a republican, and a member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Brainerd.

At St. Paul, on May 10, 1898, Mr. Gemmell married Lavinia Austin Lamb. They are the parents of three children—Kathleen Beatrice, John Henry and Robert Wadsworth.

Jacob Hiniker. The Hastings Malting Company, of which Jacob Hiniker is president and principal owner, is a business not only of substantial present proportions, but one which has a splendid business record of nearly thirty years behind it, and represents the sterling integrity and commercial energies of several prominent men past and present in Hastings. The company was organized in 1885 by Louis Niedere, the father-in-law of the now president. The company is engaged in the manufacture of malt, which is sold to brewers all over the United States. They have an elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, and aside from the manufacture of barley malt this is the largest wholesale and retail concern dealing in grain, coal, feed and flour in Hastings. The company is incorporated for $50,000, and all the stock is owned among local people. From fifteen to twenty men are given steady employment, and thus the industry is one of large benefit to the community. It is one of the leading grain and elevator concerns in Dakota County, and the only establishment for the manufacture of barley malt.

Jacob Hiniker, the president, was born in Washington County, Minnesota, September 2, 1863, a son of Peter and Theresa (Brockman) Hiniker. The parents were natives of Germany, and the father has a particular place in Minnesota history as one of the pioneers in Washington County, where he located during the early '50s, a number of years before Minnesota became a state. He underwent all the trials and vicissitudes of existence on the Northwestern frontier, was a man of courage, steadfast industry, and eventually brought under cultivation 400 acres of some of the best soil and farming land of Washington County. He retired from active life in 1887, and lived quietly at Hastings until his death in 1907, when eighty-six years of age. His individual achievements and relations with the community were such as to entitle him to the high respect paid his memory. He and his family were stanch members of the Catholic Church. The mother died in 1902 at the age of sixty-eight. She was a woman of the true pioneer type, and while helping to establish a home in the early days, also proved a devoted mother to her family, and her children revere her memory. On the ten children five died in early life, and those surviving are: Elizabeth, wife of John Conzenius, a prominent farmer of Dakota County; Jacob; Mary, wife of Nicholas Conzenius, a brother of John above mentioned, and residents of Hastings; Joseph, a leading farmer at Marshon in Dakota County; and Peter, a Hastings merchant.

Jacob Hiniker has been a hard worker all his life, and with a thorough business ability gained a position as one of the foremost men in Dakota County. He received his education while living on the old homestead in the district schools of Washington County, and was graduated at the Minneapolis Business College. At the age of twenty-five he bought an elevator at Etter in Dakota County, and during the next three years laid the foundation for his thorough knowledge and experience in the grain business.

On October 17, 1893, at Hastings, Mr. Hiniker married Miss Catherine Niedere, daughter of Louis and Mary (Schaefer) Niedere. Mr. Niedere was one of the early settlers in Dakota County, founded a home and gained a competence as a farmer, and in 1884 moved to Hastings and in the following year organized the Hastings Malting Company, which under his own management and that of his son-in-law has become one of the leading business institutions in the county. After his marriage Jacob Hiniker became a stockholder and took the position of general manager of the malting company, and eventually succeeded to the presidency on the death of Mr. Niedere. For thirty years or more he has had close relations with the grain raising and business interests of Dakota County, and his success is the result of long experience and a thorough integrity.

Mr. Hiniker is a democrat, but exercises independence in his support of the best man for office. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and his wife is active in the Women's Club. They are the parents of four children, all of whom were born at Hastings: Marie, born July 9, 1900; Cecilia, born June 10, 1903; James, who was the family's best Christmas gift, born December 25, 1910; and Mildred, born June 20, 1913.

Oric O. Whited. The unintelligibility of the scheme of human existence is emphasized when there comes through pitiable accident the death of so strong, worthy and useful a citizen as was the late Oric O. Whited, who died in Minneapolis on the 6th of August, 1912, as the result of hydrophobia, caused from a bite on the face by a pet coach dog, the injury having been received on the 7th of the preceding month.

A Minneapolis newspaper on the day of Mr. Whited's death said: "After a courageous fight for life lasting forty-eight hours, Oric O. Whited, fifty-eight years old, twenty-two years resident of Minneapolis, died of hydrophobia at 1:45 A. M. today, at his home, 1206 Fifth street Southeast. Four physicians pitted the skill of medical science in vain against the advance of the disease. Death ensued, notwithstanding Mr. Whited had just finished the intensive Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia, at the University of Minnesota. Cause of death was given as exhaustion resulting from the continuous paroxysms of the throat and respiratory muscles. Mr. Whited was bitten by a pet coach dog, July 7th, while in the boathouse at his new summer home, Eagle Island, Lake Minnetonka. The dog inflicted slight wounds in the nose and face and a short time afterward the animal was pronounced mad. It died a few days later of a well developed case of rabies. Mr. Whited began treatment at the Pasteur institute and took the short course of three weeks. He took the last injection about a week before his death. Mr. Whited drove in from the lake Friday and the next day feared he had taken cold. He found he

could not swallow food next day and could not eat or drink Sunday. Dr. S. Marx White was called, and Dr. J. W. Bell, Dr. F. H. Poppe and Dr. McDaniel were brought into consultation. As the patient grew worse every known means of controlling the paroxysms of the throat by sedatives was brought into play. The convulsions began Sunday noon and by five P. M. they had become almost continuous. Delirium and semi-conscious condition followed through Sunday. At eleven A. M. Monday the patient's condition improved and the physicians hoped they had won their fight. At eleven P. M. Mr. Whited seemed to feel that the fight was over, and he said to his sons, 'In my father's house——' and was not able to finish the quotation."

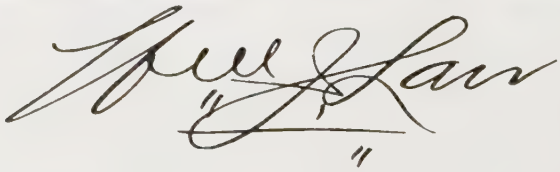
The changes and chances of this mortal life thus brought death to one who had played a man's part and who had been true and loyal in all of the relations of life. Rather should he be remembered for the man he was and for what he wrought than for the untoward fate that cut him down in the very flower of his strong and earnest manhood. Mr. Whited was born at Fitchville, Huron County, Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1854, and was a son of John and Clarissa (Crane) Whited, the former of whom was born in the State of New York and the latter in Connecticut, both families having been founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Mr. Whited acquired his early education in the public schools of the old Buckeye State and when ten years old accompanied his parents on their immigration to Minnesota, in 1864. The family made the entire trip from Fitchville, Ohio, to Southeastern Minnesota with a team and an old-time "prairie schooner" or covered wagon. Settlement was made on a tract of Government land to which the father entered claim, and this embryonic farm, now a valuable property, is situated about ten miles distant from Rochester, county seat of Olmsted County. There the parents passed the remainder of their lives and their names merit place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of Minnesota.

In Minnesota Oric Whited found or made for himself the opportunities which he converted into a liberal education. It is said that he learned the German language while working in the fields behind a yoke of oxen. After reaching manhood he put himself through the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, and in 1872 was graduated from the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona. As a teacher he did some successful work in Olmsted County and was finally chosen county superintendent of schools in that county. His early business career was chiefly in banking, and for some years he conducted a bank at Cando in North Dakota, where he lived until 1890 and then sold out and came to Minneapolis. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1884, though he made no effort to practice except in cases that were of particular interest to him. For six years his services were employed as confidential secretary and traveling attorney by the late Frank H. Peavey, one of the substantial capitalists of Minneapolis. After locating in Minneapolis in 1890 Mr. Whited was chiefly engaged in the real estate business, and became extensively concerned with the buying and selling of lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It was his steady ambition all his life to make himself in the highest degree useful and efficient, and in line with these desires he went to Chicago in 1898 and was graduated from the Kent College of Law and followed that with a course in the University of Chicago, graduating bachelor of philosophy. However, the practice of law was always secondary to his general business affairs, and for a number of years preceding his death he was one of the strong men in Minneapolis in the real estate field. He possessed superior judgment and marked business ability, achieved large and worthy success, and with his business character combined a genial personality and an inflexible integrity of character that gave him inviolable place in the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact. A short time before his death Mr. Whited purchased Eagle Island in Lake Minnetonka, and was giving much time and finding much interest in developing this property into a fine summer home.

The late Mr. Whited was a republican in politics and thoroughly progressive and public spirited as a citizen. He was prominently associated with the Masonic fraternity and had the distinction of receiving, in October, 1905, the thirty-third and highest degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. This degree is given only to a designated number in each consistory, a vacancy being caused only by a death in the ranks of those who have received the degree. The funeral of Mr. Whited was conducted under Masonic auspices. Assisting in the ceremony was the Rev. Frank Doran of Winona, who had befriended Mr. and Mrs. Whited throughout their married life, and had also conducted the funeral of the latter, who died in June, 1904. Mr. Whited was married, September 4, 1875, to Miss Clara A. Stevens, a native of Ohio. Three sons were born to their marriage: Bernard B., the oldest, died at the age of fourteen; Oric O., Jr., who was born in Polk County, Minnesota, in 1884, is now carrying on the business his father started. The youngest son, Ciro N., aged twenty-one, is a student in the City of Boston and preparing for a course in the law department of Harvard University. This son was born at Hamline, in Ramsey County.

In conclusion it will be appropriate to quote what has been said in appreciation and estimate of Mr. Whited in another publication. "Teacher, lawyer, banker and land dealer, and in all respects a most estimable citizen, he was a resident of Minneapolis for twenty-two years, and they were the last and most useful years of his life. He tried his hand in several different lines of business in turn, and won a gratifying success in each. But he was neither unsteady nor an experimenter. He was a man of quick and keen vision and prompt to act when an opportunity presented itself. He also had the ability to make the most of each chance as it came and use it as a stepping stone to something better. His life was productive for himself and at the same time very useful to the community, and the tragical nature of his death, at the early age of fifty-eight, gave the people of the whole city a great shock and was universally lamented."

He was a real man, the best of husbands, a better father could not be found; and his ambition was to so live and act that his sons would have a bright and shining example for them to follow. To the limited judgment of mortals, death came to him too soon, and yet many would be satisfied with an abbreviation of their years could they leave behind them a record of so much that was worthy and honorable as did Oric O. Whited.



WILLIAM J. LAU. Prominent among those men whose dynamic energy and initiative and constructive ability have given them marked influence and priority in connection with the lumber industry in the Northwest stands William John Lau, of Minneapolis, who is president of the Rainy River Timber Company and general auditor for each of the following named and important corporations, as well as for their associated retail companies: Shevlin-Carpenter Company, Crookston Lumber Company, Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Company, Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company, J. Neils Lumber Company, Namakan Lumber Company, International Boom Company, Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, and the Libby Lumber Company of Libby, Montana. In the Minnesota metropolis Mr. Lau maintains his office headquarters at 909-11 First National-Soo Building.

William John Lau was born at Thiensville, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, on the 23d of May, 1866, and is a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Jochem) Lau, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter of whom was born on shipboard at the time when her parents were en route across the Atlantic from Germany to America, so that the subject of this review is of staunch German lineage on both the paternal and maternal sides. Charles F. Lau was reared to adult age in his native land, where he acquired his early education, and he was eighteen years old when he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States. The family home was established in Wisconsin and there Charles F. proved the effectiveness of the excellent educational advantages he had received in his fatherland, for he became a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of the Badger State. He attained no little prominence as a representative of the pedagogic profession, having served in later years as principal of the public schools of Thiensville and as principal of the high school at Cedarburg, likewise in Ozaukee County. The old homestead at Cedarburg is still owned by the family and is now occupied by the son, Otto. As a young man Charles F. Lau assisted his father in the reclamation and development of the old home farm on Cedar Lake, and there his parents passed the closing years of their lives, as did also he himself, his death having occurred in August, 1909, at which time he was seventy-two years of age, his loved wife, who had been a true companion and helpmeet, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1902 and both having been honored representatives of the sturdy German pioneer element in Wisconsin. Of the children two died in infancy, and of the six surviving the eldest is William J., whose name introduces this review, he having been the second in order of birth; Charles A. resides at Tacoma, Washington, and is actively identified with lumbering operations in that state; Mrs. Thomas A. Boerner is a resident of Port Washington, Wisconsin, and with her sister, Miss Marie, maintains her home; Otto resides on the old homestead farm, as previously noted; and Arnold is principal of the public schools of Wichita, Kansas. All of the children were born and reared in Wisconsin and Arnold is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. The father was a republican in politics and both he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Lutheran Church.

William J. Lau attended the public schools of Cedarburg, Wisconsin, until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, when he severed the home ties and set forth to investigate his chances for making his way in the world. A timber cruiser and millionaire pine-timber owner, Charles F. Ruggles, of Manistee, Michigan, visited Cedarburg, Wisconsin, and signified his desire to enlist the services of an ambitious young man of fair education. He asked a few questions of young Lau and put to the latter a few problems for solution, with the result that he prevailed upon the lad's father to permit William J. to accompany him on his tour of timber investigation in Minnesota. Thus Mr. Lau gained wide and varied experience in determining values and timber resources in Minnesota and other sections of the Northwest while he was still a youth, and he remained in the employ of Mr. Ruggles and his associates for a number of years, with headquarters at Manistee, Michigan, the original members of the firm having been Mr. Ruggles and Edward Buckley, but the business having eventually expanded greatly and come into the control of the corporations known as the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company and the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad Company. Mr. Lau became secretary and treasurer of this railroad company and also secretary of the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Company, manufacturers of sawmills and salt blocks. Mr. Lau continued to be thus prominently associated with the important interests noted for a period of nearly fifteen years and his retirement came as the result of certain incidental dissensions among the interested principals. He has since expressed regret that he had ignored these minor difficulties, which eventually were adjusted, as he found his association most agreeable and profitable during the long years of his service as an executive and valued employe.

Mr. Lau severed his connection with the Michigan companies in 1896 and thereafter passed several months in investigating conditions in the South and other sections of the Union. In 1897 he came to Minneapolis, where he associated himself with the Shevlin and Carpenter lumber interests. In 1902 he passed nearly the entire year on the Pacific Coast, with headquarters in the City of Seattle, Washington. There he was associated with John F. Ranning in establishing a retail lumber yard and business, under the title of the Ranning Lumber Company, of which he is president, and which is still conducting a prosperous business. In 1903 Mr. Lau returned to Minneapolis, and in the early part of the following year he became a stockholder of the Electric Machinery Company, manufacturers of dynamos and other electric machinery. He later sold his interest in this company, of which he was secretary and treasurer, and again identified himself with the extensive Shevlin lumbering interests, to which he has since given much of his time and attention, as auditor of the various companies noted in the opening paragraph of the article.

Mr. Lau has varied capitalistic interests of important order. He is president of the Rainy River Timber Company and the Lake of the Woods Cedar and Tie Company, at Baudette, Beltrami County, Minnesota, near the Canadian border, is president also of the Security State Bank of Baudette and the Lakes Timber Company, Limited, of Fort Frances, Province of Ontario, and is president of the Baudette Provision Company, Baudette, Minnesota. His banking interests are further represented in his presidency of the First State Bank of Williams, is vice president of the First State Bank of Champlin,

Minnesota, also a director in the First State Bank of Dayton, Minnesota, and the First State Bank of Libby, Montana.

At Manistee, Michigan, Mr. Lau became affiliated with the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, from which he received a dimit upon his removal from that city, but he has not become actively affiliated with any other lodge. At Manistee he held membership also in the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. In Minneapolis he holds membership in the Minneapolis Athletic and Automobile clubs, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the Minneapolis Art Society. He finds his chief recreation in the use of the automobile, and in 1913 he made a motor tour from Minneapolis to the State of Massachusetts. His residence is at 1917 James Avenue South and is known for its unostentatious hospitality, with Mrs. Lau as a gracious and popular chatelaine.

On the 21st of October, 1897, at Manistee, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lau to Miss Julia Baur, who was born and reared in that city, where her parents were honored pioneers and where they continued to reside until their death, her father, Joseph Baur, having there been engaged in the mercantile and real estate business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Lau have two sons, both natives of Minneapolis. Joseph Frederick was born in 1904 and William Joseph in 1908.

Clyde M. Cooper. Though he is a native of the Wolverine State Mr. Cooper has resided in Dodge County, Minnesota, from the time of his infancy, his father having here established a home prior to the birth of Clyde M., who is the only child, and having been one of the influential and honored pioneer citizens of the county at the time of his death. He whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the representative business men of Dodge Center, where he is cashier of the First National Bank, an institution that was organized mainly through the efforts of his father. He has at all times held secure place in the confidence and esteem of the county in which he was reared and with whose civic and business interests he is closely and loyally identified.

Mr. Cooper was born in the Village of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, on the 18th of July, 1874, and is a scion of honored pioneer families of that state, where both his paternal and maternal grandparents settled in an early day, upon their removal from the State of New York. Mr. Cooper is the only child of Jesse W. and Jennie A. (Griffith) Cooper, both natives of the old Empire State and both children at the time of the removal of the respective families to Michigan, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. The parents of both continued to reside in Michigan until their death, and it may consistently be recorded in this connection that Jesse Cooper's father was Justin A. Cooper and that the father of his wife was Thor A. Griffith. Jesse W. Copper was born in the year 1850 and was a resident of Dodge Center, Minnesota, at the time of his death, in 1912, his widow still maintaining her home in this village, and her birth having occurred in the year 1852.

Jesse Cooper came to Dodge County, Minnesota, in the year 1873, and here he purchased a tract of land near West Concord, where he developed one of the fine farms of the county and where he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for the long period of twenty-five years, at the expiration of which he removed to the Village of West Concord, where he engaged in the real estate business and also in the buying and shipping of grain. He was a business man of marked ability and his indefatigable industry and enterprising policies brought to him a generous measure of success. He served three terms as register of deeds of Dodge County, and during this period, as a matter of course, he maintained his residence at Mantorville, the judicial center of the county. Upon his retirement from office he removed to Dodge Center, where he effected the organization of the First National Bank, of which he was president from the time of its incorporation until his death. He aided definitely and worthily in the social and material development and progress of Dodge County and his character and services gave to him inviolable vantage-place in the confidence and regard of all who knew him. He was a stalwart republican and was a leader in political activities in Dodge County. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he passed the various official chairs, and he attended and gave liberal support to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his widow has long been a devoted member.

Clyde M. Cooper was born while his mother was at the home of her parents, in Schoolcraft, Michigan, and has been a resident of Dodge County from the time he was an infant of a few weeks. He passed the days of his childhood and early youth on the old homestead farm, near West Concord, and early began to lend his aid in its work, the while he duly availed himself of the advantages of the district school near his home. At the age of sixteen years he learned the art of telegraphy, and for seven years he was employed as a telegraph operator, principally in the service of the Chicago Great Western Railroad. He resigned his position in this line of work to become assistant to his father in the office of register of deeds of Dodge County, and after his father's retirement from the office of register Mr. Cooper served one term as clerk of the District Court at Mantorville.

In 1903 he was made cashier of the First National Bank of Dodge Center, and of this office he has since been the efficient and popular incumbent, the while he has followed closely in an administrative way the conservative policies instituted by his father, who was president of the bank from its organization until his death, as previously stated in this context. The institution bases its operations on a capital stock of $25,000, maintains a surplus fund of $2,500, and its average deposits are about $180,000, figures that indicate fully its popularity and the efficiency of its executive control. Mr. Cooper is unfaltering in his allegiance to the republican party, is liberal and enterprising as a citizen, and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor of the lodge at Dodge Center, and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Dodge Center.

In the year 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cooper to Miss Alice Sebring, of Mantorville, and they have two children, Jesse M. and Rebecca B. Mrs. Cooper is a popular figure in the social activities of her home village and is a zealous member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN C. BRAINERD. The thriving and attractive Village of Blooming Prairie, Steele County, claims as one of its most honored and influential citizens the sterling pioneer whose name initiates this paragraph and who was here engaged in the banking business for nearly forty years. He was president of the First National Bank of this place until January 1, 1915, was for twenty years station agent at Blooming Prairie for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was here engaged in the lumber business for twenty-eight years, and his high standing in popular confidence and approbation is shown by the fact that he has served as a representative of Steele County in the State Legislature.

Mr. Brainerd was born at Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, Wayne County, New York, October 2, 1844, a son of John C. and Mary (Pease) Brainerd, both natives of Connecticut, where the former was born in 1810, and the latter, at Haddam, Middlesex County, in 1811, the American progenitors of the Brainerd family having settled at Haddam upon their immigration from England in colonial days. The parents of Mr. Brainerd removed to the State of New York in an early day and settled in the vicinity of Rochester, in Monroe County. They were married January 18, 1832. In 1854 John C. Brainerd came with his family to the West and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he reclaimed a productive farm. He continued his residence in Wisconsin for a long period of years, as a citizen of industry and sterling character, and finally he came to Minnesota, both he and his wife passing the closing years of their life at Redwood Falls, Redwood County, this state, where Mrs. Brainerd died in 1901 and her husband in the following year, so that in death their long and devoted companionship was not long severed.

John C. Brainerd was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, and he was reared to adult age on the pioneer farm in Dodge County, in the meanwhile duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period, and supplementing this discipline by a course of study in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. He continued his studies until he was about twenty years of age, and upon attaining his legal majority put his scholastic attainments to practical use by entering the pedagogic profession, as a representative of which he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Genesee County, New York, for a period of two years and in Wisconsin for three years. In 1869 he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and was assigned to the position of station agent at Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, on the 1st of April, 1871. He held this preferment for a score of years, as previously noted, and within this period of earnest co-operation in supporting the measures and enterprises which effected the development and upbuilding of a prosperous village. From 1872 until 1900 he was also engaged here in the retail lumber business, and in 1878 he identified himself with practical financial operations by the purchase of the private bank that had here been established in 1876 by the firm of Whitten & Haley. Under his able and conservative management the business expanded in scope and importance, and in May, 1903, it was found expedient to reorganize the institution as the First National Bank of Blooming Prairie, under which title it was incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000 and with Mr. Brainerd as president. He served continuously in that office in the private bank, and thus was at the head of the strong and popular institution for nearly forty years, with a record that inures to his lasting credit and honor and that incidentally has borne potent influence in the furtherance of the general prosperity of the community.

Broad-minded, loyal and liberal as a citizen Mr. Brainerd has been called upon to serve as a member of the village council and the school board, and in 1894-95 he was given further opportunity for effective work in behalf of the public as representative of Steele County in the lower house of the State Legislature. He has not wavered in his allegiance to the republican party, and is a firm and uncompromising advocate of the basic principles for which it has ever stood sponsor. He is affiliated with Prairie Lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., and he and his family have a wide circle of friends in the county which has been his home for many years.

On the 28th of October, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brainerd and Miss Melissa Burnham, who was born and reared in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where her father, the late Miles Burnham, was a pioneer settler and representative farmer. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd: George S., a leading merchant of Blooming Prairie; Laura M., the wife of Henry W. Hurlburt, of Austin, Mower County, where her husband was until recently engaged in the banking business, his interest in which he sold in the spring of 1914; Ben A., one of the progressive merchants of Blooming Prairie; Rena C., who remains at the parental home; and Mark C., who is engaged in business at Blooming Prairie as a buyer and shipper of live stock.

HOVEY C. CLARKE. The lumber industry of the Northwest has been the principal field for the enterprise of Hovey C. Clarke, for nearly thirty years now a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Clarke comes of a fine old family of Michigan, where his father was a prominent engineer and railroad man, and the son served his apprenticeship in business affairs in railroading. Since coming to Minnesota he has been connected with a number of the largest corporations in the handling of timber lands and lumber production.

Hovey Charles Clarke was born at Flint, Genesee County, Michigan, May 7, 1859, a son of George Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Ducbury) Clarke. His father was a civil engineer and in his day a prominent railroad builder. He was chief engineer at one time of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway system, and after that of the Flint & Pere Marquette and the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroads. During the Civil war he served in the Union army.

Hovey C. Clarke was educated at Flint and in the high school at Ann Arbor, and entered the University of Michigan, but soon left to enter into practical competition with business life. In April, 1876, a short time before his seventeenth birthday, he entered the employ of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Company, now part of the Pere Marquette System. He was with that company until 1886, and then became identified with lumbering.

On coming to Minneapolis in 1886 Mr. Clarke became one of the incorporators and stockholders of the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company, which was succeeded by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company. The latter is now one of the big lumber companies of

the Northwest, with general offices at Minneapolis. Mr. Clarke is treasurer of the company, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Crookston Lumber Company and the St. Hilaire Lumber Company; is vice president of the J. Neils Lumber Company and of the Shevlin-Clarke Co., Ltd. He is also one of the business factors in the Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Company, the Shevlin-Clarke, Ltd., and other lumber and timber corporations. Mention of these connections is sufficient to indicate his prominence as one of the leading factors in the lumber industry of Minnesota.

Mr. Clarke is chairman of the executive committee of the First National Bank of Minneapolis and of the Minneapolis Trust Company. He is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee; is chairman of the advisory committee of the Underwriters at Lloyds of Minneapolis, and is a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. In business affairs his name and associations are American rather than local in the extent of his activities. He is likewise well known in club and social life, is a member of the Minneapolis Club, Minikahda Club, Lafayette Club, and an honorary member of John Rawlins Post, G. A. R. He has been president of the Lafayette Club since 1894 and is a director of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra Association. He is president of the Heron Lake Lodge, an organization of sportsmen, and also belongs to the Chicago Club at Chicago, the Spokane Club at Spokane, and belongs to various clubs and social bodies in other cities. In politics he is a republican, but not a politician. He takes much interest in public affairs and the business prosperity of Minneapolis. He and his wife are members of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Minneapolis. On June 9, 1886, Mr. Clarke married Miss Margaret L. Rice of Detroit, Michigan.

Jacob Leuthold, Jr. A scion of Swiss ancestry, Mr. Leuthold is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the history of Minnesota for nearly sixty years, and he is one of the influential business men and progressive citizens of Dodge County. His father was influential in the early activities in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state, where he established his residence about two years prior to the admission of Minnesota Territory to the Union, and where he still maintains his home, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, this anniversary of his birth having occurred in October, 1914. He whose name initiates this review is one of the substantial business men of his native state and his executive ability is shown by the fact that he is at the head of a chain of fifteen mercantile establishments, in this and adjoining states, besides having other large and important interests. He resides in the attractive Village of Kasson, Dodge County, and here his home stands as one of the finest residence properties in the entire county, the house having been erected by him in 1906 and being essentially modern in architectural design and general facilities and appointments.

Jacob Leuthold, Jr., was born in Mower County, Minnesota, on the 9th of May, 1858, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Schultz) Leuthold, both natives of Switzerland, where the former was born on the 1st of October, 1830, and the latter on the 10th of August, 1837, her death having occurred on the 12th of April, 1910. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Mower County, where Jacob Leuthold, Sr., established his residence in 1856. He took up a tract of Government land and instituted the reclamation of a farm, but he soon found it expedient to withdraw from his farm and turn his attention to mercantile pursuits. He was first engaged in the retail grocery business but finally developed his enterprise into a general merchandise business, his store at Kasson having been established in 1865. He won distinctive success in this field of enterprise, as his effective supplying of the demands of his customers and his inviolable integrity and honor gained and retained to him the implicit confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Now venerable in years, he can look back with satisfaction on a career of signal usefulness and can remember that he has done his share in furthering the march of development and progress in the state of which he is a sterling pioneer. He is independent in politics, is affiliated with the Kasson Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his wife, whose death entailed the supreme loss and bereavement that he has been called upon to bear in connection with the "changes and chances of this mortal life." Mrs. Leuthold was a daughter of Samuel Schultz, who immigrated from Switzerland with his family and likewise became one of the pioneer settlers of Mower County, Minnesota, where he developed a farm from the wilds, the closing period of his life having been passed in the Village of Kasson. Jacob and Elizabeth (Schultz) Leuthold became the parents of seven children: Mrs. Carolina Huelster resides in California; Jacob, Jr., of this review, was the next in order of birth; John is engaged in the real estate business in the City of St. Paul; Henry is associated with his brothers in the control of the several mercantile establishments, as are also Charles and Rudolph; Mrs. Anna Heintz is a resident of California.

Jacob Leuthold, Jr., the immediate subject of this review, was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Kasson, and in 1876, when about eighteen years of age, he became actively associated with his father's mercantile business. His career since that time has been one marked by consecutive progress and increasing success, the extensive business of the chain of fifteen mercantile establishments, in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin, being effectively controlled by the firm of Leuthold Brothers, of which he is the executive head, even as he has been the moving spirit in the development of the splendid enterprise. His independent operations as a merchant at Kasson were instituted on the 15th of August, 1879, and he has since continued to hold precedence as one of the leading merchants of this place, the thriving little city being his place of residence and the one in which his loyal interests and progressive public spirit have been most effectively exemplified. All of his brothers are interested with him in the conducting of the various mercantile establishments, and in the development of the same he has shown great initiative and constructive ability, the while his fair and honorable policies have never been permitted to waver for the sake of seeming expediency or any other cause.

Mr. Leuthold has not been hedged in by the demands of his personal business affairs, but has shown himself distinctively liberal in the supporting of

George E. Brett.

enterprises and measures that have tended to further the social and material welfare of the community, the while increasing temporal success has enabled him to lend his support to other lines of normal and benignant business enterprise. He is president of the National Bank of Dodge County at Kasson; the Farmers State Bank of Hayfield and the First State Bank of Mantorville, all in Dodge County; and is likewise chief executive of the First International Bank of Noonan, North Dakota, and the Elwood Lumber & Timber Co., Seattle, Washington. In politics Mr. Leuthold accords a stanch allegiance to the republican party, and he has given many years of effective service as a member of the village council of Kasson, besides which he held for a number of terms the office of mayor of the town. He clings to the religious faith in which he was reared and is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also his wife, who was summoned to the life eternal in March, 1908. He is affiliated with the local organization of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 29th of June, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Leuthold to Miss Martha Nelson, who was born in the State of Wisconsin. Two children were born to his marriage, namely: Ralph N., who is a partner in his father's store at Kasson, and Carlos, who is a student in the Kasson High School.

Such an energetic and productive career as that of Mr. Leuthold offers both lesson and incentive, and his character and worthy success have naturally given him place as one of the honored and influential citizens of the county that has long been his home and in which his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Oscar B. Strand. A young attorney who has successfully combined the practice of law with activities in the commercial field, Mr. Strand has established himself securely in the community of Kenyon in Goodhue County, where his influence counts as that of a progressive leader. Mr. Strand possesses youth, ambition and energy, together with a broad sense of responsibility of the individual to the community, and has a large career of usefulness before him.

Oscar B. Strand was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, December 30, 1887. His parents were Ole A. and Bertha (Lysne) Strand, both natives of Norway, the father born in 1845 and the mother in 1848. The father died September 20, 1905, and the mother is still living. They were married in Goodhue County in 1868. Ole A. Strand came to America with his parents at the age of eight years, and the family were pioneers in Goodhue county, and farmers who helped to develop the country from the wilderness. The late Ole A. Strand was a member of the Lutheran Church and a republican in politics, and as a young man saw service in the Civil war from 1862 until the close of the conflict. He was a member of Company G in the Seventh Minnesota Infantry. Although his career began in very modest circumstances, his work, both in business and as a citizen has constituted him one of the substantial men of his community. He took considerable part in local politics and was regarded as one of the leading men in his township. There were in the family eleven children, of whom Oscar was the ninth, and the six now living are mentioned briefly as follows: Matilda, unmarried; Alfred, who lives on the home farm; Anna, wife of P. A. Henning, Jr., of Zumbrota; Selma, wife of Dr. L. M. Woodbury of Zumbrota; and Karl, a Minneapolis dentist.

Oscar B. Strand grew up in Mineola Township of Goodhue County, attended the common school there, the high school at Zumbrota, and in 1909 graduated in the law department of the University of Minnesota. His first year was spent in practical experience at Minneapolis, with an office in the Temple Court, and since September, 1910, his home and center of business has been at Kenyon. Mr. Strand has acquired a good practice as a lawyer, and also handles considerable real estate, chiefly local improved farm lands. Mr. Strand is unmarried, has affiliations with the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and Faribault Lodge No. 1166, B. P. O. E. His politics is republican.

George E. Brett. The oldest active merchant in Mankato is George E. Brett, head of George E. Brett, Incorporated, operating a large and distinctive dry goods store which is the most popular establishment in the retail shopping district, and also prominent as a banker and man of enterprise in all local affairs. Mr. Brett has been in business at Mankato upwards of fifty years. His first store was a small frame two-story building, now at the foot of Jackson Street, and the three-story solid brick structure, 66 by 157 feet, which has furnished space for his business during the past twenty years, the company recently purchased. At the present time only two floors and the basement of this building are devoted to the Brett mercantile establishment, but the growing demands of the business are such that eventually the entire building will be in use. The store has a patronage not only throughout the City of Mankato, but has customers in almost every town in Southern Minnesota.

George E. Brett was born at Strong, Franklin County, Maine, November 23, 1845, a son of Cyrus H. and Mary (Hunter) Brett. He was educated in the public schools of his native village, and coming west to Winona, Minnesota, at the age of seventeen, found a place as clerk in a dry goods store. He spent two years there, and then for 2½ years managed a branch store at Faribault, and following that for two years had charge of a branch store at Mankato. This brought him to the city of his present residence more than forty years ago, and he eventually purchased a business of his own and put in a stock costing about $3,000. The firm was Brett & Soule, afterwards Brett, Walker & Soule. After Mr. Walker retired Mr. Brett bought the interests of Mr. Soule and continued the business under his individual ownership until 1895, when it was incorporated as George E. Brett (Incorporated), with capital stock of $30,000. At that time Mr. Brett occupied space in the large three-story brick building recently erected by John H. Ray, a Mankato banker, but now a resident of Minneapolis. This building is located at the northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

In 1873 Mr. Brett married Lizzie E. Maxfield, of St. Paul, a daughter of James T. Maxfield, who for some years was mayor of that city. Mrs. Brett was born in Goshen, Indiana, in 1853, and her father was in business in that town until removing to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there to St. Paul. Of

the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brett the two now living are: James Edwin, who for the past twenty years has been actively associated with his father in managing the store; and Mary Brett, wife of Wilbur M. Taylor, who is also associated with Mr. Brett. These two young men are both aggressive merchants and have much to do with the latter-day success and progress of George E. Brett, Incorporated.

Mr. Brett is a member of the Presbyterian Church, affiliates with Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter No. 8, Knights Templar Commandery No. 4, the Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Paul, and also with Mankato Elks' Lodge No. 225 and the Knights of Pythias of the same place. In politics he is republican and has served as an alderman and president of the Commercial Club. He is one of the leaders in all organized movements among local citizens and business men, and there is no man in Mankato who responds more readily to the demands upon an individual for time and energy in helping the city as a whole. Mr. Brett is president of the Mankato Savings Bank, is a director in the First National Bank, and has various other interests in his home city. His chief interest, however, is with the store which he has made the largest business of its kind in Mankato, and one of the largest in Southern Minnesota. Mr. Brett's second son was Frank Everett Brett, who was born in Mankato, was educated in the city high schools, went to Arizona to engage in real estate business, though failing health would not permit that, and he died in Yuma, Arizona, in 1909. Outside of Minnesota, Mr. Brett is owner of considerable land in Texas and Arizona.

Jesse L. Herring. The present efficient and popular auditor of Faribault County is a representative of a family whose name has been identified with the history of this county for more than half a century, and the patronymic has stood exponent of the utmost civic loyalty and progressiveness, its representatives having done well their part in connection with the development and upbuilding of this favored section of the Gopher State. There is ample reason to believe that the Herring family was founded in America prior to the War of the Revolution, the original progenitors having immigrated from Holland and having established their residence in Pennsylvania. As a soldier from that historic old commonwealth the paternal grandfather of Mr. Herring took part in infantry engagements in the War of 1812, incidental to the maneuvers of the naval forces of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. The history of the Keystone State denotes that representatives of the Herring family in various generations have there been prominent in civic and industrial affairs and the family escutcheon is without stain or blot, a fact that may well be viewed with satisfaction by its contemporary scions.

Jesse Lincoln Herring, county auditor of Faribault County, was born in Houston County, Minnesota, on the 14th of October, 1860, and is a son of William A. and Rebecca Elizabeth (Bailey) Herring, the former of whom was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1837, and the latter of whom was born in the State of Ohio, February 20, 1836. William A. Herring and Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Jesse and Margaret (Pennebecker) Bailey, were united in matrimony on March 11, 1858, at Caledonia, Houston County, Minnesota, and they were residents of Houston County at the inception of the Civil war. In 1863 Mr. Herring entered claim to a Government homestead in Lura Township, Faribault County, but in the same year he subordinated his personal ambitions to the call of patriotism and enlisted in Company K, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war as a loyal and valiant soldier of the Union.

After being mustered out William A. Herring returned to Minnesota and established his home on his farm in Lura Township, Faribault County, and he had developed the same in excellent order before he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, his death having occurred on the old homestead in the year 1879. His wife survived him by more than thirty years and passed the closing period of her life at North Yakima, Washington, where she died in 1910, at a venerable age.

Reared to adult age on the old homestead farm, Jesse L. Herring was eighteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and his experience had been such that he was well qualified for assuming the management of the farm, to the work and affairs of which he continued to devote his attention until he had attained to the age of thirty years. In the meanwhile he had made good use of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his home county, and at the age noted he engaged in the drug business in the Village of Easton, Faribault County, where he continued in this line of business until 1903, in the meanwhile having taken a course in the Minneapolis School of Pharmacy. He also learned the jeweler's trade, and after retiring from the drug business he conducted a jewelry store at Easton for three years—until the time of his election to the office of county auditor, in 1906. In connection with the development of the optical department of this business he completed a course in the Illinois School of Optics, in Chicago, and received therefrom the degree of Doctor of Optics.

Incidental to his assumption of the office of county auditor Mr. Herring removed to Blue Earth, the county seat, where he has since continued in tenure of this responsible position the efficiency of his administration and the popular estimate placed upon the same having been shown in his re-election in the autumn of 1914, for a fourth term of four years. He was first elected on the republican ticket, but in the last election his name appeared on the non-partisan ticket. This is not his only experience in public office, for he was elected pathmaster of Lura Township, this county, when but twenty-one years of age, and one year later was elected a member of the township board, besides which he later served as a member of the village council of Easton, where also he served as a member of the board of education. Mr. Herring is a member of the board of trustees of Parker College, at Winnebago, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Church, he being at the present time a trustee of the church at Blue Earth.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Herring is affiliated with Blue Earth City Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Zion Chapter, No. 68, Royal Arch Masons. He is past grand of Winnebago Lodge, No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is representative of the same of Rebekah. He holds membership also in the in the grand lodge of the state, besides being affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Daughters

Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Mystic Workers, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is an active and valued member of the Blue Earth Commercial Club.

At Easton, in the year 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Herring to Miss Mary A. Rath, daughter of the late Carl and Sophia Rath, who was a prominent farmer of this county. In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Herring: William E., who was graduated in the department of mining-engineering in the University of Minnesota, is now engaged in the drug business at Blue Earth; Elvira E. is the wife of Walter W. Hulce, cashier of the State Bank of Eagle Lake of Eagle Lake, Blue Earth County; Clara died in infancy; Marion at the age of eighteen months, and Grace at the age of sixteen years; T. Esther is a member of the class of 1915 in the Blue Earth High School; and Earl Rath is attending the public schools.

PHILIP B. WINSTON. A noble and valiant soul was that which had indwelling in the person of the late Philip Bickerton Winston, who for a full quarter of a century was numbered among the substantial business men and representative citizens of Minneapolis, and who marked the vanishing years with large and worthy accomplishment. Of patrician birth and training, he was a scion of fine old colonial ancestry in Virginia, that cradle of much of our national history, and he had the courtly bearing, the gentleness and the consideration that mark the true type of the southern gentleman of the old regime. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and in the "piping times" of peace he ever manifested the same loyalty to principle and conviction that prompted him to go forth in defense of the cause and institutions in which he believed. Through his well ordered endeavors he became one of the substantial business men of the Minnesota metropolis, and as a citizen none could be more liberal and public-spirited. He served with marked distinction as mayor of Minneapolis and was for a long period one of the leaders in the Minnesota ranks of the democratic party. In all his life he fully exemplified the truth of the statement that "The bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the daring." He loved his fellow men, was ever kindly and tolerant in his judgment, and in the midst of the cares and exactions of a significantly active and successful business career, he "remembered those who were forgotten" and strove always to succor and relieve all who were in affliction or distress or in need of friendly counsel. Such men are not soon forgotten, and Mr. Winston's memory shall long be cherished in the city and state of his adoption.

Philip Bickerton Winston was born at Hanover Court House, now known simply as Hanover, the judicial center of Hanover County, Virginia, and the date of his nativity was August 12, 1845. He was a son of William Overton Winston and Sarah Anne (Gregory) Winston, both likewise natives of the historic Old Dominion, where the respective families, of English lineage, were founded in the colonial era. The parents of Mr. Winston were folk of distinctive culture and he was afforded the advantages of a home whose every influence was benignant, the while his early education was acquired in public schools.

When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation Mr. Winston was naturally loyal to the institutions and customs under the influence of which he had been reared, and, like other young Virginians, he ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy. In 1862, when but seventeen years of age he enlisted in a Virginia regiment, and notwithstanding his youth he soon won promotion to a place on the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, after the battle of Appomattox. He continued in service until the close of the war and made a splendid record as a gallant young soldier of the Confederacy. After the war he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in which state his first service was in connection with a government survey. In 1875, in company with his brother, Fendall G., he organized the firm of Winston Brothers, and they engaged in general railroad contracting. The firm soon gained recognition and for the quarter of a century of its existence its reputation remained inviolable. Winston Brothers constructed thousands of miles of railroad in the Northwest and every contract was fulfilled with scrupulous care and marked ability, the while the brothers found satisfaction also in that they were incidentally furthering the development and progress of this part of our great national domain.

Philip B. Winston ever kept pace with the march of progress and stood at all times exponent of the most enlightened public spirit. As success attended his efforts as a business man he found his opportunities broadened and began to give more attention to public affairs, especially in his zealous advocacy of the cause of the democratic party. In the arena of constructive and progressive political action he manifested the same characteristics that had conserved his success as a man of business. For many years he was a most influential figure in Minnesota politics, as a leader in the councils and general activities of the democratic party. Many offices of public order were tendered him and after according most effective service as a member of the legislature, he was, in 1890, elected mayor of Minneapolis. He gave a most circumspect and progressive administration of municipal affairs, and his regime as mayor inured greatly to the benefit of the city and its people. It is known that on at least two occasions after his retirement from the mayoralty he was deemed by his party associates so strong a candidate for popular support that he was urged to accept nomination for representative in Congress. The keen perception of the true business man led him to refuse these overtures, his judgment being that the prosperous conditions of the period rendered it inexpedient for him to accept any tender of political preferment. He preferred rather to devote himself fully and unselfishly to the duty which he ever considered that he owed to his family, in giving strict attention to his interests and theirs. So unwavering was his fealty to his political belief that all factions recognized its merit and had he lived he would undoubtedly have been selected by the party managers as the democratic candidate for governor of Minnesota.

The death of Mr. Winston occurred in Augustana Hospital in the City of Chicago, on the 1st of July, 1901. He and his brother, Fendall G., had gone to the Western metropolis on a business trip and while on the train he was overcome by the heat, which superinduced irregularity of heart action, and he lived only a short time after his arrival in Chicago, where he had been promptly taken to the hos-

pital mentioned. A Minneapolis paper spoke as follows concerning the death of this noble and honored citizen: "When the information concerning his death reached Minneapolis it was received with uniform regret. The people of the city, irrespective of class, condition, creed or political belief, gave vent to expressions of sincere sorrow. Possessed of a personality that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, kindly disposed to those not so fortunate as himself in a financial sense; gifted with an inclination to aid in a material manner those who strove to gain advancement for themselves, Philip B. Winston by his acts and words and public life attained to a high place in the hearts of the residents of Minneapolis. This was exemplified when information came concerning his death. Tender words were spoken and tears shed by those who, on their own statements, were comparative strangers to Mr. Winston but who remembered the man and recalled that he had in times previous to his death aided them in the hour of need. Mayor Ames took official recognition of the death of Mr. Winston and ordered the flag on the city hall to be displayed at half-mast, to mark the passing away of a former chief executive of the city. As youth and man, the life of Philip B. Winston was marked with effort. During his career he was a farmer, a soldier, a business man and a politician. He achieved success in whatever he undertook." In the foregoing quotation slight paraphrase is indulged, to make the statements consonant with the general tone and spirit of this brief memoir.

On the 20th of March, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Winston to Miss Katherine D. Stevens, daughter of the late Col. John H. Stevens, one of the first and most influential of the pioneer settlers of Minneapolis. Mrs. Winston died July 2, 1911. Their two children are Philip B., Jr., who is a representative citizen of Minneapolis; and Nellie, who is the wife of Charles S. Pillsbury, vice president of the great Pillsbury Flour Milling Company of Minneapolis.

Charles A. Houston, M. D. The medical profession of Hubbard County includes among its able members, and particularly in the field of surgery, Charles A. Houston, M. D., who since 1905 has been engaged in practice at Park Rapids. A native son of Minnesota, his entire life has been passed within the borders of the state, and in the several communities in which he has made his home he has established an excellent reputation as a reliable and dependable citizen and a useful member of society.

Doctor Houston was born in Dodge County, Minnesota, August 13, 1876, and is a son of Daniel McClure and Amanda (Maxon) Houston. He is a member of a family which came to America from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in Vermont, and from which ancestors Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of Texas, also descended. Daniel McClure Houston was born February 9, 1847, in the State of Vermont, and came to the West as a young man, settling first in Wisconsin and moving later to Southern Minnesota. At the time of the Indian outbreak he was forced to move from the southern part of the state, and accordingly located in Dodge County, where he became a pioneer homesteader and for many years was engaged in extensive agricultural operations. He is now retired from active life, his home being at Kasson, in Dodge County. Mr. Houston married Amanda Maxon, a native of Wisconsin, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Harry W., who resides at Kasson and is engaged in operating the old homestead; Dr. Charles A., of this notice; Laura, who is the wife of F. J. Hallin, who is engaged in the drug business at Cambridge, Minnesota; and John D., of Brewer, Wisconsin, engaged in farming.

The early education of Charles A. Houston was obtained in the public schools of Kasson, where he was graduated from the high school in 1897. He had been reared amid agricultural surroundings and to farming pursuits, but had early decided upon a professional career, and after leaving high school entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He did not, however, give up his books at that time, for he has continued to be a zealous and assiduous student, and in addition to attending lectures and subscribing for the leading journals of his profession, has done post-graduate work, attending a summer course in New York in 1914 for this purpose. Doctor Houston spent the year from 1901 until 1902 as interne in the Asbury Hospital at Minneapolis, and then entered upon the practice of his profession at Grand Marais, in the northeastern part of Minnesota, on Lake Superior, remaining there three years, and during a part of that time served as coroner of Cook County. In 1905 he came to Park Rapids and established himself in practice, and here he has built up an excellent business, particularly in the line of surgery, in which he has gained a wide reputation. His offices are maintained in the First National Bank Building, where he has a large and valuable medical library. Doctor Houston is a member of the Upper Mississippi Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and since coming to Park Rapids has served several years in the capacity of health officer. An enthusiastic member of the Commercial Club, he was a member of the board of directors of that organization in 1914, and has done everything in his power to advance the interests of his adopted community. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Shell Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a republican, but has not been a seeker for political preferment.

In 1903, while a resident of Kasson, Doctor Houston was married to Miss Josephine I. Fairchild, daughter of E. E. Fairchild, cashier of the First National Bank, now deceased. Three children have been born to this union, namely: David Fairchild, born October 30, 1905; Donald McClure, born May 7, 1908; and Charles Edward, born June 28, 1912.

Benjamin Drake, Sr. One of the pioneers of Hennepin County was the late Benjamin Drake, Sr., who arrived at the Town of St. Anthony in 1856, and employed his skill as a printer in assisting to get out the first edition of the Minneapolis Tribune. Later he became a homesteader on land near Hollywood, and still later located at Maple Plains, was long prominent in the affairs of that community, and died at the old home June 9, 1906, when sixty-nine years of age.

Benjamin Drake, Sr., was born near Muncy, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1836. His father, Rev. George C. Drake, was an Episcopal minister at Muncy. The local schools of Muncy supplied him

with a limited amount of book learning, but his equipment as an intelligent and broadly informed man for which he was given recognition during his life in Minnesota was due to that splendid school of instruction, a printing office. His apprenticeship was passed in the office of the Muncy Luminary, and he was already an expert compositor and printer when he arrived at St. Anthony at the age of twenty years. Mr. Drake was one of the last three surviving charter members of the State Typographical Union. When about twenty-two years of age he took up government land in Cochrane Township, Hennepin County, and after 1872 engaged in the general merchandise business, giving up his work as a printer. His commercial experience began at Long Lake with D. A. Lydiard, under the firm name of Lydiard & Drake. After about eight years the firm was dissolved. The late D. A. Lydiard was one of the prominent men in Hennepin County. About 1880 Mr. Drake moved about five miles west to Maple Plain, and there continued general merchandising on his own account until 1886, when he sold out and resumed farming, a vocation continued by him until 1896. After that his life was led along the quiet lines of a retired farmer. His locality honored him with several offices, and for a number of years he was a justice of the peace.

Benjamin Drake, Sr., was married at Long Lake, April 28, 1876, to Miss Emma C. Brown, daughter of Andrew and Eliza Jane (Lydiard) Brown, both of whom came from Meaghers Grant in Nova Scotia. Andrew Brown and wife were pioneers of Minnesota, and Mrs. Brown died at Long Lake, while Mr. Brown died at Maple Plain in 1896. He was a farmer who was numbered among the pioneers, and took up one hundred and twenty acres of Government land at Long Lake, cleared it and placed it in cultivation and was one of the substantial men of that community. Mrs. Drake was born in Nova Scotia, came with her parents to Long Lake at the age of eleven years, and grew up in that community which is fifteen miles west of Minneapolis. Benjamin Drake, Sr., and wife had three children: Shirley H., who was born at Long Lake March 21, 1877, and is now engaged in the land and general investment business at Minneapolis, being president of the Hennepin County Abstract Company; Benjamin Drake, Jr., a Minneapolis lawyer, whose sketch is found in the following paragraphs; and Judson V., who was born March 11, 1888, at Maple Plain and died there February 14, 1902. Mrs. Benjamin Drake, Sr., now lives in Minneapolis.

The late Mr. Drake as a pioneer was familiar with and a student of early Minneapolis history. He has apparently well substantiated his claim that his cousin, George D. Bowman, gave the name to the City of Minneapolis, and about six years before his death, under date of January 21, 1900, and writing from Maple Plain, Mr. Drake prepared a brief article on this subject, which is herewith reproduced.

Naming Minneapolis. "What's in a name?" Whether much or little depends, according to Disraeli the elder, on the felicity of its application or the expressiveness of its coinage. Evidently he himself felt no slight degree of elation as he records the fact that he was the happy instrument of transferring from the German to the English language that "patriotic neologism—The Father-land." What wonder then that there should be rival claimants to the honor of naming Minneapolis. And that it is easy for credit of this kind to alight on undeserving heads is admirably illustrated in the old history of Hennepin County issued in 1881 on page 374, where speaking of Charles Hoag, it is stated that "to him is due the name Minneapolis, which has been incorrectly ascribed to Mr. George D. Bowman, editor of the St. Anthony Express, in consequence of the prominent position he took with his paper among its advocates." That the name, whether good or bad, was coined by Bowman, I have not a particle of doubt. More than forty years ago he told me the story, and it ran about thus: Many names had been suggested for the embryo city, but none seemed to meet popular approval. Bowman was distantly related to the wife of Orange Walker, the pioneer lumberman of the St. Croix, who lived at Marine Mills. After becoming identified with the St. Anthony Express, he concluded to make the Walker family a visit and he made the journey to Marine on horseback. In order to while away the tediousness of the trip he went through the mental process of conjuring up a name for the coming city. Of course many suggested themselves that were unsatisfactory, but at length, in making combinations with the Greek word "polis" he happened to think of joining it with the Indian name of the Falls, which he said was "Minneha" signifying "tumbling water." Here was "Minnehapolis"—appropriate and expressive enough, but lacking euphony. This could be remedied by a silent "h" but the meeting to which it was submitted by Mr. Hoag at Bowman's request wisely gave the "h" an orthographical kick, and adopted the name as we have it today. The combination occurred to him near the Halfway House on the old stage route between St. Paul and Stillwater, which many old settlers will still remember. On his return from Marine he, being an East sider, gave it to Mr. Hoag, who submitted to the meeting, while Bowman by arrangement, advocated its adoption in the Express.

Along the '70s my friend A. J. Underwood was riding on the cars with Mr. Hoag, when the latter claimed the honor of naming the city. Mr. Underwood told him he had always understood that Bowman had named it. Mr. Hoag's reply was that "George Bowman didn't even understand the etymology of the word." In this he was mistaken, for Bowman in that line was better authority than Mr. Hoag himself. In early days Colonel Stevens in his public addresses gave Bowman credit for the coinage, and he doubtless knew all about its inside history. Mr. Hoag was selected to present it to the meeting for two reasons: First, Bowman thought that it was more likely to be adopted if presented by a citizen of the town to be named. Secondly, it gave him an opportunity, with better grace, to speak approvingly of it in the paper which he was then editing. Benjamin Drake.

Maple Plain, January 21, 1900.

Shirley H. Drake. In the real estate circles of Minneapolis Mr. Drake is well and prominently known, although he confines his attention solely to the handling of properties owned and controlled by himself. He has a valuable landed estate in his native commonwealth, and since establishing his home in Minneapolis has built up a prosperous business in the placing of his various properties on the market and in the making of judicious realty investments, both city and country.

Mr. Drake was born at Long Lake, Hennepin

County, Minnesota, on the 21st of March, 1876, and his early educational discipline was received in the public schools of the Village of Maple Plain, this county. He remained with his parents on the fine old homestead farm in Independence Township, Hennepin County, until he had attained his legal majority, and for seven years thereafter was engaged in a general mercantile business at Long Lake. His store was destroyed by fire in 1904, and he then returned to the parental home, where he considered ways and means and formed plans for further productive enterprise. His father was the owner of a large landed estate, and at his advice the son purchased of him a tract of 360 acres, his intention being to give personal supervision to the management of this farm. But after two years of successful farming, the death of his father occurring in the meantime, he removed to Minneapolis, this being in 1907, although he still retains in his possession the greater part of the land he had purchased from his father, besides having a large amount of other valuable realty in his native county. He was the first president of the Hennepin County Abstract Company, an office which he held in 1911-12, and he is still an interested principal in this corporation. In politics he accords allegiance to the republican party. He has offices in the Lumber Exchange Building, Minneapolis, and his home is at 2912 Third Avenue, South.

On the 12th of November, 1907, Mr. Drake was married to Miss Edna Ashley, of Maple Plain, Hennepin County. She was born in Kent County, Michigan, and her educational training was acquired in the schools of South Dakota and Minnesota. Mrs. Drake is a daughter of Charles and Minerva (Knapp) Ashley, who now reside in Minneapolis, where they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on the 28th of October, 1908, their marriage having been solemnized on the day prior to the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Both were born in the state of New York, and their marriage took place in Kent County, Michigan. Mr. Ashley, who is now living retired, devoted the major part of his active life to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have two children, Judson Ashley and Shirley Jane.

Benjamin Drake, Jr. A son of one of the noted pioneers of Hennepin County, Benjamin Drake, Jr., is now practicing law with success in Minneapolis, and for several years has been one of the most influential leaders in the progressive-republican party of the state.

Born at the old homestead at Maple Plain, Hennepin County, Minnesota, twenty-one miles west of Minneapolis, May 5, 1880, Benjamin Drake, Jr., was educated in the district schools of his native locality, graduated with the class of 1898 at the East Side High School of Minneapolis, and about that time enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. His company got no further south than Augusta, Georgia, and his return to Minneapolis was followed by his entrance into the University of Minnesota, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1903, and in 1905 took the degree LL. B. from the law department of the university. Since the latter year Mr. Drake has been engaged in practice with offices in the Lumber Exchange, and he and Sampson R. Child share offices, though they are not partners. Mr. Drake is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association, and has excellent connections both in the law and in public affairs.

Mr. Drake became well known over the state at large as manager in Minnesota for Mr. LaFollette during his campaign for the presidential nomination in 1912. Mr. Drake is a member of the executive committee of the Minnesota Progressive Republican League, and has held that office for several years. Not an office seeker himself, it has been his efforts to promote progressive qualities and the welfare of his party without selfish consideration. Mr. Drake is attorney for the Equity Co-Operative Exchange of St. Paul. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Minneapolis.

On December 28, 1910, Mr. Drake married Miss Martha B. Cross of Minneapolis, which is her native city. She graduated from the North Side High School and finished her education in the St. Cloud Normal. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Benjamin Drake, Jr., born at Minneapolis September 22, 1912; and Elizabeth, born November, 19, 1914. Mr. Drake and family reside at 4001 Colfax Avenue, South.

Jacob Bredwad Nelsen. Than the lives of those who have risen from the ranks and by continuous hard work and unswerving integrity have overcome obstacles and reached positions of independence, there is nothing more interesting, more elevating or more encouraging. The sternest opposition, bitter trials, difficulties apparently insurmountable, sink into mere shadows before energy, self-reliance and earnest perseverance; success may long elude, but it is bound to come in time to those who persistently and perseveringly strive. These facts will be proven in the career of Jacob Bredwad Nelsen, owner and manager of the J. B. Nelsen Construction Company, of North Mankato, Minnesota, who arrived in this country some thirty years ago with $8 as his sole monetary capital, who today is one of the substantial business men in his line of his part of the state.

Mr. Nelsen was born near the City of Copenhagen, Denmark, April 14, 1863, and was given ordinary advantages in the public schools. In his native land he could see naught ahead of him save many years of hard labor, with but little success to be achieved, and so he turned his face toward America, the opportunities of which country he had heard so much. He was but twenty-one years of age when he landed at New York, and part of his small capital was spent in making his way to Mankato, Minnesota, where he had been informed he would find a number of his countrymen. Strong and capable, and willing to put his hand to any kind of honorable work, he soon found employment as a hod-carrier, and thus entered upon a career in which he was to make rapid headway. As his ability and intelligence made themselves felt by his employer, he was advanced from position to position, he in this way learning every detail of the work in which he was to engage, and finally, in 1894, he branched out into business on his own account, when he founded the J. B. Nelsen Construction Company. This company now does all kinds of building construction work, remodels store fronts and repairs all kinds of buildings, employing a force of from 150 to 250 men and thus affording lucrative employment to the bread-winners of many families. Distance does not matter to this com-

J. B. Nelson

pany, which will accept contracts anywhere, and many public and private buildings have been erected in North and South Dakota and Iowa, as well as all over the State of Minnesota. Nearly all of the most prominent buildings in Mankato have been constructed by this company, the operations of which during its twenty years of business aggregate well over $3,000,000. Mr. Nelsen owns his own stone quarry, where he has every modern appliance and equipment for the work, and no building is too large for him to accept as a contract. Among his important structures may be mentioned the Carnegie Library, First National Bank, Mother House, Lutheran Seminary, high school, Grand Theater, German Lutheran Church, Model Normal School, Immanuel Hospital, Richards Block (rebuilt), National Citizens Bank, Methodist Episcopal Church and Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building, all at Mankato; courthouse at Brookings, South Dakota; courthouse at Windom, Minnesota; courthouse at Fairmount, Minnesota; Carpenter Hotel, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; six-story Trust and Savings Bank, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Iron Exchange Building, Brainerd, Minnesota; Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota; wholesale grocery building, Bismarck, North Dakota, and several of the state buildings at St. Peter and Rochester asylums.

Mr. Nelsen's absolute integrity has made his name an honored one in business circles all over this and other states. The poor emigrant youth with little but ambition to aid him, and no friends to help him over the rough places, has developed into a man of influence and power, yet he labors as sturdily and faithfully, and puts the same quality into his work as he did during the days when his daily wage meant his daily living. His commodious offices are located at the corner of Belgrade Avenue and Center Street, where he has a well-stocked yard of building materials and cement, for which he has an extensive trade, and also operates a modern planing mill. A large office is also kept on this corner, where a corps of assistants handle the routine matter of the concern. As is natural, Mr. Nelsen is widely known to the trade, and is a member of the Builders' Exchange of Minneapolis and the Minnesota State Builders' Association, of which he is one of the vice presidents. He has various business connections, being a director of the Bank of Commerce of Mankato, the Shakon Fish and Canning Company, of Shakon, Alaska, and others, and vice president of the Bankers and Merchants Insurance Company of Minneapolis.

Politically a republican, Mr. Nelsen has taken some active part in civic affairs in Mankato. He served seven years as mayor of the city, and is now in his fourth term as president of the council, and for eleven years was a member of the school board, being president thereof for two terms. His official services have been characterized by the same fidelity to duty and conscientious devotion to detail that have marked his business life, and in every way he has given of his best in advancing Mankato's interests. Fraternally he is a prominent Odd Fellow and a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the lodge, chapter, commandery, council and Mystic Shrine, and in each of these orders has hosts of warm and appreciative friends. He resides in one of the most beautiful residences in the city, situated in North Mankato and built after his own design.

On December 26, 1889, Mr. Nelsen was married at Mankato to Miss Anna M. Nelsen, daughter of Hans Nelsen, a native of Denmark, and five children have been born to this union: Lucile, who married Henry Robel, who is Mr. Nelsen's assistant and figures all his contracts; Engrel, who will graduate from the Mankato High School this spring; Lillian, who is attending the Art Institute, St. Paul; Edwald, who resides with his parents and is seventeen years of age; and Jennes, who is still attending the Mankato public schools. The family is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its members have been active in religious and charitable work.

John P. Nash, Sr. The history of the late John P. Nash, Sr., belongs to the past of Minneapolis, rather than the present, for thirty years have passed since his death. He was cut off in the bloom of young manhood, before he had been able to develop into his full power and usefulness, yet he left behind descendants who have won substantial places in the city's busy life and who have exemplified in their characters the sterling traits which this early citizen possessed. Mr. Nash was born at Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1855, and was a son of those sturdy Minnesota pioneers, John and Ann (Casey) Nash, who came to Minnesota during the 'fifties and settled at Minneapolis, only to be driven out, with others, by the Indians. Subsequently they walked to Litchfield, Minnesota, where they took up 160 acres of land from the Government, but after the Indian disturbance abated they returned to Minneapolis and established a boarding house on the present site of the Union Depot. When the village began to take on a citified appearance they disposed of their property to the Manitoba Railroad, in 1881, although the father had died the year previously. The mother survived until 1889.

John P. Nash, Sr., was still a young lad when the family came to Minneapolis, and here he attended the primitive pioneer schools. His education was slight, but he had as schoolmates some men who have since risen to high positions in the world. He was a member of the Immaculate Conception parish, and early joined the band which bore that name, the first musical organization in the city. An early democrat in politics, he at one time was a candidate for the office of county commissioner, but met with defeat. Mr. Nash had charge of the registry department at the postoffice at the time of his death, December 13, 1883, when aged but twenty-eight years, five months and twelve days. Mr. Nash married Miss Annie E. Jones, who died March 7, 1912, aged fifty-three years. She was one of the original members of St. Charles parish, and a pioneer in the charitable and church work of the Catholic Church in Minneapolis. The daughter of John Jones, she was born in 1859, at Brooklyn, New York, and as a child moved with her parents to Cooperstown, New York. In 1875 she came to Minneapolis to visit her uncle, the late Michael Hoy, a Minneapolis pioneer and former chief of police here, and soon after her arrival was married to John P. Nash. In 1884 the family moved to No. 828 Seventh Street, South, where Mrs. Nash continued to reside for twenty-eight years, becoming widely known and greatly beloved because of her church and charitable work, with which she became connected when she came to Minneapolis and continued to be engaged in up to the time of her death. Mrs. Nash is survived by two sons: John P., and William M., each of whom has separate mention in

this work; and two sisters and two brothers: Mrs. Eugenia A. Shelley, of Minneapolis; Miss Katherine E. Jones, of Cooperstown, New York; and John and Christopher Jones of that place.

JOHN P. NASH, JR., has been a member of the Minneapolis bar for a period of eleven years, and at present is connected with the strong legal combination of John P. Nash and William M. Nash. As a member of the Minnesota State Legislature Mr. Nash became well and favorably known to the people as the author of much important and helpful legislation, particularly the State Weights and Measures Bill, which became a law in 1911.

Mr. Nash was born in the City of Minneapolis, April 15, 1881, and is a son of the late John P. and Annie E. (Jones) Nash, pioneers of this city, extended mention of whom appears on another page of this work. The father died December 13, 1883, while the mother died March 7, 1912, and they were the parents of four children, two daughters who died in infancy, John P., and William M., whose life record is given elsewhere in this volume. After completing the curriculum of the old Washington School, which stood on the present site of the courthouse, Mr. Nash became a student in Central High School, from which he was graduated. Later he graduated from the Minneapolis Academy, and then for four years studied under the able preceptorship of Judge John H. Steele, now one of the district judges here, in the meantime attending night law classes at the University of Minnesota. After successfully passing the state bar examination, he was admitted to practice November 10, 1903, and immediately opened an office at Minneapolis, where he was for some time associated with his brother, under the firm style of J. P. & W. M. Nash. In 1908 William M. Nash became assistant county attorney under the late J. J. Smith and subsequently served in the same capacity under James Robertson, the present county attorney, until 1912. In the meantime, in January, 1910, John P. Nash formed a partnership with George W. Armstrong, under the firm style of Armstrong & Nash, and this combination maintained offices in the New York Life Building until January 1, 1915, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Armstrong becoming county prosecutor in the office of the county attorney of Hennepin County.

As a member of the Hennepin County Republican Campaign Committee Mr. Nash managed a number of political campaigns. He was but twenty-nine years of age when he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Forty-first District of Minnesota, comprising the Fifth and Sixth wards of Minneapolis, and attended the regular sessions of 1911 and the special session of 1912. In all Mr. Nash introduced twenty-eight bills of his own authorship, all tending to remedy some faults in legislation or to introduce reforms, but the achievement of which he is most justly proud was the authorship of the State Weights and Measures Bill of Minnesota, which was signed by Governor Eberhart, April 15, 1911, and came as a thirtieth birthday present to Mr. Nash. He is also interested in various other enterprises outside of his profession, and is a working member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. Fraternally he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a life member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 44 and chairman of its house committee, also to Hennepin Council, Knights of Columbus. His religious connection is with St. Charles Catholic Church.

Mr. Nash was married November 22, 1904, to Miss Margie M. Dougherty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dougherty, pioneers of Minneapolis. Mrs. Nash was born and educated in this city and is a graduate of the South Side High School.

WILLIAM M. NASH. Like many members of the bar of Minnesota, William M. Nash is a native of Minneapolis. In this city his entire career has been spent.

Mr. Nash was born September 4, 1883, and is a son of the late John P. and Annie E. (Jones) Nash, pioneers of Minneapolis, a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this work. The father died December 13, 1883, when William M. was but three months old, but the mother survived until March 7, 1912. Two daughters died in infancy, while Mr. Nash's brother, John P. Nash, is a practicing attorney of Minneapolis and has his life record on another page of this volume. The primary education of William M. Nash was secured in the public schools of Minneapolis, following which he entered the Central High School, being graduated therefrom in 1900. He began the study of law in the office of Judge John H. Steele, now judge of the District Court, and after some preparation entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar February 10, 1904. At that time he began practice with his former preceptor, with whom he continued until Judge Steele ascended the bench of the District Court, and Mr. Nash then formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm style of J. P. & W. M. Nash. This combination continued until August 1, 1908, when the partnership was dissolved, William M. Nash becoming assistant county attorney under the late Al J. Smith, with whom he continued until Mr. Smith's death, November 3, 1910. He then served under Mr. Smith's successor, John M. Rees, who was appointed by the court to serve the three months of unexpired term, and later acted in the same capacity under the county attorney, James Robertson, until September 1, 1912, his complete services in that office covering a period of four years and one month. Since his retirement, Mr. Nash has been engaged in general practice, with offices in the New York Life Building. Upon the dissolution of the partnership existing between his brother, John P. Nash, and George W. Armstrong, on January 1, 1915, he again became associated with his brother under the firm name of John P. Nash and William M. Nash. He belongs to the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Minneapolis Lodge No. 44, and also holds membership in Hennepin Council, Knights of Columbus. Politically a republican, he has taken an active interest in his party, and for years has been a member of the republican campaign committee.

Mr. Nash is unmarried and resides at No. 828 Seventh Street South. He is a member of St. Charles congregation of the Catholic Church.

JOHN C. WISE, SR. The name of Wise has been identified with Minnesota journalism fifty-five years. One of the oldest papers in the state is the Mankato Review, which has been continuously under the management and ownership of members of this family since it was established in 1869.

John C. Breckinridge

The late John C. Wise, Sr., who had several interesting associations with pioneer newspaper history in the Northwest, was born in Maryland, September 4, 1834, and died November 17, 1900. He was married in his native state September 9, 1857, to Amanda Flory, who was born in 1836 and died January 11, 1885. John C. Wise was a son of Richard Wise, a contractor, who died at Hagerstown, Maryland, at the age of ninety-one. His son learned the printing trade in the office of the Congressional Record at Washington, and a printing office was his university, and he was in the business from the age of thirteen until his death. He had the distinction of establishing the first paper printed at the head of Lake Superior, setting up a small plant at Superior, Wisconsin, in 1855. Selling out in 1858, he went east, but in 1859 came to Mankato, in Minnesota Territory, and started the Mankato Record. He sold that paper in 1868, but on May 25, 1869, brought out the first issue of the Weekly Review, beginning a business with which he was identified until his death and which is now continued by his sons. Mr. Wise, Sr., was active in city affairs, a democrat in politics, and for five years held the office of postmaster, during the two terms of President Cleveland. He was a charter member of Mankato Lodge of Masons, held the Knight Templar degrees, and his wife belonged to the Episcopal Church. Of their seven children, five are living: Charles E., Mrs. Katherine Weaver, John C., Jr., Miss Helen E. and Miss Flory, all of Mankato.

Charles E. Wise was born in Mankato, Minnesota, October 23, 1860, and while attending the local public schools began carrying papers for his father. That was his introduction to the business with which he has been identified almost ever since. After his graduation from the high school in 1877 he remained in the printing office several months, then found work as clerk in the county auditor's office under J. J. Thompson, and in 1881 had a different kind of experience with W. T. Mills, a wholesale produce merchant. August 15, 1881, he went to El Paso, Texas, and spent about two years in the customs service under Col. Abner Tibbits, collector of that port. Resigning in July, 1883, he became an active partner with his father in the publication of the Mankato Review. Since the death of the elder Wise he and his brother John have continued to publish the daily and weekly Review under the firm name, J. C. Wise & Sons, and also maintain a job printing and book binding department.

Mr. Charles Wise is a democrat and, while never holding an elective position, has been appointed to several places. He was assistant postmaster under his father in 1885-86, under P. H. Carney in 1888-90, under W. W. P. McConnell in 1890-91, and again under his father, 1894 to 1898. He is a director of the National Citizens Bank and the Savings and Building Association. He has been a member of the library board a number of years, having held the offices of secretary, vice president and president, and was a member of the charter commission which brought about the commission form of government for Mankato. In 1908 he was president of the North Star Daily Press Association. Fraternally he is past exalted ruler in Mankato Lodge No. 225, B. P. O. E., and is a member of Blue Earth Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W., and Council No. 1520, Royal Arcanum, and Mankato Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. At one time he was president and secretary of the Mankato Gun Club, but an accident in 1904, when a target thrown from a trap put out an eye, caused him to give up his active part in the sport. He attends the Episcopal Church, in which his wife and children are members. On September 26, 1893, he married Miss Minnie Lee, daughter of Nathan P. Lee, formerly of Sparta, Wisconsin, and later of Mankato. Mrs. Wise has served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society and is one of the charter members of the Clio Club. The children are: Charles E., Jr., born July 18, 1894; Katherine, born March 21, 1896; Elizabeth, born May 30, 1900, died July 2, 1901; and Margaret, born January 30, 1903.

John C. Wise, Jr., who like his brother has been identified with the printing and newspaper business practically ever since boyhood, was born at Mankato, April 14, 1866. From the grammar and high schools he entered the Mankato Normal, and since then has given his time and energy almost unremittingly to the publishing business. The Review now has a large circulation, and while its influence has long been recognized, it is also the central feature of a very substantial business in a commercial sense.

John C. Wise, Jr., is unmarried, is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of Masonry and with Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, Eagles Lodge, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Wise is serving as resident director of the Mankato Normal, being a member of the State Normal School Board for the past twelve years.

Nicholas Meyer. In point of continuous service one of the oldest if not the oldest probate judge in Minnesota is Nicholas Meyer of Scott County. His first election to that office came in the fall of 1879, more than thirty-five years ago, and at every recurring election the people have shown their approval of his capable and painstaking administration by keeping him in the office. For the benefit of the people of Scott County his experience has again and again been capitalized in abler and more efficient service, and his popularity has grown with the course of years.

Nicholas Meyer is a native of Germany, born November 4, 1847. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Fries) Meyer, both natives of Germany. His father was born in 1797 and died in 1866, and the mother also died in Germany. The father combined farming with brick manufacturing. The family were Catholics, and there were ten children in all.

Judge Meyer was liberally educated in his native land, attended some of the higher schools at Treves. At the age of nineteen, and in the same year that his father died, in 1866, he left Germany and came to America. For about two years he lived in New York City and supported himself by clerking in a store. Then with exceedingly modest capital he came out to Minnesota in 1867 and spent the following winter in Stearns County, and in 1868 arrived in Shakopee, which city has been his home for upwards of half a century. For a number of years he was a popular and successful teacher in Stearns and Scott counties. He also possesses the characteristic talent for music, and for many years has been one of the leading amateur and professional musicians at Shakopee.

In 1869 Mr. Meyer married Julia Klinkhammer of Scott County. At her death in 1879 she left four children, Mrs. Margaret Ross of St. Paul; Mrs. Catherine Pink of Shakopee; Mrs. Anna Buergens, living on a farm near Shakopee; Mrs. Mary Schwartz, of St. Paul. In 1881 Judge Meyer married Katie Theis of Scott County. To this union have been born ten children, as follows: Nicholas M., employed in a printing office in St. Paul; Mrs. Chaon of Gerry, South Dakota; Gertrude, at home; Tillie C., a stenographer in Minneapolis; Clara, a milliner in South Dakota; Mathias, a printer at St. Paul; Anton C., is in the service of the railway company with headquarters at St. Paul; Barbara, Sadie and Isabelle, all living at home in Shakopee. The family are members of the Catholic Church and Judge Meyer has long been active in church affairs, has served as secretary of the local parish for thirty-five years, and was church organist for forty-five years. Politically he is identified with the democratic party and for a number of years held the office of justice of the peace and city clerk.

Charles Henry Norred, M. D. Known and honored as a man of fine professional attainments and achievements, and one whose influence has been potent in the conservation of general health and in the advancement of sanitary and other agencies tending to maintain the physical well being of the community, Dr. Norred has long been one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of the State of Minnesota. Special distinction is also due him for his effective and loyal service, principally along the line of his profession, as a soldier and surgeon in the Civil war. His life has been one of signal devotion to his exacting profession, and his character is the positive expression of a strong and noble nature, so that he has held unqualified popular esteem both as a physician and as a citizen. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession, with offices at 804 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, and with residence in the Rogers Hotel.

Dr. Charles Henry Norred claims the historic Old Dominion Commonwealth as his birthplace, and his ancestors, of English lineage, were among the colonial settlers in that state. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, January 19, 1842, the son of William and Elizabeth (Dowdell) Norred, the former born at Hagerstown, Maryland, and the latter in Loudoun County, Virginia. The latter years of their lives were spent in the State of Illinois. When Doctor Norred was a child his parents moved from Virginia to Sangamon County, Illinois, and there near Springfield, capital of the state, William Norred made himself no unimportant factor as a farmer, lumberman and miller. While he inherited no landed estate, by his hard-working industry he accomplished much that was worthy and distinctive as a business man.

As a boy Dr. Norred, while receiving his education in the common schools of the locality and period, early became associated with his father's varied activities. He not infrequently took one end of the cross-cut saw, with his father at the other end, which from early morning till late afternoon they manipulated back and forth across the logs in the timber. As a result of this experience he acquired a practical knowledge of farming, stock raising, lumbering, engineering and milling.

While he was a boy growing up in Sangamon County the greatest character of American history was practicing law in the City of Springfield. Probably the most powerful and abiding influence in the development of Dr. Norred's character came from that rugged and simple lawyer. His father had occasion to consult on legal matters Abraham Lincoln, and Dr. Norred recalls a number of incidents concerning that great statesman, who at that time was almost unknown outside the State of Illinois, but whose noble character and deep human sympathy were already well understood by his widening circle of friends and followers. When Dr. Norred was a boy Lincoln took him upon his knee and gave him kindly counsel and advice as to his future life. Lincoln's integrity, ability and marvelous simplicity of character made a lasting impression on the lad, and influenced and moulded to a great extent his political views. In the campaign of 1860, when Lincoln first appeared as the republican candidate for the presidency, young Norred, who cast his first presidential vote in that year, was an enthusiastic member of the "Wide-Awakes," an organization in which he ardently aided in supporting the cause of Lincoln, the man and friend whose memory he has ever revered.

On leaving the common schools Dr. Norred entered the Illinois State University, then at Springfield, and in preparation for his chosen profession his studies were during 1860 carried on under the preceptorship of Dr. Robert S. Lord, of Springfield. Later he continued in Pope's Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, and is one of the body of alumni of that school. However, he soon subordinated all other interests to the dictates of patriotism when the Civil war broke out. Records in the adjutant general's office of Illinois shows that on July 25, 1862, at Dawson, Sangamon County, Dr. Norred enlisted for a term of three years and was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry was mustered in in 1862 at Camp Butler, and under the direction of the post surgeon, Doctor Norred, established a temporary hospital, in which he cared for the sick recruits of his regiment. On the formal mustering of the regiment, though he had been repeatedly tendered a line office, the doctor was retained with the medical department, his technical knowledge making him specially valuable in this service. On November 8, 1862, the regiment was ordered from Camp Butler to Alton, Illinois, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee, at which point it arrived November 20th, being assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. William T. Sherman. With this corps the regiment took part in the Dresden expedition, and the command then returned to Memphis, about the middle of December. Shortly afterwards the regiment was ordered to College Hill, Mississippi, to assist General Grant in his first overland expedition against Vicksburg.

Some years ago Doctor Norred recalled some of his individual experiences as a soldier, and the following condensation of that article will afford an appropriate record concerning this epoch of his career: "While we were at College Hill, Holly Springs was captured by the Confederates. Our regiment was accordingly ordered to Holly Springs, later to LaGrange, Tennessee, and finally to Jackson that State, General R. P. Buckland commanding our brigade, and General John E. Smith commanding our division. The regiment remained at Jackson until the latter part of February, 1863, and was then

ordered to Memphis and was assigned outpost duty. Here I was transferred from the medical department to that of the army and was ordered to report to the surgeon in charge of the 'Floating Hospital Nashville' for duty in his department. I proceeded to this hospital, then at Memphis, and thence, as a part of the hospital corps, to Vicksburg. When I arrived at that hospital I was asked by the surgeon in charge, 'What can you do?' I answered, 'I will obey orders and try to do anything.' The first thing handed me was a slop bucket and a scrub brush. I think I did satisfactory work, and the next thing was to act in the capacity of nurse; the next was ward master, and nursing twenty men at night. They finally found out that I was an undergraduate medical student and I was then assigned to duty in the surgery. The floating hospital Nashville was of the capacity of 700 beds, and was kept as near Vicksburg as was consistent with safety being maintained as a receiving boat for the sick and wounded. Our labors at that time were certainly very strenuous. In 1863 I was attacked with congestive fever, malignant malarial fever, was very ill and was finally sent north to the United States general hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, where I made a very slow recovery. As soon as I had sufficiently recovered to go on duty I was retained in the medical department and placed in charge of a dispensary, in the meantime assisting in all kinds of surgery and everything else that was to be done. While in this capacity I infected my right hand with gangrene, while removing the poison from the side of a soldier, and from the effects of this I have never recovered. I was very ill for a long time and as a result of the gangrene I had general lymphangitis.

"On March 11, 1865, while at Jefferson Barracks, I was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, from which I was discharged by reason of disability. Going before the Illinois State Examining Board at Springfield, I passed a successful examination for an assistant surgeon. I was made senior assistant surgeon with rank of captain of cavalry, taking rank from April 3, 1865, and was immediately sent to Eastport, Mississippi, where I was mustered into and placed in charge of the medical department of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, which was with the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Cavalry Corps, Military Division of Mississippi. In 1865, September, I think, I had a very severe relapse of malarial fever, and while unconscious, near Decatur, Alabama, was sent to the Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, where I was still confined at the time when my regiment was mustered out of service. On the 18th of December of the same year I was mustered out of service at Springfield, Illinois. One of the most remarkable things within my knowledge was that of a private doing for nearly three years the work of an assistant surgeon, with the pay of thirteen dollars a month. I was thus constantly kindling my fires on the edge of the battle field, and in the most dangerous branch of the service, but I felt I was endowed by nature with special talents in my profession. I was certainly consecrated to the profession of my choice; was honest, sincere, observing, and a very hard worker—making the best of every opportunity given. Today I feel I am indebted to the above named conditions and circumstances for the remarkable success that has so uniformly blessed my professional life for the past fifty years, since which time I have been a benediction to thousands of hearts and homes."

The concluding sentences of the above quotation indicate with significance the high ideals and deep human sympathy that have animated Doctor Norred during the long years of earnest and self-abnegating labor in his chosen profession, which he has dignified and honored by his character and services.

To supplement the experience and training of his service as an army surgeon, Doctor Norred completed a course of study in the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery, where he was graduated, and in 1886 was given the degree doctor of medicine by the historic old Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After the war Doctor Norred engaged in the practice of his profession at Dawson, Sangamon County, Illinois, and for a time was a practitioner at Middletown, that state, going later to Lincoln, Illinois, which continued to be the state of his professional activities until 1882. In the latter year he came to Minnesota and in 1885 established himself in general practice in the City of Minneapolis. Here as elsewhere the doctor has controlled a large and representative practice and has gained the affectionate regard and implicit confidence of the many families which he has ministered with all his ability and zeal.

His has been a life of kindly, capable service to the community and to hundreds of individuals. However, most of the best work of the physician does not flaunt itself before the public gaze, but is wrought in the hearts of his fellow man. Beyond this conscientious and careful work which Doctor Norred has rendered, and of which there can be no adequate record, he has also been conspicuous as a leader in the public health movement, and nowhere was this leadership better illustrated than during 1900, when Minneapolis was swept with an epidemic of smallpox, beginning in the spring of that year. The health department seemed unable to handle the situation. At the instance of many leading physicians and other citizens of the city and at the unanimous request of the board of health, Doctor Norred was asked to take the position of special quarantine officer. The responsibilities of this post were such that for about six months he was almost an absolute dictator in the city. The state board of health was threatening to quarantine the entire city, and all local officials, including the mayor and the health board, were exerting constant pressure upon the special quarantine officer for the efficient handling of the dangerous situation. During that six months he had the mayor and the entire police force under his control, as well as the chief of the fire department, and with power to burn or to buy any property within the danger zone of the epidemic. After a little more than six months, during which time he had quarantined about 400 cases, Doctor Norred was able to present the city with a clean bill of health. However, this did not end the matter with him. His experience had brought out many defects in schemes and methods for handling any contagious disease. At the beginning of his service as special quarantine officer he found one little filthy pest house, with a capacity of sixteen beds, as the only building which could be used as a quarantine hospital. Many of the patients had to be allowed to remain in their homes, thus endangering their families and neighbors. Furthermore, there was no suitable place to which the patients could be taken who would be willing to pay for their board and nursing, and who were very unwilling to be considered charity or city patients, and the idea of becoming an inmate of a

city pest house, notably wretched in its condition, was very repugnant to people of refinement and of self-supporting circumstances. As soon as he had become conscious of the extraordinary necessities of a large city in the grip of contagion, he sought to give expression to this necessity in practical action and in such provisions as would afford the city adequate means to cope with that or any subsequent epidemic. He was the leader in a movement which had the cooperation of hundreds of public spirited men and women in the city, and as a result of the campaign he was able to present to Minneapolis what was known as the "Cottage Quarantine Hospital," one of the most complete of its size and character in the Northwest. This was built from contributions by citizens of Minneapolis to the amount of about $30,000. Actively cooperating with him in this campaign were the organized body of the public school teachers, of the Commercial Club, and many individuals. It was with a great deal of commendable pride that Doctor Norred was able to present, on January 26, 1901, this hospital to the city, and in his presentation address Doctor Norred, after describing the history of the movement and describing the buildings in the quarantine hospital, concluded the address with the following paragraph: "Thus Minneapolis has a complete, first class, properly equipped, hygienically constructed quarantine hospital adequate for all requirements, and also hospitals of proper size and character for quarantining diphtheria and scarlet fever, now being constructed on the city hospital grounds as a result of this movement. With vaccination, isolation and disinfection thoroughly and vigorously applied at the outset with every case of smallpox, and with a new modern quarantine hospital at her service, there is no reason why the city's fair face cannot be kept clean, her commercial interests conserved and her citizens protected."

For a number of years Doctor Norred was consulting surgeon to and examining surgeon for the Minnesota State Soldiers' Home, in which noble institution he finally became resident surgeon and sanitary officer. In that capacity he effected many improvements in the service of the hospital and in the general sanitary conditions of the institution, which he brought to the highest standard of sanitation that it has ever known. In other ways he has shown his deep interest in old comrades of the Civil war, and was at one time medical director of the Department of Minnesota, G. A. R., in which organization he has local affiliation with John A. Rawlins Post No. 126 in Minneapolis. When he became a candidate for the post of member of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons at Minneapolis in 1889, Doctor Norred was able to present many letters of commendation and support from very prominent and influential sources. Among them were recommendations from Dr. John F. Randolph, surgeon United States army who had charge of Jefferson Barracks at the time Doctor Norred was there, and also Gen. Edward Hatch, at whose command Doctor Norred had served during the war. Other letters came from a former president of the Illinois State Medical Society; from Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, at that time governor of Illinois; and from Hon. Joseph W. Fifer, who was later governor of Illinois. Further endorsement was given by a recommendation signed by representative citizens of Minnesota, and a similar testimonial marked the doctor's appointment as surgeon of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. He served with characteristic ability as a member of the board of pension examiners under the administration of President Harrison, and was further distinguished by being chosen president of Board No. 1 United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions in Minneapolis, an office which he still holds. He served for some time as consulting surgeon of the Minneapolis City Hospital, and has long enjoyed a high reputation as a skillful surgeon.

Doctor Norred, since casting his first vote for the great emancipator, has been unswerving in his allegiance to the republican party. For a number of years after the war he was influential in party councils in the State of Illinois. He is well known in the Hennepin County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has completed the circle of York and Scottish Rite Masonry; in the latter he has received the thirty-second degree. He is a member of Zuhrah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in the York Rite has his maximum affiliation with Zion Commandery of Knight Templars in Minneapolis. He is a member of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis. Doctor Norred has resided for many years in the Rogers Hotel, in which he is house surgeon, and is also surgeon to the Andrews Hotel. Minnesota and its medical profession have been honored by the life and services of Doctor Norred, whose character, ability and achievements are only suggested, not fully described, in these paragraphs. His services in the great conflict by which the integrity of the nation was preserved are also properly distinguished in his association with the Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which he is affiliated with the Minnesota Commandery.

On November 16, 1865, at the residence of Joseph A. Dalbey, near Elkhart City, Logan County, Illinois, Doctor Norred married Miss Elizabeth Sedate Dalbey. To them were born two children, Charles Elmer and William A., both of whom are deceased, as is also the wife and mother.

It is only proper to conclude this article by emphasizing the points already noted in a general way establishing the eminent position of Doctor Norred as a sanitarian. Preventive medicine, as a science and in a broad application to social communities, is comparatively new. Only recently some of the great universities have contrived degrees which might properly recognize individual attainments in this important field of human welfare work. The older doctors, with few exceptions, devoted themselves to curative medicine. It is only giving credit where credit is due to recognize Doctor Norred as a pioneer of preventive medicine, one whose practice was far in advance of his time. Even when in the army, and during his twenty-five years practice in Illinois, he undertook to impress his clients and communities with the truth that preventive medicine was better than curative. Many years ago he had patients who paid him for sanitary supervision of their homes and premises, and that service was fully as important as curing after his clients got sick. He was one of the first to put into practice the old oriental rule that a doctor should be paid only as long as his patients were kept well.

Rudolph A. and William C. Bierbauer. In the City of Mankato the pioneer brewing establishment and one that has existed for at least fifty years was founded by the late William Bierbauer and a

brother and is now owned by the Bierbauer family estate, with the sons as active managers, including Rudolph A. and William C., both of whom are among the young and aggressive business men of the city.

The late William Bierbauer was born in Germany, February 26, 1826, and died at Mankato, November 30, 1893. He was a member of one of the substantial German families, and like many of the students became a sharer in the new and advanced political theories of the '40s and was drawn into participation with the revolutionary troubles which culminated in 1848. He was one of the many Germans who in consequence of these political troubles emigrated to America, and in 1855 he located as one of the pioneers in Mankato. Here he and his brother Jacob started the first brewery, a modest establishment, but carried on with growing success, until it has now expanded into one of the largest breweries of Minnesota. William Bierbauer in the old country had acquired some experience in the brewing trade, and was also a cooper. William Bierbauer was married at Mankato in 1856, the year after his arrival in that community, to Miss Louisa Dornberg, who was born in Germany, January 7, 1836, and died November 9, 1912. William Bierbauer was a democrat in politics, and served as one of the early members of the city council of Mankato. He was always noted as an aggressive business man. During the Civil war he raised a company for active service in the South, but instead was placed in command as captain of the company and sent to New Ulm to serve during the Indian troubles. William and Louisa Bierbauer were the parents of six children: Albert G., a member of the brewing firm; Bruno W., a physician at Brooklyn, New York; Rudolph A.; William C.; Adelaide M. and Ella A., both unmarried and living at home.

Rudolph A. Bierbauer was born in Mankato, April 26, 1868, and was educated in the Mankato public schools, and as soon as his education was completed he was taken into the brewery and given a thorough instruction in the brewing art and the general business, and has been identified with its management for about thirty years. In December, 1897, at Cincinnati, Mr. Bierbauer married Olga L. Heimbach.

William C. Bierbauer, the younger of these two brothers, was born at Mankato, February 24, 1870, was graduated from the Mankato High School in 1887 and is still unmarried, having been connected with the brewery since he left school.

The Bierbauer Brewery was originally a very small institution conducted with meager capital, but with an output that had a standard of excellence which popularized it with a growing trade. At the present time it has an annual capacity of 10,000 barrels, and nearly all the product is sold and consumed in Mankato and adjoining counties. The business is now incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000, and is entirely owned by the surviving members of the family. Rudolph A. Bierbauer and his brother, Albert G., are both charter members of the Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. All the sons are independent in politics. They have a large business and devote practically all their time and attention to its management.

ROBERT M. DODDS. There is a pleasing consistency in the fact that the chief importer and breeder of Airedale dogs in the Northwest is a Scotchman. Dr. Robert M. Dodds is a Scotchman by birth and training, with an ancestry that for several generations has been identified with one of the primary industries of the land of the hills and heather, sheep herding, and Doctor Dodds holds a degree of doctor of veterinary surgery from one of the Scotch schools. He has had an interesting life, spent in many parts of the world, has been a resident of Minnesota more than thirty-five years, and while earlier years were taken up with the practice of his profession, since 1898 he has given more and more attention to his industry as an imported and breeder of Airedale dogs, which has now become an important business and has served to advertise Mankato all over the Northwest.

Robert M. Dodds was born in Scotland, October 21, 1852, a son of Robert and Margaret (Laidlay) Dodds. The paternal grandparents were Robert and Marian (Dickman) Dodds, who were shepherds in Scotland, and the maternal grandparents were James and Janet (Purves) Laidlay, Scotch farmers. Robert Dodds, the father, was born in Scotland in June, 1808, spent his life in his native land and was a land steward and overseer, and died in 1898. His wife was born in 1812 and died in 1864, and they were married in August, 1834. Of their ten children only two are living, both widely separated, not only from native land, but from each other, the brother of Doctor Dodds, James Dodds, being a resident and in the sheep business at Melbourne, Australia. The Dodds family held to the strict Presbyterian doctrines of Scotch people.

Robert M. Dodds attended school at Kelso, Scotland, also a night school, and was trained in the arts of veterinary surgery in that country. He had left the care of his parents at the age of twelve, and since then has been self-supporting and has gone through a great variety of interesting and sometimes difficult experience. He came to the United States in 1878 and located at Northfield, Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery until 1895. In that year he moved to Mankato, and has since relaxed his professional interest in favor of the management of what are known as the Gopher Kennels. Doctor Dodds was the first one to engage in the introduction of the Airedale terriers into the Northwest, and now has a reputation as the largest and best known of such importers and breeders. He has brought to this country some of the most famous prize winning animals of the Airedale breed and on the basis of this imported stock has shown his own individuality and skill as a breeder in producing many animals that can only rank as superior to anything in that special stock anywhere. No one breed of dogs has enjoyed a more rapid increase in popular esteem and favor than the Airedales. They have qualities that make them useful not only to sportsmen, but also as trustworthy watch dogs and house companions, and combine a fidelity and kindliness with a fearlessness and aggressiveness that on occasions make them exceedingly formidable. Doctor Dodds now ships his stock all over the country, including Alaska and Canada.

In 1880 Doctor Dodds married Sophia Simpson of Northfield, Minnesota. Of their eight children, seven are living. Robert is a veterinary surgeon at Lake Crystal, Minnesota; Alice married Arthur Eugene Rayner of Seattle, Washington; John is a civil engineer, now assistant in the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa; Lewis T. is a veterinary

surgeon and serving as city veterinarian of Mankato, a graduate of the McKillip Veterinary College of Chicago, and has been in practice at Mankato since 1909, and one of the most skillful men in his line in the state; Everett is an architect practicing his profession in Omaha; Elizabeth is a teacher in the public schools at St. Cloud; and Clarence is now a student in Carleton College at Northfield.

The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Doctor Dodds is affiliated with the Order of Good Samaritans and in politics is a republican.

Frederick W. Zollman has been identified with the Minnesota bar nearly thirty years, and his varied practice has taken him into all the courts of the state and into many important cases contested before them. He has seen official service, is now serving his third term on the charter commission of the City of St. Paul, and prior to 1897 was quite prominent in republican politics.

A native son of Minnesota, Frederick W. Zollman was born near LeSueur Center, Minnesota, June 1, 1860, the oldest son of Frederick W. and Barbara Zollman. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States when a young man, landing in New York City and spending some time in Ohio, after which he came to Minnesota as a pioneer, and for some years was a farmer near LeSueur Center. The family moved to St. Paul in 1864, where the father followed the business of a contractor until his death in 1905.

Mr. Zollman attended the common schools of St. Paul and for four years was a student at Northwestern College of Naperville, Illinois. His preceptor in the study of law was John H. Ives, a prominent lawyer. After his admission to the bar in 1885, Mr. Zollman spent some time in the office of Mr. Ives, but for many years has been in active practice. From 1897 to 1901 he served as assistant county attorney of Ramsey County and now has his offices in the Merchants National Bank Building.

In 1887 Mr. Zollman married Miss Elizabeth F. Ives of Prescott, Wisconsin. They are the parents of two children, William Ives and John Harris.

Mr. Zollman takes much interest in Masonic affairs, and has affiliations with Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., with the Royal Arch Chapter, with Damascus Commandery of the Knights Templar, and with Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. A republican, his interests and activities have been chiefly in behalf of his friends. For ten years he was a member of the republican committee. He stands high as a lawyer.

Daniel R. Barber. Among the sterling and honored pioneers who wielded a large influence in connection with the civic and industrial development of Minneapolis, a position of special prominence was that of the late Daniel R. Barber, who died at his home in this city April 17, 1886, and who from 1855 until his death had been interested in real estate, merchandising and the milling industry.

Representing a family that was founded in New England in Colonial days, Daniel R. Barber possessed the best traditions and characteristics associated with the sons of New England. His ancestry included men of thorough patriotism and constructive achievements. Several of the name had fought in the various Colonial wars and also in the Revolution.

Daniel R. Barber was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, February 14, 1817, and was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death. His parents were Roswell and Amelia (Munson) Barber, both of stanch English origin. They both lived in Vermont until their death.

Daniel R. Barber had the average conditions and influences of a New England boy, but received a better education than the average at that period. He graduated from Castleton College and then studied law, but on account of trouble with his eyes gave up the law and went into merchandising, his father assisting him to buy out the general store in his native village of Benson. For the following ten years he gave close attention to its management, and on selling out had a considerable capital to bring with him when he sought a newer and broader field in the developing Northwest. In 1855 he made a prospecting trip through the Northwest, and selected as his future home the village at St. Anthony Falls, where he was much impressed, as a New Englander would naturally be, with the possibilities of the great water power and the prospects of a splendid city at that locality. The following year he moved to Minneapolis, and became one of the pioneers in the real estate business, being associated with Carlos Wilcox, another young man from the Green Mountain State. They tied up most of their capital in local real estate, but the panic of 1857 reduced real estate activity to a minimum, and it was impossible to realize without heavy loss on any of their investments. While waiting for the springs of enterprise to rise and flow again, Mr. Barber cultivated some of the tracts of land which he owned near the village of Minneapolis, and also again turned his attention to general merchandising. Eventually prosperity returned to the Northwest, and he realized on the faith which had prompted him to a generous investment of his capital in this city. In 1861 Mr. Barber was elected one of the county commissioners, and in the same year was appointed assessor, an office he held in the town and city for eleven years.

The late Mr. Barber was one of the men who early perceived the tremendous opportunities presented by an inexhaustible water power and the rapidly developing grain areas of the Northwest. He had closely watched and studied the development of the flour milling business, and finally withdrew much of the capital invested in other enterprises in order to devote and concentrate his energies on the industry which more than anything else has made Minneapolis famous throughout the world. In 1871 Mr. Barber bought the Cataract Flouring Mill, the pioneer mill at the falls. Even for that day he found it antiquated and inefficient. His first step was to remove all the old machinery and introduce the newest and most approved appliances and methods known to the industry. Then for several years, in association with his son-in-law, J. Welles Gardner, he operated the mill to its utmost capacity and upon a profitable basis. Mr. Gardner died in 1876, and Mr. Barber's son, Edwin R., was then admitted to partnership. The son is now president and treasurer of the Barber Milling Company of Minneapolis. The joint management of the mill by father and son continued until the death of Daniel R. Barber in 1886. From the time he acquired the old Cataract Mill he had an ambition to turn out the best possible products, and the success of the business was largely a result of this

David R. Barber

E. R. Ruber

care and progressiveness. The products of the Cataract Mills were sold all over the country, and the business at first conducted as D. R. Barber & Son was finally incorporated as the Barber Milling Company. Since this is the successor of the old Cataract Mill, it may lay just claim to the distinction of being the oldest of the many flouring milling concerns of Minneapolis. The old Cataract Mill has undergone frequent changes in its mechanical equipment in order to keep the plant up to the most approved standard.

The late Daniel R. Barber was a man of unassuming worth of character, somewhat reserved, but imbued with deep human tolerance and sympathy and commanding the unqualified esteem and confidence of his business associates and all others who had appreciation of his integrity and nobility. He was conservative in all things, his judgment was mature and authoritative, his influence was given to the furtherance of high civic ideals, and he contributed much to the social and material development and progress of the city which for more than thirty years was his home. An earnest, sincere, direct and stainless life record was that of Daniel R. Barber. Though a republican, he showed no aspirations for public office or for the turmoil of practical politics. He was an active member of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

In February, 1845, Daniel R. Barber married Miss Ellen L. Bottum of Orwell, Vermont. They were the parents of two children: Julia B., who was first the wife of J. Welles Gardner, who died in 1876, and in 1888 she married Maj. John Bigelow of Minneapolis. She died September 3, 1911. Edwin R. is president of the Barber Milling Company. Mrs. Daniel R. Barber died January 3, 1903.

Edwin Roswell Barber. President of the Barber Milling Company, with the management of which he became associated with his father, the late Daniel R. Barber, nearly forty years ago, Edwin R. Barber was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, November 22, 1852. He was four years of age when the family moved to St. Anthony Falls, and his early education came from the public schools and from the University of Minnesota, leaving college before graduation. Mr. Barber was old enough to appreciate the early pioneer surroundings of St. Anthony Falls, and recalls the fact that as a boy he shot partridges where the West Hotel now stands, and remembers when the site of the Milwaukee depot was practically a bog. After a course in a business college Mr. Barber had some practical experience in business in the office of Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker in one of the mills now operated by the Washburn-Crosby Company, then entered the office of Gardner & Barber, the latter his father, this being the firm engaged in the operation of the old pioneer Cataract Mill.

Mr. Barber became identified with the Cataract Mill on May 1, 1871, the same year that his father had bought the plant and from one responsibility to another has risen to president of the business. The old Cataract Mill was founded in 1859, and the Barber Milling Company therefore has a continuous history of sixty-five years. The business was incorporated under its present title in 1896. This name is now known all over the Northwest, and the products of the mill are sold in almost every country of the world.

Mr. Barber is a republican, but is more interested in the real public welfare and in good government than in party successes. As to his connection with civic affairs a recent publication said: "Mr. Barber is modest about what he has done to aid in building up and improving the city of his home. But it is only just to him to record that he was one of the liberal contributors for the purchase of the site of the old Chamber of Commerce Building and the post office site, and one of the most effective promoters of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition and the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Westminster Presbyterian Church and the Lake Street Bridge. In connection with the enterprise last named he joined with others in paying the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the bridge for three years in advance, Hennepin County at the time having insufficient resources to assume any more interest-bearing obligations. His public spirit in these undertakings is expressive of his real character and clearly indicates the value of his citizenship."

Mr. Barber is a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Minneapolis, the Minikahda, Lafayette and Automobile clubs, and of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and has many times worked in the spirit of friendly co-operation and interest with movements undertaken for the benefit of his city. On October 1, 1873, Mr. Barber married Miss Hattie S. Sidle, daughter of Henry G. Sidle, a Minneapolis banker whose career is sketched elsewhere. Their children are: Henry S., secretary of the Barber Milling Company; Katharine S.; Edwin Roswell, Jr., cashier of the Barber Milling Company, and Nellie L., who was born in 1882 and died December 28, 1888.

Henry Godfrey Sidle. The First National Bank of Minneapolis is a great bank, with prestige, age, influence and solid integrity. It is a fine monument to the business power of the city, and is also a monument to those sagacious and enterprising men who founded the original institution more than half a century ago, and who for many years were primarily concerned with the active direction and management of the bank's interests and resources. The history of this bank will always be closely associated with the name Sidle, primarily with the late Jacob K. Sidle, and also with his brother, Henry G. Sidle, who succeeded the former as president when Jacob died in 1888. The Sidle family has since pioneer times had many important relations with the City of Minneapolis.

The late Henry Godfrey Sidle was born in York, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1822, and died in Minneapolis, August 29, 1898. He was the youngest of three sons born to Henry and Susanna H. (Kootz) Sidle, who were also natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. The great-grandfather, Godfrey Sidle, for whom the late Minneapolis banker was named, was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century. The grandfather saw active service with the American army in the War of the Revolution. The Sidles were, as a rule, hotel and store people, and of that hard working and thrifty class who did so much for the development of American resources in the early days, and who in many cases established fortunes for their descendants. Henry Sidle, the father, learned the trade of blacksmith, but afterwards became a merchant and

hotel proprietor, and in those pursuits trained his two sons, Jacob and Henry G., and with advancing age finally turned over the store in York, Pennsylvania, to them, and they conducted it together for about seventeen years.

Henry G. Sidle had the advantages given to sons of thrifty families in the public schools of York, and at the age of seventeen was taken into the store and in a short time had mastered mercantile details. He was one of the clerks in the business for eleven years, and the father then turned the concern over to the two sons, who managed it jointly. They had a large and prosperous trade, and enjoyed to the full extent the confidence of the community where they had grown up. In the meantime both brothers had been looking abroad for larger opportunities, and in 1857 Jacob K. Sidle made a tour of the West and determined that the little City of Minneapolis possessed the possibilities of growth and development best suited to his own purposes. Associated with him in his enterprise was Peter Wolford, a wealthy capitalist of York County, Pennsylvania. Under the firm name of Sidle, Wolford & Co. they opened a private banking house at Minneapolis, and as soon as the Nicollet House was completed the firm took an office on the ground floor of the building. Their bank fronted Washington Avenue.

In the meantime, while the private banking firm were getting established and building up a business based on integrity and confidence, Henry G. Sidle continued to conduct the store at York, though from the first he had a financial interest in the banking house at Minneapolis. In 1858 he paid a visit to Minneapolis, and while favorably impressed, decided that the time had not yet come to relinquish a prosperous business until the new enterprise had demonstrated all that was expected of it. This demonstration was not long in coming, and in 1863 the business in Pennsylvania was sold and Henry G. Sidle joined his brother Jacob in Minneapolis and took an active part in the banking firm. About that time the private firm of Sidle, Wolford & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Wolford turning his attention to other lines, while the Sidle brothers organized a bank under a state charter, named the Minneapolis Bank, with capital stock of $50,000. Under state charter this bank had the authority to issue circulating notes, and also carry on the regular banking functions of deposit, discount and circulation. Jacob Sidle was president and Henry G. was cashier. Soon afterward the national banking system was extended over the United States, one of the features of which taxed the circulating notes of state banks out of existence. Owing to the changed conditions resulting from this measure, the First National Bank of Minneapolis was organized in 1865, and was the second bank northwest of Chicago to come under the new national banking law. The business of the Minneapolis Bank was then transferred to the new institution. It was really only the continuation of the old bank under a new name, with the same capital, officers and business. As to the continued growth and prosperity of the First National Bank, it is only necessary to refer to its successive increases of stock, first to $100,000, then to $400,000, later to $600,000, and finally, in 1879, to $1,000,000 of capital. Few banks in the West have enjoyed such a tremendous growth, and the affairs of none have been managed with more consummate ability and with a better adjustment between conservatism and a helpful co-operation with legitimate business interests. The Sidle brothers, as the leading factors in the bank, strictly adhered to a policy of never speculating or engaging in outside operations except for the investment of surplus capital. After the death of Jacob K. Sidle, who had been president of the First National Bank since organization until 1888, the board of directors unanimously chose Henry G. Sidle as president, and he continued to occupy that high position in Minnesota finance until shortly before his death.

John E. Regan. In the course of half a dozen years John E. Regan has built up a good practice as a lawyer at Mankato, and is well known as one of the vigorous young leaders in local affairs and in the democratic party. In early manhood he was a telegraph operator, and while handling the key determined to fit himself for another profession, and began studying law at night. Mr. Regan represents some of the old and prominent names in the frontier and pioneer life of the Northwest.

John E. Regan was born at Mendota, Minnesota, October 18, 1883. He is the son of Timothy and Ellen (Kennedy) Regan. The Regan family in America dates back before the Revolutionary war, and some of its members participated in that struggle for independence. The paternal grandfather, William Regan, was reared in Massachusetts, moved with his wife and seven children to St. Louis, Missouri, and in one of the terrible scourges of cholera which visited that city his entire family was swept away with the exception of himself and his son Timothy. He afterwards moved out to Mendota, Minnesota, and then to Butte, Montana, and became one of the wealthy men in that mining district. He died in Montana. The mother's family, the Kennedys, is one of those that find mention in some of the earliest annals of Minnesota. The maternal grandfather, John Kennedy, who was born in Ireland, came to Minnesota during the decade of the '40s, about ten years before Minnesota Territory was transformed into a state. His settlement was near Pine Bend at the old town which is usually regarded as the first center of population and settlement in Minnesota and which has long since passed out of local geography. Several members of the Kennedy family came from Ireland, some of them settling in Maine, some in New York, while John Kennedy, with three brothers, located in Minnesota. He took up a homestead from the Government and was still its owner at the time of his death. The Kennedy family lived in Minnesota during the times of Indian troubles, and were exposed to many of the early Indian raids.

Timothy Regan was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, in August, 1847, and died in 1884. His wife was born in Rich Valley, Minnesota, in 1852, and is now living at St. Paul. They were married at Mendota, January 25, 1875, and of their two children the son William is now living in St. Paul. Both parents were Catholics, and Timothy Regan was a democrat. He served as deputy sheriff in Dakota County one term. He had an interesting experience as a soldier in the Northwest. August 31, 1864, he enlisted at Fort Snelling and was sent to the old Benton Barracks in Company G of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, and continued in service till the close of the war. Among other engagements he was at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and also was present on March 27, 1865, at the capture of

Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay. He was once wounded during the war. When his command was mustered out he was not yet satisfied with his military career, and in 1869 enlisted in the regular army for five years, being in Company F of the Twentieth United States Infantry. He was discharged from service in 1874 at old Fort Pembina in Dakota Territory, close up to the Canadian line. He then came to Minnesota and was engaged in the hotel business at Mendota until his death.

John E. Regan spent most of his youth in Mendota, attended the public schools there, but after completing the fifth grade went to St. Paul and spent one year in the Cretin High School of that city. He learned telegraphy, and then spent six years as a telegraph operator in different offices. While in that work he spent one year of night study at law, and then entered the St. Paul College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1908. Mr. Regan practiced for one year at Balaton, Minnesota, and then moved to Mankato in November, 1909. But his time is more and more engaged for his professional services.

In 1908 Mr. Regan married Mary J. Martin, daughter of John Martin of Marshall, Minnesota. They are the parents of three children. John and Robert are both in school and the daughter is Mary Patricia. Mrs. Regan is a descendant on her father's side from Edmund Burke, the great Irish statesman. Her mother was a native of Holland, and her maternal grandfather was a burgomaster in one of the Dutch cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Regan are both members of the Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Columbus. Since casting his first vote he has been active in democratic politics and has served as secretary of the county committee and also as a delegate to numerous conventions.

Frank W. Bates. Among the officials of Mankato who, through efficient service and close devotion to the duties of office are contributing to the city's welfare, is found Frank W. Bates, who is serving in the capacity of city clerk. Mr. Bates was born at Clayton, Faribault County, Minnesota, April 26, 1873, and is a son of George B. and Mary M. (Hulbert) Bates.

George B. Bates was born at Goshen, Massachusetts, in 1838, and there grew to manhood as a farmer. He was still a young man when he came West, locating in Faribault County, Minnesota, where he took up land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he gave up farming operations and moved to Wells, Minnesota, where he became identified with railroad work, and so continued until 1900, and since that year has lived in quiet retirement, his many years of faithful and industrious labor having gained for him a satisfying competence. Mr. Bates is a republican in politics, but has not taken a particularly active part in public affairs. His religious connection is with the Baptist Church, to which Mrs. Bates also belongs. Mr. Bates was married in Hardin County, Iowa, in 1845, to Miss Mary M. Hulbert, who was born in 1845, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and they have had four children, all of whom are living: Mrs. J. W. Foster, wife of a stock buyer of Bricelyn, Minnesota; Mrs. W. B. Chittenden, who lives with her daughter at Wyoming, Minnesota; Frank W., of this review; and R. W., who is engaged in the dry cleaning business at Mankato.

Frank W. Bates received his education in the graded and high schools at Wells, following his graduation from the latter of which he entered a business college, thus fitting himself for a commercial career. He subsequently took up accounting, at which he worked in various offices until 1911, when he was elected clerk of the Municipal Court, and was subsequently elected city clerk of Mankato, which office he still holds. In 1914 Mr. Bates became a candidate for the office of clerk of the District Court and made a strong race, but was defeated by the narrow margin of less than one hundred votes. Mr. Bates has now become thoroughly identified with and a potent factor in the republican party councils in Mankato. If fealty to party, loyalty to political friends, unwavering integrity in the fulfillment of every trust, untiring personal effort, and a wise and efficient administration of all the affairs of his office constitute any just foundation of merit, then the political future of Mr. Bates should hold much in store for him.

Mr. Bates is widely known in fraternal circles. He is present exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; has passed through the chairs of the Royal Arcanum; has passed through the chairs of the Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, and is at present secretary of the former; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is worthy patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Bates is also a member. They are faithful members and liberal supporters of the Presbyterian Church.

On June 16, 1903, Mr. Bates was married to Miss Myrtle Stillings, of Windom, Minnesota, and they have three children: Lowell, born in 1904; Donald, born in 1910; and Helen, born in 1913.

Hon. Henry Moll. In the person of Judge Henry Moll, who has served so long and so ably on the probate bench, is linked the St. Peter of the past and the present. He has given his strength, mind, heart and soul to the upbuilding of the community from the period of his early manhood, has assisted in laying its material foundation broad and deep, and at the same time has given his best efforts toward the establishment of an honest public administration. His eminence as a judge is not based on celebrated cases, but has grown out of the long judicial service in which his character and methods have become positive features of the court over which he presides.

Born February 13, 1848, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Judge Moll is a son of Emanuel and Henrietta (Miller) Moll, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1846 and located at Philadelphia, where he found employment at his trade of harness-making, but after five years removed to Mount Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, where he continued to follow his vocation for nine years. Coming to Ottawa, Minnesota, in 1860, Mr. Moll turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he engaged until 1871, and at that time located permanently at St. Peter, where for ten years he was engaged in following his trade, and then retired from active life and lived quietly until his death in 1892, Mrs. Moll following him to the grave in 1893. Mr. Moll was a man of quiet, retiring disposition, and a reputable and honorable citizen in every sense, and he and Mrs. Moll were long devout members of the Baptist Church. Of their four children, Judge Moll is the only survivor.

Henry Moll secured a meagre education in the public schools of the various localities in which his parents made their home, and on coming to St. Peter entered upon his business career as a clerk with F. A. Donahowen, in the dry goods business. After five years of experience he formed a partnership with C. R. Davis and for one year conducted a grocery store under the firm style of Davis & Moll. When this was discontinued, Mr. Moll was employed by A. G. Miller & Company in the hardware and agricultural implement business for five years, succeeding which he joined his father in the harness and saddlery business until 1881, when the establishment was sold. In that same year he was elected sheriff of Nicollet County, an office which he held from 1881 until 1887, when he turned his attention to the book and stationery business, continuing therein with some success for eighteen years. In 1892 Mr. Moll became the republican party's candidate for the office of mayor of St. Peter, to which he was elected, and his administration of two years was marked by much progress and many civic reforms. In 1902 he received the appointment from Judge Van Zant as judge of the Probate Court, an office to which he was elected in 1902 and which he still continues to fill with the greatest ability.

Judge Moll has long been connected with enterprises and movements calculated to advance the interests of his adopted city. With the late Governor Johnson, who was his personal friend, Judge Moll organized the Nicollet Agricultural Society, and for seventeen years they were associated in promoting county fairs with the best exhibits of their kind in the state, with the exception of the state fair. Governor Johnson reposed much confidence in Judge Moll's judgment and frequently consulted him upon matters of importance bearing upon his city and county. During the past twenty-five years the judge has been president of Woodlawn Cemetery, to the management and interests of which he has given his close thought and conscientious energies. For a number of years he was one of the standard bearers of the republican party in Nicollet County, took an active part in all campaigns and was president of the republican county committee for several years, but at the present time is a non-partisan. He was interested in the election of W. D. Washburn when he was made senator by the vote of the people, always having a great admiration for the senator, whom he deemed eminently worthy to be entrusted with the responsibilities of high office. Fraternally Judge Moll is connected with St. Peter Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is the oldest living member of the Presbyterian Church at St. Peter, with which he has been connected for a period of thirty years, and is now serving as a member of the board of trustees.

On June 12, 1873, Judge Moll was married to Miss Isabell A. Dunning, a daughter of Samuel Dunning and a descendant of Paris C. Dunning, of Gosport, Owen County, Indiana, one of the Hoosier State's silvery-tongued orators and leading attorneys. One child has been born to this union: Clare Dunning Moll, born January 28, 1878, and now cashier of the First National Bank of St. Peter.

John C. Noe. As an active member of the Mankato bar during the greater part of the past forty-one years, John C. Noe wields an influence that only men of more than ordinary strength of character and power can exercise in such a stirring community. He came to this city from the East, casting in his hopes and ambitions with those of a growing locality, and has lived to see it grow and develop in importance, and to share in the prosperity which has come to it.

Mr. Noe was born at Newburgh, Orange County, New York, May 2, 1844, and is a son of Albert and Phoebe Ann (Marsh) Noe. The family originated in France and its members were Huguenots, and October 22, 1685, when Louis XVI revoked the edict of Nantes, they fled with others to England, from whence they made their way to the shores of America. John Clark Noe, the grandfather of John C. Noe, was a resident of Rahway, New Jersey, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout his life. On his farm was born his son, Albert Noe, who in early life adopted the vocation of his father, but later moved to Newburgh, Orange County, New York, and established himself in the grocery business, in which he won a full measure of success, by reason of his business ability and straightforward policies. A republican in his political views, he took an active part in the movements of his party, and attained a high position in his community, being frequently called upon to act in official positions and serving as supervisor and assessor of his township, and as United States revenue assessor. During the Civil war he did not participate actively as a soldier, but was a strong Union man, and in numerous ways assisted the cause of the North. Fraternally, Mr. Noe was identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and his religious connection was with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Noe was married at Newburgh, New York, to Miss Phoebe Ann Marsh, who was born at that place, a daughter of Abraham and Johanna Marsh, natives of England. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Noe, of whom two are living: John C., of this review, and Emma, who is now living at Westfield, New Jersey.

John C. Noe received his early education at Newburgh (New York) Academy, after leaving which he turned his attention to the study of his chosen profession, and for several years read law in the office of a relative. Admitted to the bar about 1865, at Poughkeepsie, New York, he returned to Newburgh and established himself in practice, but after about four or five years decided to move West, and accordingly made his way to Winona, Minnesota, where he remained about six months. At the end of that period Mr. Noe came to Mankato, and this city has continued to be his home and field of labor to the present time. For a number of years Mr. Noe did a large loan business for eastern clients, but at this time devotes himself to an office practice and probate business. Mr. Noe has an excellent record for success won with honor and without animosity, and in the ranks of his professional brethren in the various organizations of his calling to which he belongs he is held in the highest regard.

Mr. Noe was married June 23, 1868, to Miss Anna Chandler, of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York. In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. Noe made a trip to California, intending to make that state their future home, but after a short stay in the Golden State they returned to Mankato, satisfied that this was the place in which they should spend the balance of

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their lives. In the month of March, 1915, Mrs. Noe departed this life after an illness of upwards of thirty years. Mr. Noe is a republican in politics, but his public labors have been confined to positions of appointment only, having never come before the public as a candidate for any office.

Hon. Franklin F. Ellsworth. In November, 1914, the citizens of the district comprising Mankato elected to Congress a prominent young lawyer of Mankato, Franklin F. Ellsworth. Mr. Ellsworth becomes one of the members of the House of Representatives, but has had a long and varied experience in politics, and gives every promise of great usefulness, both during the immediate term and in the coming years, when his powers shall have fully matured.

Franklin F. Ellsworth was born in Watonwan County, Minnesota, July 10, 1879, being a son of Clinton and Louisa (Manning) Ellsworth. His father was born in the State of Maine in 1848, a son of Charles Ellsworth, who came from Franklin County, Maine, to Monticello, Wisconsin, and died there. The mother was born in Canada in 1856, a daughter of Nelson H. Manning, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and located in Minnesota prior to the Civil war. He served as a first lieutenant in the Cleveland Guards, being subsequently transferred to Company K of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry, and was in the Union army almost from the beginning to the end of the war. Later he became a member of the State Legislature, being elected from Cottonwood County. Congressman Ellsworth's parents were married at St. James, Minnesota, and still live in that city. The father came to Minnesota in 1871, settling at St. James, where he is now president of the First National Bank and for fifteen years has been engaged in the mercantile business. He has had an active career, having served in Company K of the Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry in the closing months of the Civil war, and afterwards for about twenty-six years as a railway engineer. He is a member of the lodge, chapter and Knight Templar commandery of Masonry, having served as master and high priest, and is active in the Grand Army Post. In politics a republican, he served as mayor of St. James and also as president of the school board, and his church is the Presbyterian. There were two children: Franklin F. and Stanley F.

Franklin F. Ellsworth received his early education in the St. James public schools, graduating from high school in 1897, took the freshman and sophomore years in the University of Minnesota, and in 1901 was graduated in law. He began his practice at St. James, where he continued until November, 1910. Since then his home has been in Mankato. His partner at Mankato is William F. Hughes, and they practice under the name of Hughes & Ellsworth and have a large general clientage.

On July 27, 1902, Mr. Ellsworth married Lurline Mae Bader of Minneapolis. Mr. Ellsworth is affiliated with the Masonic order in Libanus Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; with Mankato Lodge No. 225, B. P. O. E.; is a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; a past consul of the Woodmen of the World, having affiliation with Blue Earth Camp No. 730; is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; is a past chancellor in Mankato Lodge No. 36, Knights of Pythias, and in 1909-1910 was past grand chancellor of the State of Minnesota. He is also a member of the St. James and Mankato Commercial Clubs, and his college fraternity was the Phi Gamma Delta.

A republican, Mr. Ellsworth has become especially well known in the political field and is regarded as one of the ablest debaters and most forceful orators in the state. He served as county attorney of Watonwan County, and city attorney of St. James, holding each office for two terms. His first political speech was made in 1898 at New Ulm, when Company H, with which he had served during the Spanish-American war, was mustered out. For the past fourteen years he has been engaged in every state campaign. He announced his candidacy for Congress in October, 1909, being opposed by the late C. C. Dinehart, who at that time was state treasurer. Mr. Dinehart's death occurred in June, after which Albert L. Ward, of Fairmont, became a candidate and was defeated by Mr. Ellsworth by 265 votes. In the general election of 1910 Mr. Ellsworth was defeated by W. S. Hammond, the present governor of the state. In 1912 Mr. Ellsworth received the nomination for Congress a second time, but was again defeated by Mr. Hammond. In 1914 he again became a candidate, his rival for the nomination being Hon. Julius E. Haycroft, then a state senator of Madelia. He won the primary contest, and in the general election contested the field with Gene A. Flittie, the democratic nominee, and defeated him by 8,128 votes, and is now serving his first time in the Sixty-fourth Congress. For two seasons he delivered lectures for the Wright Bureau of St. Louis and has appeared on platforms in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Merrill C. Tifft. In the general field of law, as also in his specialty of insurance law, one of the prominent practitioners at the bar of Minnesota is Merrill C. Tifft, who since 1906 has been engaged in practice in Minneapolis. He has fairly earned his position in the law, since he has for many years been not only an earnest student of its general principles, but also for his persistent and well-rewarded research into the details of his specialty. During more than a quarter of a century of practice he has been a faithful conserver of all the interests confided to his care and fine judgment, and his entire professional career has been one that has earned him the highest commendation by his fellow members of the bar.

An Illinoisan by nativity, Merrill C. Tifft was born in Sycamore, April 23, 1865, a son of Samuel L. and Charlotte A. (Selts) Tifft. The father, a native of New Hampshire, came to Illinois as a young man in 1842 and took up government land in DeKalb County, establishing himself on a farm of 120 acres when but eighteen years of age. He was a man of industry and enterprise, and his energetic operations resulted in the accumulation of large tracts of land, so that at the time of his death he owned 200 acres in DeKalb County, 600 acres in McLeod County, Minnesota, and 160 acres in North Dakota, it always being his ambition to give a good farm to each of his children. There were five sons and three daughters in his family, all of whom lived to grow to maturity: John S. and Libby M., who are now deceased; Alberto P., who resides in Alberta, Canada; Hattie, who is now Mrs. H. J. Zierke, of Hutchinson, Minnesota; Merrill C. and his twin brother, Cyril M., the latter

a resident of Glencoe, Minnesota; Mrs. Marcia L. Rebstock, who is now deceased; and Wallace L., of Glencoe, all the children having been born in Illinois. Mrs. Tifft, who was born in the State of New York, went to Illinois with her parents in young womanhood, and was married to Mr. Tifft in the present City of Sycamore.

The earlier steps of Merrill C. Tifft's education were taken in the public schools of Hutchinson, Minnesota, where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1885, and after making considerable progress through private readings entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888. In that year he entered practice in Glencoe, Minnesota, where he remained until 1902, and while residing there was elected judge of probate of McLeod County, an office which he held for twelve years. At that time he was the youngest judge of probate in the state, and was succeeded by his twin brother, Cyril M., who has occupied the bench for twelve years. Politically a democrat, Mr. Tifft served as a member of the board of education of Glencoe and as a member of the Stevens Seminary Board of Trustees. Mr. Tifft left Glencoe in 1902 and went to Long Prairie, Minnesota, where he remained in practice for four years, and while there became the organizer of the Peoples National Bank, of which he continued as president until January 1, 1914. In 1906 Mr. Tifft came to Minneapolis, and has here continued in practice until the present time. He is known as an attorney of broad legal information engaged in the successful handling of involved and important litigation, and, although engaged in a general practice, has become particularly successful in insurance law. His offices are located at Nos. 829-32 Plymouth Building. Since coming to this city he has served 3½ years as deputy insurance commissioner. In January, 1915, the Mercantile State Bank of Minneapolis opened its doors to business, and Mr. Tifft was one of its organizers and is its vice president and its general counsel. He is connected fraternally with the Masonic Lodge and chapter at Glencoe, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which latter he served for three years as grand master. He also holds membership in the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and with his family is connected with the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 9, 1901, Mr. Tifft was married at Glencoe, Minnesota, to Miss Grace M. Pryor, daughter of William and Minerva (Shadinger) Pryor, of Castle Rock, Rice County, Minnesota, where she was born, but her education was secured in the public schools of Glencoe. Mr. Pryor died at Hawley, Minnesota, and Mrs. Pryor at Glencoe. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tifft, namely: Ethel M. and Elda L., born at Glencoe; Merrill C., Jr., born at Long Prairie; and Marjorie H. and Kermyt W., at Minneapolis.

Anton J. Mayer. The citizens of Scott County are generally agreed that the affairs of the county auditor's office were never in better hands than in those of the present incumbent, Anton J. Mayer, who had a long preparation for his present duties as deputy and has been regularly elected to the office since 1910. He has spent all his life in and about Shakopee, and represents a family of very early settlers in this locality of Minnesota.

Anton J. Mayer was born in Shakopee, May 17, 1874, a son of Mathias and Margaret (Klinkhammer) Mayer. His grandfather was Lambert Mayer, who came to the United States with his children when quite an old man. He was born in 1799 and died in 1880. By profession he was a school teacher. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Klinkhammer, was a stone mason by trade and many years ago assisted to build the large Catholic Church at Shakopee. Mathias Mayer was born at Wuenchringen, Kreis Saarburg, Germany, in 1833, and died April 17, 1910. His wife was born in Germany in 1843, and died May 14, 1881. They were married at Shakopee in 1860. Mathias Mayer came to the United States in 1857 and in the same year located at Shakopee, being one of the early settlers in Scott County. His work was that of school teacher until 1863, in which year he was made deputy auditor of the county, and after that served as auditor and clerk of court for sixteen years in the former office and four years in the latter, and had also been deputy auditor for a number of years. Thus for a large portion of the existence of Scott County as an organized civil division the office of auditor has been entrusted to a member of the Mayer family. He was one of the prominent leaders in the democratic party, and also acquired some extensive financial interests. He and his family were members of the Catholic Church and for forty years he sang in the church choir. He and his wife had ten children, and the seven still living are: Amelia, wife of G. Kohler, a harness maker at Morris, Minnesota; Julia, wife of Frank Thompson, who is in a wholesale house at Salem, Oregon; Veronica, of Los Angeles, California; Anton J.; Mary M., also living in Los Angeles; Joseph G., a stove moulder at Shakopee; and William A., a harness maker at Portland, Oregon.

Anton J. Mayer received his education in the common schools, and in early youth took up the trade of harness maker. While learning his trade he acquired further advantages of education, and for three years was engaged in teaching school. In 1903 he entered the employ of his father in the courthouse, and for five years was deputy county auditor. He was elected as the principal of that office in 1910, and since his first election has encountered no opposition for the office. He was re-elected in 1914.

On June 10, 1902, Mr. Mayer married Louisa R. Schmied of Shakopee. She was born in Anoka County, Minnesota, November 17, 1883. They have two children, Alphonse J., born March 31, 1903; and Florence E., born December 2, 1906. The family are regular communicants of the Catholic Church. Mr. Mayer is on the auditing board of St. John's Society, is a member of the St. John's Benevolent Society, has served as trustee of the Knights of Columbus, and also belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. Politically he has been active in the democratic party since reaching his majority. He concentrates all his time and energy upon the routine management of his office and takes just pride in the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties.

Charles G. Bowdish. A native son of Minnesota and intensely loyal to this great northwestern commonwealth, Charles G. Bowdish has had a career in which his own ambition and industry have been the primary factors in his advancement. He is now

editor and proprietor of the Tribune at Shakopee, and is also court reporter for his district.

Charles G. Bowdish was born in Hutchinson, Minnesota, March 21, 1870, a son of Rev. William M. and Mary (Washburn) Bowdish. Both his father and grandfather were ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1843 and died in 1886, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1845 and died in 1874. The father came to Minnesota in 1862, becoming one of the pioneer missionaries of the Methodist Church in Anoka County. He was married in Anoka. In the early days he filled the pulpit in many localities of the state, and was distinguished both for his ministerial work and as a successful educator. In 1866 he became superintendent of schools at Glencoe and was at one time superintendent of the county schools in Wabasha County. He took a prominent interest in Masonic affairs, affiliated with the lodge and Knight Templar commandery; was master of the lodge at Zumbrota at the time of his death, and was also a noble grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a republican. Of his five children only two are now living, the daughter, Ella, being the wife of Ralph Crawford, a stock buyer at Chatfield, Minnesota.

Charles G. Bowdish was graduated from the Chatfield High School in 1887. Later he spent two years as a student in the Hamline University at St. Paul. He paid his own expenses for his higher education and in early youth learned the printing trade as a compositor, and at the age of seventeen began teaching. He was employed one year in the city schools of Chatfield before entering university. At St. Paul he spent a year as superintendent of the night school. In 1890 Mr. Bowdish removed to Shakopee and the following three years was principal of the city schools. He then became connected with the Shakopee Argus, and was its editor for seven years. In 1900 he bought the Shakopee Tribune, and has successfully managed this paper for the past fifteen years, and has built its circulation up to nearly a thousand, and besides the regular issue of the paper maintains a well equipped job printing plant. Besides looking after the newspaper he has since 1905 filled the office of court reporter for five counties. He is thus one of the busy men in his section of the state and has always done well in whatever position the fortunes of life have placed him.

On November 24, 1892, Mr. Bowdish married Clara M. Wilder of Shakopee. They have two children, Boyd and Beulah, one of them sixteen and the other fifteen years of age. Mrs. Bowdish is a member of the Episcopal Church while Mr. Bowdish was reared in the church of his father and grandfather. He is affiliated with Shakopee Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M.; with Minnesota Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., at St. Paul, and with the Royal and Select Masters. In his lodge he is past warden and past senior deacon. In politics he is a republican.

Rev. Alon Plut. One of the devoted priests of the Catholic Church in Minnesota is Rev. Alon Plut, who first became identified with his parish at Shakopee nearly forty years ago, and is now pastor of St. Mark's Church of that city.

Father Plut was born in Austria, June 21, 1841, received his early education in literature and theology in that country, and at the age of twenty-three came to the United States, being ordained to the priesthood immediately after his arrival. His first church was at Stillwater, Minnesota, where he remained eighteen months, and for a like period was at New Prague. Then followed eight years of successful ministry at Winona, and in 1876 he came to Shakopee. He organized the St. Matthew's congregation at St. Paul, after having spent ten years in the church at Shakopee, but three years later his health failed and he had to give up the active work of the ministry. For about two years he traveled in Europe, and in 1900 returned to Shakopee and has been the devoted pastor of that parish for the past fifteen years.

Father Plut has been unusually successful in building up the various interests of his parish, and is now at the head of a large and prosperous congregation, and he also has a parochial school with 150 pupils. All his time is devoted to his church and its people, and so far as he interests himself in politics it is as an independent voter.

Lewis P. Hunt and Frank W. Hunt are the business men who have had most to do with the development of the Free Press Printing Company of Mankato, one of the largest and most successful establishments of its kind in Minnesota. The company, besides publishing the daily and weekly issues of the Free Press, a journal whose circulation and influential leadership are recognized facts in Minnesota journalism, does a large business as manufacturing printers and lithographers.

Lewis P. Hunt, who for thirty years was identified with the management of the Mankato Free Press, is now living retired in the State of Washington, but has many associations and interests in Minnesota, and is well known over this state. He bought an interest in the Weekly Free Press in 1881, and in 1887 established the daily. He was a capable newspaper man and successful in business. After selling his interests in the Free Press Printing Company in 1904 he moved out to Seattle in the following year, and has since occupied himself to some extent with interests in the Alaska canning and fishing industry. While in Minnesota he took a prominent park in republican politics, attended four national conventions of the party, and at Mankato served as postmaster from 1883 to 1885 and was again appointed by McKinley, holding the office five years, until resigning to take charge of business matters on the coast. He was an executive officer in the Chicago World's Fair. The state had appropriated $75,000 for a Minnesota building at the fair, and Mr. Hunt undertook the heavy task of raising money for an adequate exhibit. He visited every county in the state except one, collecting $97,000, which was expended for the handsome exhibits from the state. He has been an active member of the Knights of Pythias many years, and at one time was grand chancellor commander of Minnesota in the order.

Lewis P. Hunt was married in Iowa, September 6, 1874, to Miss Lizbeth Putnam, who died in 1912. She was a very accomplished woman, was descended from the New England Putnams, and was active in various movements in her home state. She had charge of the campaign by which the fund was raised, by school children, through small subscriptions from all over the state, for the erection of the Hiawatha statue at Minnehaha Falls.

Frank W. Hunt, who has been president of the

company since 1903, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, September 24, 1856, a son of Nathan F. and Caroline (Gates) Hunt. Back in colonial times four English brothers named Hunt came to America and established themselves in different localities. This branch has lived in Vermont for several generations, where Nathan F. Hunt was born in 1811. He died in New York State in 1889. He was married in the latter state in 1839 to Caroline Gates, who was born in New York in 1815 and died in 1893. A wagon maker and contractor, Nathan Hunt moved out to the State of Iowa in 1865, his plant having been burned in his home state in 1863, bringing a loss of every dollar of property he possessed. At Independence, Iowa, he started life anew, did work in a wagon shop for a time, afterwards moved to a farm, which he sold in 1873 and returned to New York and spent the rest of his years in Jefferson County. He was a Universalist in religion, and in politics a democrat. Of a family of fifteen children, twelve reached maturity, and seven are living. Those beside the brothers above named are: Eliza Sampson, a widow, living in Carthage, New York; Mrs. Harriett Ackerman, a widow, living in Massachusetts; Mrs. Sevilla Wilcox, a widow, living at Carthage, New York; Edwin D., who is now sixty-eight, and retired in Iowa; and Bion F., a farmer in New York State.

Frank W. Hunt had an education from the common schools, but owing to an affliction of the eyes had to be sparing in his application to books, and is more a practical man than a student. He had considerable experience in early life as a farmer, and for a time engaged in the business of importing horses from Canada. In 1887 he moved to Mankato, where he became associated with his brother Lewis in the Free Press, becoming assistant business manager and dividing his time between office and road work. The business was then in its infancy, with only half a dozen persons in the office force. In 1887 the daily paper was established, and soon afterward the Mankato Register was bought from W. R. Geddes and consolidated with the Free Press. In March, 1902, a syndicate of the Hunt brothers, with Michael D. Fritz and J. W. True, bought the entire business, and in 1908 the company acquired the large building in which the plant and offices are now located. The Daily Free Press now has a circulation of 4,500, while the job printing and lithographing departments comprise an important business in themselves. Printing and illustrative work from this office are distributed over half a dozen states, and five men are constantly traveling over Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, both Dakotas and Montana. In 1904 Frank W. Hunt succeeded his brother as president of the company.

Mr. Hunt is a director of the Citizens Fire Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a republican. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Nellie L. Morse. She was born at Wilna, Jefferson County, New York, was educated in a seminary at Antwerp, of that state, and since girlhood has been very active in the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Since 1900 she has been district corresponding secretary of the society. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three daughters, Bertha B., Marion and Beulah, the two youngest being married.

John Wesley Andrews, M. D. In the nearly forty years of his active practice in Southern Minnesota, Doctor Andrews has made a distinguished name, especially in the field of surgery. His skill in surgery has come to be recognized in probably every section of the state, and in the opinion of people best qualified to judge Doctor Andrews has no superior in his section of Minnesota as a skillful and scientific operator. He is also a well known man of affairs, and is at the present time a member of the State Senate from the Mankato District.

John Wesley Andrews was born in Lawrence County, Illinois, April 6, 1849, a son of John R. and Delilah (Armstrong) Andrews. His father was born in Indiana in 1813 and died in 1894, and his mother was born in Kentucky in 1818 and died in 1882. The parents were married in Illinois. His father was a farmer and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After living in Illinois a number of years he moved out to Minnesota in 1856 and became one of the pioneer settlers at St. Peter. He homesteaded a claim in Lesueur County, lived there for a number of years, but died in Mankato. His wife died on the old homestead near Lake Washington. Both were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the father was a republican and held such local offices as member of the school board and town clerk. He was liberally educated, and was noted for his eloquence as a public speaker.

Doctor Andrews, who was the fourth in a family of ten children, seven of whom are still living, received his education at St. Peter and in the Mankato Normal School, subsequently attending the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated M. D. in 1877. Several years later he went to New York City and received a diploma from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1880, and his unusual natural ability and attainments have been constantly supplemented by association with noted physicians and surgeons and by post-graduate work. Doctor Andrews spent one year in Europe as a student in several of the noted continental medical centers.

In the year of his graduation from Rush Medical College he took active practice at Marshall, Minnesota, lived there five years, and since 1882 has had his home and offices in Mankato. His fellow physicians credit him with having the largest and most valuable practice in Mankato, but his practice is not confined to that one locality, in fact extending all over Southern Minnesota. Surgery is his specialty, and he is surgeon for both the hospitals in Mankato.

In 1878 Doctor Andrews married Miss Jennie French of Wellsville, New York. Their only son, Roy N. Andrews, graduated from the University of Minnesota in the medical department in 1908 and is now in active practice with his father.

Doctor Andrews since early manhood has taken an active part in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and almost continually has served in some official position. For a number of years he was president of the board of trustees, and at one time was a delegate to the general conference at Los Angeles. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, and passed all the chairs in the blue lodge. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Doctor

Andrews is a member of the Medical Society of Southern Minnesota, the State Medical Society, the Western Surgical Association and the American Medical Association. He has been president of both the county and state medical societies, and is on the lecture bureau of the American Medical Association and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. For a number of years his interest in and participation in politics has made him well known in public affairs. He served as alderman one term and one term as mayor of Mankato, was for two terms chairman of the county central committee, and in November, 1914, was elected to the State Senate. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Mankato, and president of the board of the Y. M. C. A.

David Chauncey Shepard. There is still living in St. Paul the man who broke the ground for Minnesota's first railroad more than half a century ago. During his active career in the field of railway construction, David Chauncey Shepard set records for energy, efficiency and speed which have long been unbroken, and probably no other one man has directly supervised the laying of more miles of railway trackage in America.

David Chauncey Shepard was born near Geneseo, New York, February 20, 1828, a son of David and Dolly Olmsted (Foote) Shepard. He received his early education in district schools, attended the Temple Hill Academy at Geneseo and the Brockport Collegiate Institute at Brockport, New York, and did his first professional work as civil engineer in 1847, when appointed a member of the engineer corps engaged in the construction of the Genesee Valley Canal by Governor Young of New York. He resigned in 1851 to engage in surveys for the Rochester & Genesee Valley Railroad, now a part of the Erie System; spent the summer of 1851 on the Erie Canal, and was in the state engineer's office at Rochester until 1852. He had charge of the construction of the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls Railroad, and was engaged in various surveys and railroad work during 1852-53. From 1853 to 1856 he was chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, now part of the Erie System. He was chief engineer of the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad from 1856 to 1857, and became chief engineer of the Minnesota & Pacific in 1858. From 1859 to 1862 he was a wheat shipper, and from 1863 to 1870 was chief engineer of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Minnesota. Until his retirement from business in 1894 he was a member of the Northwestern Construction Company, railway contractors, and for many years its general manager.

The story of how he broke the ground for Minnesota's first railroad and of his remarkable achievements as a railway builder was told in a magazine article some years ago by W. P. Kirkwood. Since his work has so much significance historically in connection with the industrial development of the Northwest, the greater part of this article is quoted from Mr. Kirkwood's own words:

"The cry of a railroad, or for railroads, in Minnesota had been long, loud and insistent. In 1857, just fifty years ago, the man who broke ground for Minnesota's first railroad had made surveys for a railroad across the territory from Stillwater by way of St. Paul and St. Anthony to Big Stone Lake, and northward from St. Anthony to Crow Wing, and other surveys had been made in the southern part of the territory. Furthermore, there had been a bitter debate in the Territorial Legislature, and out of it, in the spring of 1858, as to whether the territory should lend its credit to the extent of $5,000,000 for railroad construction. The question had been submitted to the people, and by an overwhelming vote, on April 15, the people had declared for the loan.

"Yet with all this agitation just preceding the event, and with the enthusiasm of the public for railroads, when ground was actually broken on what is now the Great Northern track between St. Paul and Minneapolis, nothing was done to celebrate the occasion beyond the opening of a bottle of champagne; no brass bands paraded, no spellbinder proclaimed the day as of unusual significance, no poet sang the shovel and the man who that day began the enactment of a great railroad transportation epic of the Northwest.

"The young man who actually drove the shovel through the sod for the first railroad in Minnesota and the Northwest, and who saw enough significance in the event to warrant the breaking of a bottle of champaigne in its honor was Mr. D. C. Shepard, now living a life of retirement worthily won in St. Paul. Mr. Shepard was chief engineer of the newly surveyed land, then known as the Minnesota & Pacific; accompanying him were Mr. A. H. Linton, special representative of Mr. Selah of Cleveland, who had the construction contract, and Mr. Dunbar, now deceased, who was to have charge of the field work. The three men drove to a point directly south of the site of the present Calvary Cemetery, between the Como Interurban Trolley Line and the Great Northern four-track, Twin City line, near Lake Como. Finding a spot that was favorable for grading operations under the wheelbarrow system of the day, the three men poured a libation to the success of the venture. Mr. Shepard then took the shovel and broke ground, and the trio returned to town. Simple as the ceremony was, so simple that even the day of the month is unrecorded and forgotten, it was the commencement of more than 8,000 miles of railroad that now gridiron the state, making Minnesota the focus of traffic between the far West and the busy East.

"If the event was epoch-making for the state, it was also epoch-making for the chief actor, Mr. Shepard, who, lifting the first shovelful of earth for a railroad in Minnesota that day in May, 1858, began a railroad-building career that has never been equalled and that had won for him at the time of his retirement in 1894 the title of 'The World's Greatest Railroad Builder.' Up to that time, 1894, he had built as a contractor, aided and unaided, 7,026 miles of iron and steel highways, 6,666 miles of which were in the Northwest, and had built many of them at a pace and in a manner to awaken the astonishment of the railroad world. The record by states is: Ohio, 40 miles; Indiana, 42; Illinois, 217; Iowa, 859; Missouri, 61; Nebraska, 43; Wisconsin, 236; Minnesota, 1,452; South Dakota, 950; North Dakota, 984; Montana, 898; Idaho, 80; Washington, 439; Canada, 725.

"The total includes such roads as the Northern Pacific from the point west of Duluth to Fargo; the Canadian Pacific from a point just west of Winnipeg to Calgary; the Great Northern from Minot, North Dakota, to Puget Sound and up and down the sound; the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, now a part of the general Burlington system; the Chi-

cago Great Western; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and other lines.

"The great achievements of Mr. Shepard as a railroad contractor, however, lay not so much in the amount of his work as in the speed with which he and those associated with him did it. Two brilliant examples of this were in the construction of the Canadian Pacific from Oak Lake, Manitoba, to Calgary, 675 miles, and of the Great Northern, then the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, from Minot to Helena, 643 miles.

"In 1882, in association with R. B. Langdon of Minneapolis under the firm name of Langdon & Shepard, Mr. Shepard commenced work on the Canadian Pacific from Oak Lake to Calgary. In fifteen months the 675 miles of track were completed, a then unheard of speed in railroad building, and accomplished in the face of tremendous obstacles. Ten million cubic yards of earth had to be removed, and all the timber and piling use as bridges, culverts and other structures in the roadbed had to be hauled ahead from the end of the track and placed in the work before track could be laid. In a single day in the course of this contract 6 miles and 600 feet of track were laid."

While the rapidity with which work on the Canadian Pacific was done occasioned wide comment at the time, it was to be far surpassed in 1887, when Mr. Shepard, in association with the Messrs. Winston of Minneapolis, under the firm name of Shepard & Winston, built the Great Northern line from Minot to Helena. In all, the firm built 1,175 miles of railroad that year, including the 643 miles alluded to. The track-laying on this 643 miles commenced April 1 and was completed on November 18, an average rate for each working day of 3¼ miles. Five hundred miles of the work were graded and bridged ahead of the track layers by September 1, an average of 100 miles a month. From the mouth of the Milk River to Great Falls, 200 miles, the grading progressed at the rate of seven miles a day. In the whole work 9,700,000 cubic yards of earth, 15,000 cubic yards of loose rock and 17,500 cubic yards of solid rock were removed. Nine million feet of timber and 390,000 lineal feet of piling were hauled ahead of the track and placed in the work. On July 16, 7 miles, 1,040 feet of track were laid, leaving the record made on the Canadian Pacific far behind. But even the new record was to be outdone. On August 8, 8 miles and 60 feet of track were put down without any increase in the regular force, all materials being transported by teams from trains near the end of the track on the day, and the rails being laid continuously from the end of the track as taken there by iron cars. This was frenzied railroad building, but the frenzy was only that of intense activity, working with the utmost precision, guided by the sound judgment and clear vision of a master mind. Under the guidance of this mind, an army of nearly 9,000 men and 3,500 teams went marching across the prairie, leaving a completed steel highway behind it.

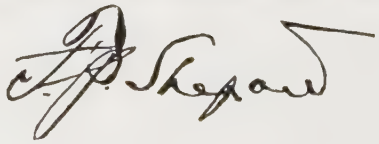
"The personality of this man has been largely overlooked. His achievements have overshadowed him. Of course, his dominant trait is energy. This may be seen to this day in the look of the eye, the carriage of the head, and the quick, eager, restless movements of the hands, though Mr. Shepard is now well to four score years of age. His energy, however, is of the mind rather than of the body, and one can easily imagine that in the days when he was driving great enterprises forward his mind often drove his body almost to the breaking point. Foresight, sound judgment, clear vision and accurate penetration have gone hand in hand with energy.

"At the early age of thirty, in the winter of 1857-58, before a foot of ground had been moved for a railroad in the Northwest he was talking of the great future before the Red River Valley as a wheat country, of the construction of a railroad to the Pacific to connect with lines he had surveyed in the summer of 1857, and of extensions into the fertile Valley of Saskatchewan—all prophecies now realized, and pushed to early realization by his own force of mind and will.

"In all his railroad building Mr. Shepard lost money but once, and that contract was undertaken deliberately with the foreknowledge of the outcome. Likewise he has never been engaged in serious litigation. His prompt and sound decision is notable, and no doubt is largely responsible for his brilliant successes. While superintendent of the Minnesota and Iowa lines of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, prior to 1871, he was one day westward bound from Winona, when the train came to a sudden halt. A great boulder of many tons' weight had rolled from a bluff and blocked the track. The conductor appealed to Mr. Shepard. 'Go around it,' was the prompt order he received. The order was carried out, the track was shifted, and in less than three hours the train was on its way. In the building of the Milwaukee & St. Paul line southward from Minneapolis a serious problem arose as to how to cross the Minnesota River at Fort Snelling. A high bridge from the fort bluff was proposed. But high bridges were costly then as they are now, and had other disadvantages, and Mr. Shepard offered a plan for an 1,100-foot tunnel under the fort as a solution of the difficulty. This still seemed too costly to the builders of the road, and as a compromise the present route around the bluff was taken. Mr. Shepard insists to this day that his plan was the only right one.

"Mr. Shepard is blunt, but his very bluntness has made friends for him. An Iowa editor once said in his paper: 'Shepard is a pretty good "boy"; we like him for his bluntness.' Others, many others, have been warm friends of the railroad builder. When he came to leave Minneapolis to become general manager of the company that had the contract to build the Northern Pacific road across the state a great reception was given in his honor in the only opera house that Minneapolis then boasted. This was followed by a supper at the Nicollet House at which 500 of the Twin Cities' best people sat down. The employes of the Milwaukee Road, when he left, gave him an elaborate silver service.

"With all his tireless activity, one of the things which probably enabled Mr. Shepard to maintain the pace he early set himself was a delightful home life, given to his family, to pleasure in works of art, and to reading. Much of his time was spent with books and magazines of the more solid sort. Having lived the life of a pioneer empire builder, Mr. Shepard still exercises the influence that belongs to a serene old age, surrounded with the fruits of thrift and great industry and unspoiled by success, one of the best examples of that striking class of men who made the Northwest what it is



in less than half a century from the breaking of the ground for the first railroad."

Mr. Shepard was married December 24, 1850, and several of his posterity have also become prominent as railroad builders and business men in the Northwest.

Frank P. Shepard. A son of David Chauncey Shepard, the pioneer railway builder in the Northwest, whose career and its achievements have been described on other pages, Frank P. Shepard followed in the footsteps of his father. He died at his St. Paul home, and at that time was engaged in double tracking the Pacific Coast Extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Frank P. Shepard was born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 30, 1853, and spent the greater part of his life there. After he acquired his education he became identified with the great work which his father was then carrying on as a railroad contractor. He was for a number of years associated with his father and with Alvin W. Krech and Peter Siems until the principals of that business retired. He then became associated with the firm of Morris & Shepard, railroad contractors.

Frank P. Shepard married Miss Anna M. McMillan, a daughter of the late United States Senator S. J. R. McMillan. Mrs. Shepard survived her husband, and for many years they had lived at the old homestead, 325 Dayton Avenue, one of the most beautiful places in the City of St. Paul. Mr. Shepard was also survived by four sons—David C., Samuel M., Roger B. and Frank P., Jr. David Chauncey Shepard (second), grandson of the man whose name he bore, is now secretary of the Finch, Van Slyck & McConville wholesale house of St. Paul, and is a director of the First National Bank. Samuel M. Shepard is one of the firm of Morris, Shepard & Daugherty, railway contractors, whose business is a continuation of that established by the elder David C. Shepard in the pioneer times of the Northwest. Roger C. Shepard is treasurer of the Finch, Van Slyck & McConville wholesale house, and is a director of the Merchants National Bank. Frank P. Shepard, the youngest son, is a student in Yale College.

Hon. Miles Porter. A resident of Minnesota all the forty odd years of his life, Miles Porter has been a farmer, merchant, lawyer and public official and is one of the men of recognized high standing at the Mankato bar.

He was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, December 7, 1873, a son of John and Ellen (Parks) Porter. The Porter family are of Scotch-Irish descent, while the Parks family was early settled in New England, and the maternal grandfather, Elisha Parks, was captain of state militia in New Hampshire. John Porter was born in Steuben County, New York, in 1822 and died in 1894, and his wife was born in Acworth, New Hampshire, in 1842 and is still living at Vernon Center, Minnesota. The parents were married in Blue Earth County in 1861. John Porter came to this state as a pioneer in 1857, and Miss Parks in the spring of 1858. John Porter preempted a piece of land in Blue Earth County and was its owner until his death. Several years prior to his location in Minnesota he had gone out to California by the overland route, was more than ordinarily successful as a miner, accumulated some treasure, and returned to the states by way of the Panama route. He was a man of no little prominence in his section of Minnesota. In politics he was a supporter of the democratic party. He served as town clerk of Ceresco Township for a number of years, and at one time was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Legislature, being defeated by only two votes. He was one of the rare men in political life, practicing the principle that the office should seek the man rather than the man the office, and never made a formal canvas for votes in connection with any office to which he aspired. Of the four children of John Porter and wife two are living: Mrs. Frank Clague, Mr. Clague being a well known attorney and state senator of Redwood County.

Miles Porter grew up in Minnesota on a farm, attended common schools, and in 1894 was graduated from the Mankato State Normal School. For several years he was engaged in the hardware business at Vernon Center, and studied law under Mr. Frank Clague, above mentioned, and on removing to Mankato in 1908 took active practice and has since enjoyed a large clientage, always practicing alone.

In November, 1904, Mr. Porter married Margaret E. Lovell, daughter of F. R. Lovell of Vernon Center, a farmer in that vicinity. They are the parents of three children: Stella, born in 1906; Joyce, born January 2, 1909; and Barbara, born in 1913. Mr. Porter with his family attends the Congregational Church, and he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, having held that office three consecutive years, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a progressive republican. For five years in succession he served as president of the city council at Vernon Center, and held the office of city attorney at Mankato one term. In 1912 he was elected a member of the state legislature for the session of 1913. Ever since reaching his majority he has been interested more or less in politics and possesses many distinctive qualities of civic leadership. Along with a good practice as a lawyer he possesses some extensive farming interests, and most of his summer months are devoted to the supervision of his farm. Mr. Porter was the originator of the Northwestern Lawyers Association, which was recently established with general offices at Waseca. This is an association for the protection of attorneys practicing in the Northwest. Mr. Porter is also a member of the American Bar Association and of the Commercial Law League of America.

William B. Davies. For a long term of years William B. Davies has been official court reporter at Mankato. Mr. Davies is a lawyer by profession, but most of his time has been occupied with public affairs and for a number of years he has been out of practice altogether. Mr. Davies is of New England birth and antecedents, his father was a Connecticut lawyer, and the reason for his coming to the Northwest was failing health, which caused an interruption of his early preparation for the law and during his residence of upwards of half a century in Minnesota he has found many opportunities for usefulness and advantageous service to himself and the community.

William B. Davies was born in New York State July 27, 1848, a son of Lemuel Sanford and Stella M. (Scovill) Davies, both of whom were natives

of Connecticut. He is a direct descendant of Col. John Davies, who was an officer in Washington's army during the Revolution. The paternal grandfather, Thomas F. Davies, was a minister of the Congregational Church in Connecticut. The maternal grandfather was Edward Scovill, who was born in Massachusetts, was for many years a manufacturer in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died in that city. Lemuel S. Davies was a graduate of Yale College, and after his admission to the bar practiced all his active life in Waterbury, Connecticut. He had a prominent and influential place in local affairs, was a democrat, and at one time mayor of Waterbury, was judge of probate in the county, also county treasurer. He and his family were members of the Episcopal Church.

William B. Davies was the oldest in a family of seven children, six of whom are living. He was educated through the eighth grade of the public schools at Waterbury, and had further instruction in a private academy. He lived on a farm for a time, studied law under the direction of his father, but on account of ill health left Connecticut and came to the Northwest in 1868. He spent the following eight years as a farmer, and found health and vigor in the bracing atmosphere of Minnesota and in the rugged life of a pioneer farming community. In 1876 Mr. Davies went to Minneapolis, and for several years traveled about engaged in contracting. Returning to Mankato in 1886, he was admitted to the bar and began active practice. In the same year of his admission to the bar he was elected city recorder, an office he held for two years. He was also appointed a member of the Board of Public Works for one year, and in 1887 became reporter for the District Court, an office which he has now held for more than a quarter of a century, and in point of continuous service is probably one of the oldest if not the oldest court reporter in the state. Along with his official duties he carried on a substantial practice as a lawyer until 1893, but since that time the duties of his office have claimed all his time and attention.

In 1870 Mr. Davies married Laura Presson, daughter of Harrison Presson, who was a native of Illinois, but lived a number of years at Henderson, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Davies are the parents of eight children: William T., who is a railroad man in California; Mrs. Julia E. Riddle, of Jacksonville, Florida; Joseph S., agent for the Wells, Fargo & Company's Express at Mankato; Laura B. Koch, whose husband is general manager of the George E. Breet Dry Goods House at Mankato; Stella M., wife of Edward C. Minea, formerly of St. Paul and now connected with the Wells, Fargo & Company's Express at Seattle, Washington; Irma and Mary, twins, the former the wife of Harry Marquette, who is in the engineering department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Chicago, while Mary lives at home in Mankato; and Edward F., who is connected with the Wells, Fargo & Company at Seattle.

Mr. Davies is a member of the Christian Science Church. He is a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and also has membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is classified as an independent democrat. Mr. Davies began his life in the Northwest without capital, and his success is due to his own efforts and his ambition to achieve something for himself and for his community. Besides his residence in Mankato he has a summer home on Lake Francis.

George Robert Curran, M. D. The profession of surgery is eminently represented at Mankato by Dr. George Robert Curran, who has been engaged in practice in this city since 1902 and has established himself in high position in his calling, in the confidence of the community and in the possession of an excellent practice. Doctor Curran was born at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, July 1, 1863, and is a son of Charles W. and Rebecca (Clark) Curran.

The Curran family was founded in the United States by the great-grandparents of Doctor Curran, Patrick and Clara Curran, who emigrated to this country from Ireland and located in Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives in modest farming ventures. Their son, Robert Curran, the grandfather of the doctor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and grew up on his father's homestead, so that he naturally adopted the vocation of an agriculturist when he came to years of maturity. In 1828, desiring to see something of the country that lay to the west, he made himself a raft, which he launched on French Creek, not far from his home, and on this he floated down to the Ohio River, and then on past the State of Ohio to Indiana, finally stopping at Madison. He remained in Indiana until 1837, in which year he made his way to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that city at that time having but two houses. Subsequently Mr. Curran settled on a farm nine miles west of Milwaukee, on which he continued to spend the balance of his life.

Rev. Charles W. Curran, the father of Dr. George R. Curran, was born in Pennsylvania in 1819. He was a lad of nine years when he made the long and perilous trip down the Ohio with his parents, and was eighteen years of age when he went with them to Wisconsin, but in spite of his various movings from point to point was successful in securing what was considered a very good education for his day, the principal part being gained in the schools of Mount Vernon, Illinois. As a young man he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years preached at various points in Indiana, but in 1855 took up his residence in Minnesota, his first sermon in this state being preached at Cannon Falls. This sermon was also the first preached in that vicinity. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1868, and when not engaged in ministerial work followed farming and school teaching. He was married in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1851, to Miss Rebecca Clark, who was born at Columbus, Indiana, in 1832, daughter of Benjamin Clark, and she died in 1866, having been the mother of five children, of whom three are living: Mrs. Mary Clifford, of Cannon Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. Belle Price, of Seattle, Washington; and Dr. George R., of this review.

George Robert Curran received his early education in the country schools of Minnesota, following which he attended the Hastings High School. His academic course was pursued at Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated in 1887, and he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. Doctor Curran at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Worthington, Minnesota, and there remained nine years, the following

year being spent in post-graduate study in the colleges and hospitals of Europe. On his return to the United States he opened an office and took up his residence at Mankato, and here has continued in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing practice, he now devoting his entire time to surgery. Doctor Curran has not only a large home practice, but is often called to distant parts of the state, for his reputation has extended far beyond the limits of his community. He has always been a close student of his profession and has made constant and rapid progress, keeping well informed concerning all the theories and discoveries relating to surgical science and leading the way in some lines of original investigation. At this time he maintains offices in the National City Bank Building. He is a member of the Blue Earth County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota Medical Society, the Southwestern Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and fraternally is identified with Mankato Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and Mankato Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order Elks. In political matters he is a republican.

On December 20, 1892, Doctor Curran was married to Miss Katrina Manson. Her father, Dr. Melville Manson, was born in Maine, in 1835, became an eminent practitioner, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was made surgeon of the Fifth Maine Volunteers, with which organization he participated in the Battle of Gettysburg and most of the engagements of the Peninsula campaign. In 1868 he came to Minnesota and for a number of years practiced his profession at South Bend, Shakopee and St. Paul. He married Miss Elizabeth Moody, a young lady from the East, who was born in 1840. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Curran: Doris Elizabeth, who was born October 4, 1893, and is now a senior at Carleton College, Northfield. Doctor and Mrs. Curran and their daughter are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Jean A. Flittie's chief service as a lawyer at Mankato has been rendered through his occupancy of the office of referee in bankruptcy, which he has held for a number of years. His findings have been almost uniformly satisfactory, and in this quasi-judicial position he has gained the respect and esteem of all who have handled matters under his jurisdiction. Mr. Flittie has been a member of the Mankato bar more than twenty years, and has also been an important factor in local civic and municipal work.

Jean A. Flittie was born in Norway, July 4, 1866, a son of Johannes and Anna (Afden) Flittie. The paternal grandfather, Thron Flittie, died in Norway, where he was a farmer. There is a farm in Norway called Flittie, and this family have had their residence there for a number of generations. Both parents were born in Norway, Johannes on July 14, 1823, and his wife on July 24, 1827. He died in September, 1900, and she on September 8, 1909. On July 4, 1869, just three years after Jean was born, the family set out from Bergen, Norway, taking passage on a sailing vessel, and after seven weeks on the ocean landed in Quebec. They came on to Minnesota, and the father homesteaded a farm near Madelia, and that farm is still owned by the family. The father was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but later became a Seventh Day Adventist. He was a republican in politics but took little part in public affairs, since he never learned to speak the English language. Though he was a poor immigrant when he arrived in Minnesota, by industry he succeeded in rearing his family in some degree of comfort and fitting them for useful citizenship. There were nine children in all, and the five still living are: Jorgen, a farmer at Brookings, South Dakota; Mrs. Hans Jorgenson, whose husband is a merchant tailor at Mankato; Matt J., living at Battle Mountain, Nevada; Jean A.; and Thron, who occupies the old homestead. One of the sons, John Flittie, who was born in Norway March 22, 1856, and died at Williston, North Dakota, January 21, 1913, gained a prominent position in the Northwest. He was graduated from the Mankato Normal School in 1878, and moved out to Dakota Territory soon afterwards. He was a member of the legislature for one term at Yankton, and was the first secretary of state in North Dakota, serving two terms.

Jean A. Flittie received his first training in local schools near his home, and in 1888 graduated from the Mankato Normal School. Four years of his early career were spent in teaching and for two years he was principal of the schools at Mayville, North Dakota. In 1892 Mr. Flittie was graduated in law from the University of Minnesota, and took active practice at Mankato in 1893. For more than sixteen years he has held the office of referee in bankruptcy.

In 1898 Mr. Flittie married Elizabeth Keysor of Mankato, a daughter of Capt. Clark Keysor, who gained his title by service in the Civil war in Company E of the First Minnesota Regiment. Captain Keysor was of an old New England family, and his wife is the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Flittie are the parents of one daughter, Louise Ingrid, now fifteen years of age and attending high school. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Flittie has served as master of Mankato Lodge No. 12, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, has passed the chairs of Mankato Lodge No. 15, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mankato Lodge No. 225 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

His part in politics has been as a member of the democratic party. In 1914 he was candidate for Congress from his district, but was unable to overcome the heavy normal republican majority. For six years he served on the library board, was also a member of the park commission, and was on the city's utility commission. Mankato people recognize his thorough public spirit and his usefulness in any responsibility placed upon him.

Benjamin Taylor. A successful lawyer and a fearless leader of public opinion in the City of Mankato, Benjamin Taylor has practiced his profession there for the past twenty years. He is a native Minnesotan, and is an alumnus of the university.

Benjamin Taylor was born in Minneapolis, December 14, 1871, a son of Benjamin and Hannah J. (Monaghan) Taylor. His paternal grandfather was Lowndes Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, but of English parents, and spent his life in Pennsylvania as a farmer. He was in religion a member of that quiet sect of Quakers. The maternal grandfather was John J. Monaghan, who was also born in Pennsylvania, followed the trade of tanner, and his parents came from Ireland. Benjamin Taylor, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and died in 1887, while

his wife was born in 1836 and died in 1906. After their marriage in Pennsylvania they moved out to the Northwest in 1867, locating in Minneapolis. Benjamin Taylor, Sr., was one of the pioneer millers of the great flour metropolis, and that was the business which occupied him all his active career. In the early days of the development of Minneapolis as a flour center he was associated in the industry with Charles A. Pillsbury. The senior Taylor and wife were the parents of seven children, all of them living, as follows: Frederick J., who is division engineer on the Northern Pacific Railway with headquarters at Livingston, Montana; George H., a resident of Hastings, Minnesota; Mary H., who is a Christian Science practitioner at Minneapolis; William J., a pastor of the Universalist Church at Oak Park, Chicago, Illinois; Benjamin, Jr.; Anna R., of Minneapolis; and Joseph E., who is with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Chicago. Mr. Taylor's father was a Universalist in religion and in politics a republican.

Benjamin Taylor attended public schools in his youth, was graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of Minnesota in 1893, and then continued in the law department until taking the degree LL. B. in 1895. His professional career has been passed in Mankato, where he began practice in 1895 associated with Mr. Fletcher of Minneapolis under the firm name of Fletcher & Taylor. Since this partnership was dissolved Mr. Taylor has practiced as an individual, and enjoys a large general clientage

In 1901 he married Lucy Pope of Mankato, daughter of Edmund M. Pope, who attained the rank of brigadier general in the Civil war, having entered the service as major of the Eighth New York Cavalry and remaining until the close of hostilities. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of three children: Virginia Pope, Harlan Pope and Benjamin, Jr. The two older are now students in the Mankato Normal School. The family all attend the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Taylor has been quite prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having served as exalted ruler of Mankato Lodge No. 225 in 1910, as district deputy in 1911, and has attended grand lodges both at Portland, Oregon, and Atlantic City. He is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, with the Psi Upsilon and the Delta Tau Delta college fraternities.

A republican in politics, Mr. Taylor has been frequently heard in state and local campaigns, and is an effective worker for the party and for the general cause of good government. At the present time he is serving as United States commissioner at Mankato through appointment by the United States district judge. Every year he makes a few campaign speeches, and in 1914 was unsuccessful candidate for election as district judge. Mr. Taylor is one of the trustees of the Mankato Savings Bank.

Hon. Clarence Bennett Buckman. The forty-two years since Mr. Buckman located in the vicinity of Little Falls have been employed in activities and a varied service which render him one of the foremost citizens of Minnesota. He has always been a leader in public affairs, as he has been successful in business, and besides the various local offices which he has at times filled he has represented his district in Congress, served a number of years in the State Legislature, both in the House and in the Senate, and for the past six years has been deputy United States marshal.

Clarence Bennett Buckman was born in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1851, a son of William and Jennie (Bennett) Buckman, substantial farming people of Pennsylvania. The Buckman family came to America early in the seventeenth century, and the original ancestor made the voyage on the sailing ship Welcome.

When Clarence B. Buckman came out to Little Falls in 1872 he took up a homestead in Morrison County, proved up on his claim, and his enterprise as a farmer was the foundation of his commercial success.

He continued to buy land until at one time he owned 1,400 acres, all under cultivation. Between 1873 and 1906 practically all his time was devoted to the management of his agricultural interests. During that time he established on his farm the Town of Buckman, a prosperous little village, now of about 500 population.

In 1873 Mr. Buckman held his first local office, as justice of the peace. In 1881 he was sent to the State Legislature, serving two years in the lower house, and in 1883 became state senator, and was in that body for eight successive years, and was later elected for another four-year term. Mr. Buckman represented his district in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congress, and while in Washington served as a member of several important committees.

Since 1880 he has lived in the City of Little Falls. For twenty years he was engaged in the lumber business, and built a sawmill at Sauk Rapids. At Little Falls he gave the city Hotel Buckman, a modern house of entertainment containing fifty-five rooms. He also built a garage 80 by 150 feet, and constructed the Realty Block, where the Merchants State Bank is now located.

He was also one of the principals in the Little Falls Packing Company. He is one of the prominent men in his section of Minnesota, and has done much in the way of public service, and his appointment to the office of deputy United States marshal was one based upon his singular fitness for public position.

In 1887 Mr. Buckman married Emma Harvy, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. To their union were born two children. The daughter Maude is the wife of John A. Burg, of Little Falls, where he is engaged in the automobile business. The son, Mark M., who lives in Little Falls, is proprietor of the Motor Inn Garage. He married Grace M. Schroder of Little Falls, and they have one child, Clarence Bennett.

In the year 1905 Mr. Buckman married Alice R. Shea of St. Paul, Minnesota. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

George G. Krost. Now serving as clerk of courts for Blue Earth County, George G. Krost is the son of a pioneer family of this section of Minnesota, and is a man whose worth is well known and appreciated and has been an independent worker and the architect of his own fortunes since twenty-one years of age.

George G. Krost was born at Mankato, August

C. R. Buckman

24, 1866. His parents were J. P. and Gertrude (Keifer) Krost, both of them natives of Germany. His father was born in 1823 and died in 1877 and his mother was born in 1828 and died November 29, 1905. They came to America when young, were married at Detroit, Michigan, and in 1854 came out to Minnesota Territory and were among the early settlers of Blue Earth County. J. P. Krost conducted a grist mill at Lake Washington for a number of years, but afterwards moved to Mankato and while employed by the Rocky Flour Mill contracted pneumonia and died. He and his wife were both active members of St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church, having membership in the church societies, and in politics he was a democrat. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. Besides George G. the children are mentioned briefly as follows. John and Clara, twins; Mary; Peter; Theresa; and Jennie. John is a harness salesman with the O. W. Schmitt Saddlery Company of Mankato. Clara is the wife of John B. Hodapp, of Mankato. Mrs. Mary Power is now a widow and lives at Corpus Christi, Texas. Peter is proprietor of a confectionery store in St. Paul. Theresa is the wife of Mr. Borgmeier, while Jennie married Mr. Hefner of El Campo, Texas, where she now resides.

George G. Krost acquired his early education in the parochial schools at Mankato, attended the high school, and before his majority was engaged in his own support and has been an active and vigorous worker for himself and others for many years. His first employment was with Moore, Piper & Company, wholesale druggists and agents for the Standard Oil Company. After three years the firm went out of business, and Mr. Krost then was employed by the Standard Oil Company for eleven years. He was connected with the Standard Cement Company until 1893, at which time the business failed, then was with the firm of Lamm & Laudkammer, and subsequently became bookkeeper for the Minneapolis Brewing Company at Moorehead. As manager for this company he was sent to Mankato, and somewhat later became identified with local politics. In March, 1909, Mr. Krost was elected city recorder, and on May 15, 1909, the clerk of court, Stephen Thorn, having died, he was appointed to the vacant position by Hon. A. R. Pfau. Mr. Krost was regularly elected clerk of court in 1910, and re-elected in 1914. He gives all his time to the duties of his office, and is one of the best known citizens of Mankato. Politically he is a democrat, but stands somewhat independently so far as party affiliation is concerned.

In 1895 Mr. Krost married May Schleif of St. Paul. Their three children are: George P., born March 29, 1896, now attending the Mankato High School; Dorothy, born September 27, 1903, in the public schools; and Kenneth M., who was born at Moorehead, November 6, 1906, and is also in school. The family are members of St. John's Catholic Church. Fraternally Mr. Krost has a number of interesting affiliations, has served for sixteen years as recorder for the lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of the Sons of Hermann, of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Degree of Honor, and the Order of Samaritans.

CHARLES L. PILLSBURY. The ability and effective service of Mr. Pillsbury in connection with his chosen profession have been shown by results. He is one of the representative consulting engineers of Minnesota, and is the executive head of the Charles L. Pillsbury Company, Engineers, with offices in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and consulting engineers to the Minnesota State Board of Control. Mr. Pillsbury is also at present engaged as chief engineer of the valuation bureau of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, which is conducting a valuation of all the public utilities of the District.

Charles Lucien Pillsbury was born in the City of Minneapolis, and is a son of Charles F. and Frances H. (Boynton) Pillsbury, the former of whom was born at Kingfield, Maine, and the latter at East New Portland, that state, each being a descendant in the sixth generation of families that were founded in New England in the early colonial era, the original American progenitors having emigrated from England and representatives of both families having been aligned as patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Charles F. Pillsbury, who was a lawyer by profession, came to Minnesota and established his residence in Minneapolis in the late '60s. Here he engaged in the real estate business, of which he became an influential and successful representative, and here he continued to reside until his death in 1887; his venerable widow now resides in the home of her daughter in the City of Seattle, Washington.

Charles L. Pillsbury is indebted to the public schools of Minneapolis for his early educational discipline and here availed himself also of the advantages of the Minneapolis Academy. Thereafter he took special work in electrical engineering at Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, and in the University of Minnesota. He has since been actively and effectively identified with the work of his chosen profession, in connection with which he has filled many important contracts in the designing and supervising of municipal and private electric light and power plants, waterworks systems, etc., in the designing and supervising of the mechanical equipments of large buildings and industrial plants, and in valuations and rate investigations of public utilities.

From 1895 to 1899 Mr. Pillsbury served as city electrician of Minneapolis; from 1899 to 1901 he was general superintendent of the Minneapolis International Electric Light, Heat and Power Company; from 1902 to 1904 he was a special partner of the firm of W. I. Gray & Company, contracting engineers, Minneapolis; in 1905-06 he was proprietor of the engineering business conducted at St. Paul, under the title of the Northwest Engineering Company; since 1906 he has held the position of consulting engineer to the Minnesota State Board of Control and has been frequently engaged in valuations and rate investigations of public utilities and other engineering undertakings by the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. For the past year, Mr. Pillsbury, as a matter of course, has passed much of his time in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, but still gives his personal supervision to the Minneapolis and St. Paul offices of the Charles L. Pillsbury Company. He holds active membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers Club of Minneapolis. He is identified with the Interlachen Coun-

try Club of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, and the University Club of Minneapolis. Mr. Pillsbury is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity and the Royal Arcanum.

On the 4th of October, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pillsbury to Miss Eva M. Kinsey, of Minneapolis, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac P. Kinsey, having come to Minnesota from Albany, New York.

William Patrick Murphy. One of the leading lawyers of Crookston, William P. Murphy has always shown himself a man of independence, self reliance and willing to make his success in the world through his individual efforts. He was never sent through college as the son of a rich father, but gained his education like everything else in life by dint of concentration and earning his livelihood at the same time as advancing his abilities to fit himself for his profession.

William Patrick Murphy was born at Ottawa, Canada, March 7, 1876, a son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Keegan) Murphy. His father was a lumberman, and when William P. was five years of age the family removed to Wisconsin, locating at Eau Claire. In that city he attended the public schools, worked in different lines for a time, finally learned stenography, and while thus employed took up the study of law in private offices. He came to Crookston in January, 1899, and was admitted to the Minnesota bar in March, 1903.

For the past twelve years he has been engaged in a substantial general practice as a lawyer, and has also interested himself in various local movements and organizations. He was an alderman of the city from 1908 to 1910, and was a charter member of the Commercial Club. He is a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the executive board of the Modern Samaritans. At the present time he holds the position of United States commissioner. Other fraternal affiliations are with the Royal League and the Knights of Columbus. He takes much part in out of door sports, is a member of the Crookston Gun Club, the Tennis Club, and the Crookston Automobile Club. He is one of the men who has helped to establish what is known as the old "Territorial Road" from St. Anthony Falls to Winnipeg, Canada, and he used his influence of getting this road located through Crookston.

Mr. Murphy was married June 12, 1901, to Beatrice McAvoy of Crookston.

D. Grashius. One of the prominent citizens of Chippewa County, a banker at Montevideo, D. Grashius is a native of Holland, and came to Minnesota as representative for a large Holland emigration company. Though at the time unacquainted with the American language and customs, he quickly adapted himself to the conditions of a new country, and has since become one of the stable and valuable business men of his home locality.

D. Grashius was born in Holland in 1858, a son of A. and Willemtje Grashius. His father was born in Holland in 1825, and his mother in 1834, she passing away in 1885. D. Grashius came to Minnesota in 1889 representing the Netherland-American Agricultural Company, which bought twenty thousand acres in this state. Mr. Grashius was one of the representatives of this large immigration and settlement concern for thirteen years, and since 1902 has been engaged in the real estate business for himself. He subsequently became interested in the German-American State Bank of Montevideo, which he assisted to organize with C. B. Enkema, A. J. Prince, and A. Enkema. For several years he held the office of president, and has recently become its cashier.

Mr. Grashius was married in 1891 to Ida Douma. They have one son, William D., now twenty-three years of age and serving as assistant cashier in the German-American Bank. This son was educated in the public schools, graduated from Carleton College at Northfield with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and also took two years in law at the State University. Mrs. Grashius is a daughter of G. M. and Stemka Douma, both of whom were natives of Holland and were early settlers in Minnesota.

Thomas Olsen. The business life of any community depends upon and is largely characterized by the personality and enterprise of its effective leaders. Every successful institution has some successful man or men connected with it. The thriving business community of Stephen has a prosperous bank known as the Scandia State Bank, and closely identified with its management from the time of its organization down to the present has been Thomas Olsen, whose previous record was that of a substantial real estate man and farmer, and who has supplied the effective influence of his personality and experience in the handling of the material resources and commercial service of this local bank.

The Scandia State Bank was organized in 1901 with a capital stock of $10,000. Its president since organization has been H. L. Melgaard, the well known banker of Marshall County. The vice president is O. L. Melgaard, and as already stated Thomas Olsen has been cashier from the beginning. The bank is housed in a substantial one-story frame building 22x40 feet. At the close of the year 1914 its total resources amounted to over $110,000. The capital stock is $10,000, surplus $4,000, and undivided profits $1,500. The deposits at the present writing aggregate approximately $100,000. An interesting feature of the statement is that the cash reserve approximated 140 per cent, though the requirements of the banking laws provide for only 20 per cent.

Thomas Olsen, whose position in the business community has thus been briefly noted, was born in Norway, July 5, 1866, a son of Ole O. and Agot Rishovd. His father was a farmer, and about 1886 brought the family to America and located in Norman County, Minnesota. Thomas Olsen received his early education in Norway, and had practical farming experience in the old country before coming to America. In Minnesota he was employed for a time as clerk in general stores, and has been a resident of Stephen since 1895. In that village he opened an office for the handling of loan and real estate business and gave all his attention to that line until he became associated with Mr. Melgaard in 1901 in the organization of the Scandia State Bank, and was its first and has been its only cashier.

Mr. Olsen is also a director of the Stephen Implement Company. He owns farm land in Marshall County to the extent of 800 acres. His only

Bert M. Grantham

fraternal association is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

In November, 1893, he married Beila Armot, who was born in Norway, but was reared in Minnesota. They have one son, Odin T. Olsen, born May 19, 1895, and in addition to his duties as assistant cashier of the Scandia Bank has the active supervision of his father's farming interests. This son was educated in the public schools and a commercial college. Mr. Thomas Olsen is treasurer of the Scandia Lutheran Church, in which he and his family worship.

Berton J. Branton, M. D. Of the native sons of Kandiyohi County who have gained eminence in professional life through the possession of superior talents, none have achieved more deserved success than has Dr. Berton J. Branton, physician and surgeon of Willmar, where he has a very large practice and conducts a modern hospital. He was born at Willmar, September 20, 1883, and is a son of J. F. and Alice (Thompson) Branton.

The Branton family was founded in America by the grandfather of Doctor Branton, Robert Branton, a native of England, who emigrated to Canada and there passed the remaining years of his life. His son, J. F. Branton, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1859, and was married at St. Thomas, Ontario, January 11, 1880, to Alice Thompson, who was born in the same province in 1864. They moved to the United States and settled at Willmar in 1882, and here for many years Mr. Branton was connected with the Great Northern Railroad as a train dispatcher. He is now a resident of Minneapolis, where he is state manager for Minnesota of the Central Life Insurance Company. A republican in politics, Mr. Branton was active in public affairs for a number of years. He is a Mason, and both he and Mrs. Branton are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of two sons: Dr. Berton J.; and Allays, who is studying medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Berton J. Branton graduated from the Willmar High School in 1901, and after some further preparation entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began practice at Atwater, Minnesota, where he continued for 2½ years, and then returned to Willmar and opened an office, being successful in building up an excellent private practice. Realizing the needs of the community, Doctor Branton, after several years of residence at Willmar, began the erection of a private hospital, which was completed and ready for service in 1914, and of this he has since remained as sole proprietor. Here he has twenty beds, with every appliance known to the profession for the successful treatment of the most difficult and delicate cases. He has specialized in surgical cases, and that this institution has filled a long-felt want is evidenced by the fact that during the first year of its existence Doctor Branton handled successfully over 250 cases. Doctor Branton is a close and careful student, a thoroughly learned practitioner and a steady-handed surgeon. He maintains membership in the Swift County Medical Society, the Kandiyohi County Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. During the past eight years he has rendered the community invaluable service as county coroner. Politically he is a republican, and his fraternal connections include membership in Sharon Lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., of which he is master, and the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry. Both he and Mrs. Branton are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1906 Doctor Branton was married to Miss Alice A. Brown, daughter of Hon. C. L. Brown, judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and three children have been born to this union: Alice, who was born in 1907; Elizabeth, born in 1909; and Calvin, born in 1911. Both Doctor and Mrs. Branton are well known in social circles of Willmar, where they have numerous appreciative friends.

Josiah B. Crooker. A publication of this order exercises one of its supreme and most consistent functions when it enters memorial tribute to such sterling and influential pioneers as was the late Josiah B. Crooker, who left a definite impress upon the history of Minnesota, and who aided potently in the civic and material development of the state. He was one of the most honored citizens of Minneapolis at the time of his death, which here occurred on the 30th of May, 1912, and it is most gratifying to offer in this work a brief review of his career.

Josiah B. Crooker was born in Cayuga County, New York, on the 3d of August, 1828, and thus he was nearly eighty-four years of age at the time when he was summoned to the life eternal,—a man who had accounted well to himself and to the world in all the relations of life, and who commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. The Crooker lineage is traced back to English origin and the name became identified with American history in the early colonial era, several representatives of the family having been found aligned as valiant soldiers in the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution. Josiah B. Crooker was accorded good educational advantages, as gauged by the standards which obtained in his youth, and in 1849, at the time of the memorable discovery of gold in California, he was to have been found engaged in teaching in an academy at Homer, New York. The gold excitement made definite appeal to his ambition and adventurous spirit, and in the early '50s he joined the throng of argonauts who were making their way to the New Eldorado. He crossed the plains to California, where he met with definite success in his operations as a placer miner, and where he remained for some time. After his return to the old Empire State he there took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Frances Phillips, who proved to him a devoted companion and helpmeet during the long years of their wedded life. About the year 1855 the young couple came to Minnesota and numbered themselves among the early settlers of Steele County. There Mr. Crooker entered claim to a tract of wild land and instituted the development of a farm. A considerable portion of the present thriving little City of Owatonna, the judicial center of that county, is situated on a part of his original homestead place. Mr. Crooker did well his part in furthering the development and upbuilding of that section of the state, endured his share of the hardships and trials that ever fall to the lot of the pioneer, and became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community. He was one of the first merchants at Owatonna, where he continued in business until the late '60s, likewise giving his supervision to his

farm, and he finally turned his attention to the lumber business, as a member of the firm of Crooker Brothers & Lamoreaux, with main office and lumber yards in the City of Minneapolis, where he established his home in 1870, the firm having a number of lumber yards scattered over the state and having long controlled a large and profitable business. The Minneapolis office of this firm stood on the site of the present Metropolitan Life Building, and the lumber yards of the firm occupied the block where the old postoffice now stands, together with the block across the street, where is situated the Soo Railway Building.

Mr. Crooker retired from the lumber business in 1877 and then went to the Black Hills in South Dakota, where he engaged in mining operations, with which he there continued to be actively concerned until 1883, as did he also in Arizona during the same interval. In the year last mentioned Mr. Crooker returned to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the real estate business and built up a large and substantial enterprise, his business having also included operations in and from the City of Chicago. In 1893 he went to Everett, Washington, to inspect and report on conditions for John D. Rockefeller, who was making investments in that state. As a result of his report Mr. Rockefeller employed him to take charge of the latter's interests on Puget Sound, these interests including the townsite hotel and lumber operations at Everett, as well as the local electric light plant, electric railway service, nail and paper mills, smelter, a ship building plant, the railway from Everett to the Monte Cristo mining camp in the Cascade Mountains, with a large concentrator and a number of mines at Monte Cristo. The total valuation of the properties of which Mr. Crooker thus had supervision was approximately $10,000,000, and he remained in the far west about six years, until he had closed out all of the Rockefeller interests. He then returned to Minneapolis, and here he continued actively engaged in the real estate business until a few days prior to his death.

Mr. Crooker was a most zealous and devoted member of the Baptist Church and was for many years an influential figure in its work in Minnesota. He was president of the first Baptist convention held in the state, and at the time of his death he was a deacon of the Central Baptist Church of Minneapolis, a position which he had held for many years. While a resident of Steele County Mr. Crooker served two terms in the State Legislature, and as chairman of the house committee on education he made the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the old Washington School building, which stood on the site of the Hennepin County Court House, Minneapolis, his children having received the advantages of this school at a somewhat later period. His was a life of signal activity and usefulness, and his course was ever guided and governed by the loftiest principles of integrity and honor, so that his name is revered by all who knew him in the state to which he gave much and to which his loyalty was inviolable. The brick residence which Mr. Crooker erected at Owatonna is still in an excellent state of preservation and is one of the veritable landmarks of Steele County. It is now occupied by one of the leading merchants of the town. In the pioneer days, when the Indians constituted an almost constant menace, men were stationed on the roof of this house to warn the inhabitants of the approach of the Indians, as the settlers in the community would all gather at this stronghold for protection in times of danger, the brick walls of the building being virtually bullet and arrow proof, and the roof being too high to permit the Indians to set fire to the same. It has been stated on excellent authority that when Mr. Crooker came to Minnesota and erected this now historic brick house he was undoubtedly the richest man in the state at the time. His cherished and devoted wife preceded him to eternal rest by a term of several years, and she held the affectionate regard of all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the children only two are now living, Edward H., concerning whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work; and Mrs. Edward G. Critchett, of Minneapolis, her husband being a member of the Board of State High-School Inspectors.

Edward H. Crooker. For nearly thirty years Mr. Crooker had been actively engaged in the practice of law at Minneapolis, and his death on August 6, 1914, was a loss not only to the profession but to the good citizenship and society of that city, which had been his home from boyhood days. Representing an old and honored pioneer family of Minnesota, and the son of Josiah B. Crooker, whose prominent career is sketched in this work, the late Edward H. Crooker had always moved in the best circles of Minneapolis life, and had many close associations with large affairs and distinguished men.

Edward H. Crooker was born at Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota, April 20, 1861, and death found him in his fifty-fourth year. At the age of nine when his family moved to Minneapolis, his early education was acquired partly in the public schools of Owatonna and partly in Minneapolis. Mr. Crooker was a graduate in 1879 of the old Central High School, an institution that furnished advantages to many of the young men of that time. Mr. Crooker was a graduate of Cornell University, with the class of 1883, degree of Bachelor of Literature. While at college he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and subsequently was a member of the Minneapolis University Club. Among his classmates and intimate friends in the university were Hon. John Dix, who was later a governor of New York State; and Edward W. Huffcut, who became a prominent member of the New York bar and at one time was legal adviser to Governor Hughes, now in the Supreme Court of the United States. After his university career Mr. Crooker returned to Minneapolis, took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge James M. Shaw and Judge Willard R. Cray in the firm of Shaw & Cray. Judge Shaw is now deceased, while Judge Cray is still in active practice at Minneapolis. By earnest and close application to his studies, Mr. Crooker was admitted to the bar in 1885, and after taking up practice soon became recognized as a leading lawyer in Minneapolis. For a short time his practice was as a member of the firm of Crooker & Gaylord, his partner being E. S. Gaylord. In 1888, when his former classmate at Cornell University, Edward F. Huffcut, came to Minneapolis, the new partnership of Crooker & Huffcut was formed and continued for two years until Mr. Huffcut returned east to take a place as instructor in law. From 1890 Mr. Crooker conducted an independent prac-

tice, and his offices were in the New York Life Building. An effective trial lawyer, with many important victories to his credit, and with a broad and exact knowledge of law that made him a formidable advocate in any case, Mr. Crooker during the last ten years had given special attention to bankruptcy and commercial law. It is said that his collection of works upon bankruptcy law was the largest and most complete in the state, and many of his books were not duplicated in the state law library. He held membership in the Minneapolis Bar Association, and its members paid him unusual tributes of respect at the time of his death. Mr. Crooker was a stanch republican, and in former years was prominent in Hennepin County politics.

On February 17, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Edward H. Crooker and Miss Louise Jones, daughter of H. K. and Anna (Clough) Jones of Ithaca, New York. Mrs. Crooker has long been one of the prominent women in Minneapolis society. They became the parents of one son, Herbert B., who was born in Minneapolis, graduated in 1913 from the West Side High School, and then entered Cornell University. He has become prominent in university circles, and his exceptional talents in music and dramatic affairs have given him a reputation much beyond his years. He is the author of two musical comedies, both of which have been presented in Minneapolis, and on the presentation of one of them at the Minneapolis Opera House he personally directed the orchestra.

Judge Evan Hughes. Now serving his third term as probate judge of Blue Earth County, Judge Evan Hughes is one of the prominent lawyers of Mankato, has practiced successfully for a number of years, and in his present office has shown great proficiency and ability in taking care of the many delicate responsibilities intrusted to his charge.

Judge Evan Hughes is a native of Minnesota, born in Cambria Township, Blue Earth County, February 10, 1862. He is a son of Henry and Eliza (Davis) Hughes, both of whom were born in Wales, his father on June 4, 1833, and his mother in 1831. They came to the United States and lived for a time in Ohio, and in October, 1855, joined the early pioneers of Blue Earth County. In the following year they located on a farm in Cambria Township, where Judge Hughes was born.

Judge Hughes grew up in Blue Earth County, attended the common schools, and was a student in Carleton College at Northfield until his junior year. After leaving college he took up the study of law with his brother Thomas, and after his admission to the bar began to practice in partnership with his brother in 1897. This firm was one of the strongest in the Mankato bar, and practiced successfully until January, 1911. In the preceding fall Mr. Hughes had been elected to the office of probate judge, beginning his term of office in January, 1911, and in 1914 was elected for his third two-year term.

On January 31, 1899, Judge Hughes married Amy E. Mason, of Spring Valley, Minnesota. Her parents were William and Amanda Mason, her father an early settler at Spring Valley, where he was in business as a contractor. Judge Hughes and wife are the parents of three children: Ralph M., aged eleven; Floyd T., aged eight; and Ruth Alice, aged five. The family are members of the Congregational Church and Judge Hughes has long been a worker in that denomination, has been a member of the choir for twenty-five years, and has sung at nearly all the funerals held in the church for many years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery of the Masonic Order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a republican.

Judge Hughes has long been interested in educational matters and his name is familiar to educators all over the state. Prior to his admission to the bar he taught for three years at Mankato, being principal of the Franklin School for a time and also of the Pleasant Grove School. He is now a member of the school board at Mankato and was president five years. For one year Judge Hughes served as president of the State Board of Education, and from that position was elected a delegate to the National Educational Association in its meeting at Denver. His leadership and interest in educational affairs at Mankato were instrumental in securing the introduction of departments of agriculture, domestic science and manual training in the city schools.

Thomas Hughes. For more than thirty years Thomas Hughes has been one of the prominent attorneys of the Blue Earth County bar. His official record is familiar to the citizens of Mankato and vicinity, and he has also been a leader in business and civic affairs, and is one of the authorities on local and state history. Mr. Hughes was elected county attorney in 1896, holding that office four years, and for fifteen years was attorney for the Mankato Mutual Building & Loan Association, and took the same position with the successor of that organization, the Mankato Savings & Building Association, which he still holds. For a number of years he has been a member and director of the Mankato Board of Trade, and besides his law practice has been president of the Wisconsin and Minnesota Land Company.

Thomas Hughes was born at Minersville, Ohio, September 23, 1854, a son of Henry and Eliza Hughes. Both parents were natives of Wales, the father born June 4, 1833, and the mother in 1830. They came from Wales to the United States, lived for some time in Ohio, and in October, 1855, became pioneer settlers in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. In June, 1856, they located on a farm in Cambria Township, still owned by the family. The parents moved to Pasadena, California, in 1908, where the father died in 1912.

Thomas Hughes grew up in the new and pioneer district of Blue Earth County, lived on a farm, worked with his father, and had the advantages of the local public schools. In 1874 he entered the preparatory department of Carleton College at Northfield, and in 1880 was graduated from Carleton College with the degree Bachelor of Arts. His law studies were pursued in the office of Waite & Porter at Mankato, and he was admitted to the bar in 1882. From February, 1884, to July, 1887, Mr. Hughes was a partner of M. G. Willard, then practiced alone ten years, and in 1897 became associated with his brother, the present Evan Hughes, a satisfactory relationship which continued until the election of Judge Hughes to the probate bench. Mr. Hughes has invested his earnings as a lawyer in real estate, and much of his practice has been in real estate law.

Politically he is a republican, and has made his influence count for local betterment both in civic

affairs and in material improvement. In the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, he has served as trustee and deacon and as superintendent of the Sunday school. Historical subjects have long interested him, and he has delivered a number of addresses before the State Historical Society, and also before the Blue Earth Territorial Association. Mr. Hughes is author of "History of the Welsh in Minnesota," published in 1895, and is editor of the semi-centennial work on Mankato. He is also the author of "The History of Blue Earth County," published in 1907, and has published a number of short historical pamphlets.

On November 25, 1885, Mr. Hughes married Alice O. Hills. She was born on the Island of Jamaica, July 6, 1856, a daughter of Amos B. and Sybil (Rawson) Hills. Both her parents were born near Pekin, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of two sons: Burton E., who completed his education in Harvard Law School, and Evan Raymond, a student of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Both sons were born and grew up in Mankato.

James I. Vermilya. Prominent among the honored residents of Olmsted County, Minnesota, is found James I. Vermilya, for more than a half a century a resident of the county, where he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and has also taken an active part in those movements which have made for the growth and development of the community. He has led an exceptionally busy and industrious career, and his high standing in the community in which he has resided for so long is but evidence of his honorable dealing at all times.

Mr. Vermilya was born November 30, 1849, at Oswego, Tioga County, New York, which was also the birthplace of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, whom Mr. Vermilya well remembers. His father was Avery Vermilya, born at Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, September 20, 1820, and his mother was Fannie (Mead) Vermilya, born March 20, 1821, in Delaware County. The history of the Vermilya family has been traced back to the middle of the fifteenth century (1460-1485) to the province of Perugia, Italy, when Count Stefano Vermigli resided at that place. His son, Peter Martyr, born on his father's estate in 1500, was dedicated to the church by his pious mother, who had lost several older sons in early infancy.

Peter Martyr Vermigli was at an early age ordained to the priesthood and obtained rapid promotion in the Roman Catholic Church.

At the age of about thirty he came under the domination of the eloquence of Savaronola preaching at Florence and became a convert to Protestantism. He married, and on account of his religion was obliged to flee to Switzerland with his wife, whence he was called to Oxford, England, by Archbishop Cranmer with whom he collaborated in compiling the first English prayer book (for details as to Peter Martyr see any biographical dictionary).

Driven out of England on the accession of Queen Mary to the throne "Peter Martyr" returned to Switzerland, where his first wife having died, he married a second time and on the accession of Edward VI he returned to Oxford, resumed his labors, but in 1560 returned again to Zurich, where he died in 1562.

His grandson, Isaac Vermelje (the Dutch manner of spelling the name), with his family came to New Amsterdam (New York), in 1662, on the ship Pumberland Church, Capt. Johannes Vermilye, and became a prominent citizen and a member of the common council under Jacob Leisler, in 1689. From the marriage of Johannes Vermilye and Aeltje Waldren are descended all those bearing the name in America spelled Vermilyea, Vermilya and (New York City) Vermilye. James I. Vermilya is the great-great-great-great-grandson of John and Sarah (Odell) Vermilya. His great-grandfather was William Vermilya, who married Phebe Husted, while his grandfather was Abram Vermilya, who married Charity Molineux, whose mother was Ethan Allen's niece.

Avery and Fannie (Mead) Vermilya were married in 1844, and in April, 1863, came West, locating in Olmsted County, the father taking up land in Section 18, Quincy Township, where he continued to be engaged in successful agricultural pursuits during the remainder of a long and active life. Both he and Mrs. Vermilya were widely known in this section where they spent so many years, and were held in the highest esteem by those who came into contact with them in any way. The father passed away in August, 1905, while the mother died in 1898. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows: David M., who was born June 9, 1844, and died in October, 1887; Abram, who was born December 2, 1846, and resides in Dexter County, Minnesota; James I., of this review; John K., who was born September 12, 1851, and now a resident of Kansas; Joseph and Josephine, twins, born November 29, 1853, the former of whom is a resident of Oregon, while the latter is now Mrs. Putnam and a resident of Granite Falls; Samuel, who was born May 28, 1858, and now a resident of Los Angeles, California, being one of the leading lawyers of the Pacific coast; Orville A., born April 14, 1861, and now residing at Verndale, Minnesota; Jesse C., who was born June 26, 1863; Eulila Frost, born November 17, 1866, and living near Portland, Oregon; and Reuben, born January 5, 1869, who died April 14, 1904.

James I. Vermilya was a lad of thirteen years when brought to Olmsted County, Minnesota, by his parents, and here his education was completed and he has always made his home. He was married October 12, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Hinton, who was born January 4, 1857, the fourth white child born in Quincy Township, daughter of George and Sarah (George) Hinton, early pioneers of Olmsted County. Her parents, born, reared and married in England, came to the United States in 1850, and for some time resided in New York State, but in 1856 came to Olmsted County, and here passed the remainder of their lives in the pursuits of the soil. Mrs. Vermilya had two brothers and one sister: James, born in England, October 19, 1849, who died in Quincy Township, December 12, 1876; Frank, who was born in Ohio, February 22, 1853; and Elizabeth Odell, born October 9, 1860, died October 2, 1883. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vermilya there were born four children, as follows: Cora F. Stocker, born February 22, 1877; J. Mead, born February 17, 1884; R. Ervin, born August 9, 1890; and George H., born December 5, 1893. The last two named reside under the parental roof, while the other two make their homes in the immediate neighborhood.

Otto M. Kahn

Mr. Vermilya has been eminently successful in his undertakings, and is at present the owner of 325 acres of finely cultivated land in Sections 9, 17 and 18. In connection with his agricultural labors, he has engaged in auctioneering during the past thirty years, and has as much business as he cares to handle in this line, being widely known for his talents in conducting sales. He bears an excellent reputation for integrity and straightforward dealing, and as a citizen is known to have borne his full share in the responsibilities which have arisen during the growth and development of Olmsted County. In political matters Mr. Vermilya has always maintained an independent stand, refusing to be tied down by party lines. He has at different times been a candidate for various offices, was nominated and defeated for the State Legislature, and was then nominated by the people's party for Congress, his opponent being James A. Tawney, who canvassed his district in a palace railroad train, while Mr. Vermilya, evidencing his democratic spirit and membership in the mass of the people, made his journeys by horse and carriage. In 1910 Mr. Vermilya was again a candidate for the state Senate, and made such a remarkable campaign that he was defeated by but fifty-seven votes. In 1914 he was again a candidate for state senator and easily fulfilled his friends' predictions of victory.

Hon. Otto N. Raths. The present postmaster of St. Paul is a man of considerable experience in the business world and has spent nearly all his life in the Twin Cities, where he has been successively connected with banking, with the grocery and commission business and other lines of activity. His appointment to the postoffice was particularly gratifying to the employes of that office, all of whom are grouped together as a class in the St. Paul local of the N. F. P. O. C. Mr. Raths went into this responsible office with a sense of fairness and impartiality which will permit no barrier in the path of the constitutional and legitimate efforts of the union postoffice clerks in St. Paul. His appointment was largely the result of the successful efforts of Congressman Van Dyke, a member of the N. F. P. O. C.

The extended and versatile career of the man now at the head of the St. Paul postoffice began with his birth at Minneapolis, August 30, 1874. He is of German descent, both his parents having come from Luxembourg. Mr. Raths as a boy attended St. Joseph's Parochial School and the North Side High School at Minneapolis, and from the age of eighteen was in the employ of the Bank of Minneapolis, from 1892 to 1897. He then became connected with the Security Bank of Minnesota, a national bank, and served until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. On April 29, 1898, a few days after the war began, he enlisted in Company B of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry as a sergeant, and was with his regiment in the Philippine Islands campaign until October, 1899, and participated in eleven engagements.

After the conclusion of his military career he spent a short time in Minneapolis, and then returned to San Francisco and was for one year connected with the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s banks. Mr. Raths came to St. Paul in 1901 and for seven years was secretary and treasurer of the People's Provision Company, at 447-449 Wabasha Street. Selling his interest in this company in 1908, he was connected with the firm of Schuneman & Evans until 1909. During the past five years his business interests have had broad scope. In 1909 he organized and became part owner of the Gaiety Theater, and has since then been manager and part owner of this well-known entertainment house. He is senior member of the Raths-Seavold Film Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of motion pictures. He is also a stockholder and manager of the Ideal Theater of South St. Paul.

For a number of years Mr. Raths has been actively interested in the Minnesota National Guards, and for eleven years has been a member of that organization and for six years an officer. He is a prominent member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has been especially concerned with its foresters' department, where as major commanding the One Hundred and Ninth Battalion and colonel commanding the Tenth Regiment, Modern Woodmen of America, he won the first prizes for drill both at Peoria, Illinois, and Buffalo, New York, and many other prizes in Toledo, Ohio, during the last encampment.

Mr. Raths is chairman of the Bolo Club, an organization comprising 1,800 voters of Ramsey County, who are honorably discharged soldiers of the wars in which the United States has engaged, including the Mexican, the Civil, the Spanish-American and the Philippine insurrection. For three years Mr. Raths was president of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association of Minnesota, composed of the motion picture theaters of the state.

Owen M. Parry. The proprietor and editor of the Revere Record has illustrated in an interesting manner the great principle of self help, and that hardly any physical handicap can prevent a life of usefulness and service in the case of a man of real ambition. Mr. Parry deserves mention among interesting people as probably the only editor and publisher in the United States who does all his own work with one hand, including the setting of type, the operation of a printing press, the composing of editorials and news items, and all the other manifold duties about a printing office. He gets out a first class paper too, and one that has a wide reading and influence in Redwood County.

Owen M. Parry was born in Wales, July 11, 1886. His father, Owen M. Parry, Sr., also a native of Wales, came to the United States in 1896, settling in Utica, New York. He is a tailor by trade. Owen M. Parry, Sr., married Charlotte Hughes, who died in Wales in 1890. Their children were: William E., who is a resident of Seattle, Washington; Lottie, who married Mr. Hughes, a coal miner at St. Helens, England; Lizzie, who married Mr. Williams, a farmer at Anglesea, Wales; and Owen M.

Owen M. Parry came over to the United States with his father, being then about ten years of age, and shortly afterwards came out to Walnut Grove, Minnesota, to live with his uncle, Evan M. Parry. He was sent to the common schools and to the high school at Walnut Grove, but at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship in newspaper work with the Walnut Grove Tribune. After mastering the details of a printing shop he became manager for the Potter County News-Courier at Gettysburg, South Dakota, remaining there one year. His next location was in Seattle, Washington, where he was employed for nearly four years in a job printing

office, and it was while in the Northwest that he suffered the misfortune which has interfered with but by no means seriously impaired his usefulness as a worker in the world. While employed for a few months in a sawmill in Washington, he had the misfortune to lose his left hand in the machinery. In 1911 Mr. Parry returned to Walnut Grove, Minnesota, and soon after in the same year bought the Revere Record. This paper was founded by C. W. Folsom on May 20, 1902. It is independent in politics, and has a circulation not only in Redwood, but in Cottonwood, Murray and Lyon counties. The office is well equipped with mechanical appliances, and Mr. Parry is at the head of a good business.

Politically he is also independent, and has served as justice of the peace in Revere. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, and he is affiliated with Walnut Grove Lodge No. 148, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also with the Rebekahs at Lamberton. Besides his newspaper he owns the billiard parlors in Revere and has charge of the State Public Free Traveling Library, which he originated in Revere. Mr. Parry was married March 7, 1914, in Walnut Grove to Miss Maude Downing, of Dowagiac, Michigan.

Frank P. McQuillin is one of the oldest business men of Aitkin, having been identified with that city more than thirty years, with a business record which has identified him with a number of important concerns in this section of the state. Mr. McQuillin is president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Aitkin, and has been connected with several large land companies and other local corporations.

Frank P. McQuillin was born at Delta, Ohio, January 2, 1853. His parents, Jacob and Maria C. (Eddleman) McQuillin, were farming people of Ohio. Mr. McQuillin acquired a public school education, and in early manhood came out to the Northwest, where he has found wide and diverse opportunities for a business career. He was first located in Fillmore County, Minnesota, and for sixteen years served as an examiner of lands for the Northern Pacific Railway. For eight years he was engaged in selecting lands for the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railway Co. from the State of Minnesota. Since 1882 his home has been in Aitkin, where he has been prominent both in business and in public affairs. In 1888 Mr. McQuillin was elected county treasurer, serving two terms, and was city treasurer four years. He has also been chairman of the board of county commissioners, holding that office four years, until giving his resignation.

For twenty years Mr. McQuillin was in the real estate business at Aitkin under the name McQuillin Land Company. He is general manager for the Central Minnesota Land & Investment Company, and president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank. This bank is one of the newer banks in Northern Minnesota, having been organized July 1, 1914. A statement of business four months after organization showed capital stock and surplus paid in of $30,000, with deposits of more than $45,000. The bank has nearly three times the amount of reserve required by law and pays interest on deposits of 4 per cent on six months deposits and 5 per cent on deposits left one year or more. The officers of this bank are: F. P. McQuillin, president; C. H. Warner, vice president; W. T. Mount, cashier, and D. A. Foley, second vice president. Other directors are B. W. Kelly, A. Zoerb, M. Frederickson, J. J. Ratcliffe, J. Heft, B. L. Hollister, Ben Olson.

Mr. McQuillin is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Royal Arcanum. At Rockford, Minnesota, in 1878 he married Catherine S. George. Their family of five children are: Grace K., now Mrs. Edmond L. Young, of Minneapolis; Alice L., at home; Margaret, now Mrs. Thomas A. Brooks, of Peoria, Illinois; Beulah M., at home; and Leslie D., at home. Mr. McQuillin is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was a member of the building committee which erected the handsome new church in Aitkin in 1914.

Edmund Henry Krelwitz. An attorney who has gained a well earned reputation at Aitkin, Edmund H. Krelwitz has been in practice there for over fifteen years, has filled various offices which indicate his standing in popular esteem, and now has a large professional business and varied relations with the community, both in business and civic and social affairs.

Edmund Henry Krelwitz was born November 4, 1872, a son of Edmund and Elizabeth Krelwitz, his father having for many years been identified with real estate and mining. In 1891 Mr. Krelwitz graduated from high school, began earning his own way, and subsequently prepared for his profession in the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated in 1898. After two years' practice in Minneapolis Mr. Krelwitz moved to Aitkin in 1900, and has since looked after a growing general clientage. From 1903 to 1909 he served as county attorney of Aitkin County, and in 1914 was reelected to that office for four years. He also held the office of village attorney during 1901-02, and from 1913 to 1914. Mr. Krelwitz is treasurer of the Lake Investment Company of Duluth.

He has affiliations with the Masonic Order and is a past master of Mystic Lodge No. 213 of Aitkin, is a member of the Eastern Star and the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, and also of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Samaritans, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On June 30, 1903, Mr. Krelwitz married Annabell Huston of Minneapolis, who, prior to her marriage, was a popular teacher in both Aitkin and Duluth. They have a son, Huston, born June 25, 1904, and a daughter, Marion, born November 13, 1905. Mr. Krelwitz and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and politically he is identified with the republican party.

Wallace Barker. During a residence of nearly a quarter of a century at Aitkin, Mr. Barker has been identified with business and public affairs, has held the office of mayor, and is well known through his extensive relations as a real estate man.

Wallace Barker was born in Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, July 9, 1857, a son of Orlando and Aurelia Adaline (Hempstead) Barker, the mother a native of Ohio and the father of Massachusetts. The father was a contractor and builder, but later in life located on a farm and followed agriculture and dairying. The son was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Well-

ington, Ohio, and soon afterwards took up practical work as a farmer. His interests finally led him into the insurance field, and in 1890 he located at Aitkin, Minnesota, and for a number of years was a traveling commercial man, making his headquarters at Aitkin. In 1901 he opened real estate offices, and has since built up a large business in the general brokerage of real estate, and has done considerable farm development on his own account and with his own capital. At the present time Mr. Barker owns 470 acres of farm land, and has developed much of it to profitable cultivation.

Always actively interested in his home town and ready to serve the interests of his fellow citizens, he was twice honored with the office of mayor. Mr. Barker is an active republican, and formerly was chairman of the County Republican Central Committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Outside of his regular business interests he is a director of the Cuyuna Iron Company, with offices in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

J. B. Galarneault. The Aitkin County State Bank of Aitkin, one of the most prosperous financial institutions in Northern Minnesota, was organized in September, 1895, with a capital of $10,000. Its first president was Col. Warren Potter, and the first cashier was J. B. Galarneault, who has thus been identified with the institution at post of cashier for nearly twenty years. In 1903 the capital stock was increased to $25,000, with stock and surplus of $60,000. Its capital is now $50,000, and surplus $10,000. In September, 1914, the total resources aggregated over $420,000, and besides the stock and surplus the undivided profits were over $13,000. The deposits aggregated at that time about $357,000. The amount of legal reserve required for this bank is a little over $26,000, whereas the actual reserve is more than double that figure. The bank owns a two-story brick building 40 by 50 feet, with offices on the second floor. It is an exceedingly prosperous and well managed institution. Its officers are: C. P. Delaittre, president; James J. McDonald, first vice president; Walter F. Knox, second vice president, and J. B. Galarneault, cashier.

John B. Galarneault, the cashier, was born in Sherburn County, Minnesota, November 4, 1863, a son of Casimir and Margaret (Malone) Galarneault. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up in a rural district, received an education in the public schools and at the St. Cloud Normal College, and since early manhood has pursued an effective and energetic career. In 1886 he was elected county superintendent of schools in Benton County and served one term, and then, for three terms, occupied the office of county auditor. Mr. Galarneault came to Aitkin in 1895 and has since been cashier of the Aitkin County State Bank. For one term during Governor Johnson's administration he served as superintendent of banks in Minnesota, and has a wide acquaintance among bankers over the state and in the nation. He is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1913 was vice president of the Minnesota branch of the American Association. For one term he served as president of the Aitkin City Council, and for a number of years was a member of the school board. He is secretary of the Clover Dells Land Company. Mr. Galarneault was married, February 14, 1893, to Susie Toan of Lyons, Michigan. They have a son, John T., born September 23, 1899, and at the present time a student in St. Thomas College at St. Paul. Mr. Galarneault, besides his relations with Aitkin, is also president of the First State Bank of Crosby.

Gen. Reece M. Newport. Distinguished as a soldier, a railway official, and as the founder of one of the strongest and best-known real estate and mortgage loan concerns in Minnesota, Gen. Reece M. Newport was actively identified with Minnesota affairs for more than forty years. General Newport came from Ohio to Brainerd, Minnesota, in 1870, moved to Minneapolis in 1875, and from 1876 lived in St. Paul. From 1870 to 1882 he was local treasurer, auditor and land commissioner with the Northern Pacific Railway, and as representative of this company was the first to promote immigration and colonization by Scandinavians in this section of the country, and for this purpose circulated and posted bills and other forms of advertisement all over Sweden and Norway. At the occasion of the driving of the golden "spike," marking the completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, General Newport had charge of the banquet at the Lafayette Hotel at Lake Minnetonka, at which celebration President Arthur, Gen. U. S. Grant and many other dignitaries, including ambassadors from foreign countries, were present. General Newport in 1882 engaged in the real estate and mortgage loan business, at first under the name Cochran & Newport, after 1885 as Newport & Peet, in 1887 as R. M. Newport & Son, continuing actively identified with that firm until 1901, and later as R. M. Newport until 1910. It has been estimated that General Newport loaned in round figures $35,000,000 on first mortgages in the Twin Cities, a sum that was a valuable factor toward the upbuilding of both St. Paul and Minneapolis. General Newport was also president of the Seven Corners Bank.

General Newport became a captain of United States Volunteers at the age of twenty-four, was promoted to colonel at twenty-five, and was breveted brigadier-general at twenty-seven for meritorious services. During his long lifetime he had a personal acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant and Presidents Hayes, Cleveland and McKinley, and was also a close personal friend of Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Marietta College, his alma mater, belonged to the Minnesota, Town and Country and Commercial clubs, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member and commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

In the preceding brief summary only the larger facts in the career of General Newport have been presented. To supplement and amplify this brief sketch it will be appropriate to quote a memorial prepared by a committee from the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of St. Paul on November 23, 1912. The essential parts of this memorial are as follows:

"Brevet Brig. Gen. Reece Marshall Newport was born at Sharpsburg, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1838, and in his early childhood moved with his parents to a farm near the village of Newport, Ohio, and on which he later engaged in farm work. He graduated at Marietta College in 1860, and edited a republican paper during the Lincoln campaign. In 1862 he took part in Fremont's campaign against Stonewall Jackson, and later was for

a short time with the Army of the Potomac. January 24, 1863, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers; was assigned to duty at Washington City and finally at Baltimore. In 1864 he was appointed colonel and made chief quartermaster at Baltimore. A large amount of supplies for the army of General Sheridan, operating in the Valley of Virginia, and for General Grant's army, were forwarded under his direction. His money disbursements, though much less than the stores and supplies handled, amounted during the last year of the war to more than $13,000,000. Simply one check issued by him to the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company for transportation was for $850,000. For faithful and meritorious services he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers and mustered out of the service March, 1866.

"In 1872 he came to Minnesota as local treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in which capacity and as auditor he continued for ten years, and finally was given charge of its land department. In this capacity he contributed to immigration into the northwest and to the founding of many flourishing communities. In 1882 he engaged in loan and real estate business, which became extensive. Though his health was far from robust, he was very industrious and painstaking in business affairs. He was universally regarded as an accomplished public-spirited citizen. He was a man of fine presence, of dignified yet kindly manner; a devoted husband and father.

"General Newport was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza Edgerton of Marietta, Ohio. Their children are Luther E., Mary M. and Reece Marshall Newport. Mrs. Newport died May 27, 1909.

"General Newport became a member of this commandery October 7, 1885; registrar, May 4, 1887; junior vice commander, May 12, 1896; served as commander from May 10, 1904, to May 9, 1905. He died at Greenwich, Connecticut, where he was temporarily staying on account of ill health, November 1, 1912. His funeral occurred at St. Paul, and he was buried in Oakland Cemetery. He had been for many years a member of the House of Hope Presbyterian church."

Reece Marshall Newport, Jr. Since the death of the late General Newport the large business established and built up by him has been carried on by his son, Reece Marshall Newport, who is now president of R. M. Newport & Co., dealers in real estate, mortgages, loans and insurance at St. Paul.

Mr. Newport, recognized as one of the leading business men of St. Paul, was born in that city June 8, 1878. His early education was obtained from private schools at St. Paul, and later he attended the Westminster School in Connecticut, and from that entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1901. He soon afterwards began his business career, and succeeded to the loan and real estate business after the death of his father. Prior to that time the concern was conducted as a partnership, and in January, 1913, was incorporated as R. M. Newport & Co., with capital stock of $50,000. Its officers are: Reece Marshall Newport, Jr., president; M. M. Newport, vice president; C. B. Baker, secretary; and R. E. Stower, treasurer. The firm is extensively engaged in the handling of bonds, mortgages, lands and real estate and loans, and by its transactions, both under the late General Newport and under the present corporate form, has a position second to none among concerns of this class in Minnesota.

Reece Marshall Newport, Jr., aside from this company, is connected with several business industries at St. Paul. He is a director of the State Bank at Cloquet, Minnesota; of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Carlton, Minnesota, and the First State Bank at Brookston. He is president of the Edgecliff Realty Company of St. Paul. Mr. Newport is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Town and Country, University and Minnesota Boat clubs of St. Paul, the Yale Club of New York and the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. His offices are in the Pioneer Building.

George A. Norton. For a full half century has the name of the Norton family been prominently identified with the history of Dodge County, Minnesota, where the subject of this review has resided from his boyhood days and where he now holds distinct precedence as one of the able members of the bar of this section of the state. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Mantorville, the judicial center of the county, and he also has the general supervision of the large estate of the late Thomas S. Slingerland.

George A. Norton was born in Marquette County, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1853, and is a son of Ichabod and Luana (Reynolds) Norton, both natives of the State of New York, the father having been born in Lewis County, in 1819, and his death having occurred January 28, 1907, and the mother, who was born in Erie County, in 1823, having been summoned to the life eternal in 1886, George A. being the younger of the two children and the other child having died at the age of eighteen years. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Erie County, New York, in 1845, and in the following year they settled at Waupon, Wisconsin, as pioneers of the Badger State. Ichabod Norton was a man of much mechanical skill, especially as a carpenter, and he followed his trade in Wisconsin until 1864, when he came with his family to Dodge County, Minnesota, where he became a citizen of much influence in the furtherance of civic and industrial progress. In 1875 he was elected judge of the Probate Court of Dodge County, and of this position he continued the incumbent two terms. He was a stalwart republican, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife held membership in the Baptist Church. Judge Norton was a son of Joseph Norton, who was born and reared in the State of New York and who became a pioneer farmer in Wisconsin, from which state he came to Minnesota in 1856, here passing the residue of his life. The maternal grandfather of George A. Norton was an early settler in Erie County, New York, in which state he maintained his home until his death.

George A. Norton was about eleven years of age at the time of his parents' settlement in Dodge County, Minnesota, and in addition to receiving the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period he was enabled to attend a well conducted academy at Wasioja, this county. He then studied law under the able preceptorship of William A. Sperry, and in 1879 he was admitted to the bar. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Mantorville and success attended his efforts, but he was soon called upon to serve in the position of county auditor, an office of which he continued the

Reece M. Newport Jr.

valued incumbent for the long period of sixteen years. Since his retirement from office he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and found insistent demands upon his time and attention in the management of the extensive Slingerland estate.

Mr. Norton has shown deep interest in all that has concerned the social and material well being of his home village and county, is an uncompromising and effective advocate of the basic principles which have made the republican party the safe guardian of national government, and he has served as president, secretary and recorder of the board of trustees of Mantorville, besides having been for twenty-six years in continuous service as a member of the board of education. Mr. Norton is the owner of a pleasant residence property in Mantorville, as well as a well improved farm in Dodge County. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the American Yeomen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and his wife holds membership in the Baptist Church.

On the 26th of May, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Norton to Miss Phidelia Perley, daughter of the late Stephen Perley, who came to Dodge County in 1864 and became a representative farmer of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have three children. Allen P. completed the curriculum of the Mantorville High School and took one year's academic work in Hamline University, in the City of St. Paul, and thereafter graduated from the St. Paul College of Law. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Mantorville. George A., Jr., is a successful farmer in Dodge County; and Harrison E. was graduated in Hamline University as a member of the class of 1913 and is now (1915) taking post-graduate work at Hamline and first year law at St. Paul College of Law.

William S. Willyard. The efficient and popular cashier of the Kasson National Bank of Kasson, Dodge County, has achieved success through his own ability and well ordered endeavors and is recognized as one of the substantial and influential citizens of the prosperous village in which he maintains his home and in the welfare and progress of which he maintains a lively and helpful interest.

Mr. Willyard was born in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d of January, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Sarah M. (Grier) Willyard, the former of whom likewise was a native of the old Keystone State, where he was born in the year 1828, and the later of whom was born in Ohio, in 1833, their marriage having been solemnized in Pennsylvania in 1852. Of the five children, William S. is the first born, and of the others only one is living, Sarah Belle, who is the wife of Charles Edmondson, of Cloquet, Carlton County, Minnesota. He whose name initiates this article was a child of two years at the time of the family removal to the Territory of Minnesota, in 1855, and his parents established their home at Mantorville, thus becoming pioneer settlers of Dodge County. The father was a skilled millwright and carpenter and worked at his trade for a number of years after he came to Minnesota. He later purchased a tract of land near Cloquet, Carlton County, where he developed a farm, this homestead continuing to be his place of abode until his death and his widow having there passed the remainder of her life. Henry Willyard was a republican in politics, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and special honor was his for his service as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war. He enlisted in Company B, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which was later transferred to an artillery command, and he was in active service during the major part of the war. In later years he was in active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife commanded the high regard of all who knew them.

William S. Willyard gained his early education in the public schools of Wasioja, Dodge County, and Waseca, Waseca County, in which latter place he availed himself of the advantages of the high school. As a youth he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of telegraphist, in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and he familiarized himself with the various local details of railway service, with the result that he was finally made station agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Kasson, his present place of residence. He retained this position four years, and for four years thereafter he was cashier of a bank at Mantorville, the judicial center of Dodge County. During the ensuing nine years he held the position of assistant cashier of the National Bank, now the National Bank of Dodge County, at Kasson, and in 1908 he was promoted to the office of cashier of this institution, a position of which he has since continued the able and valued incumbent. During an absence of thirteen years from Dodge County Mr. Willyard was engaged in railway service—with the Soo Line and the Great Northern Railroad.

In politics, though never imbued with ambition for public office, Mr. Willyard is a stanch republican, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the year 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Willyard to Miss Elva L. Long, daughter of Seth Long, who was a well known citizen of Waseca County, and who, as a representative of the democratic party, served for a long period as sheriff of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Willyard have one son, Clyde Long Willyard, who acquired his early education in the public schools of the cities of Minneapolis and Duluth, including the high school in the latter place, and who is now assistant cashier of the Kasson National Bank.

Clarence C. Crawford. Ambition, resolute purpose and proper application of his powers have enabled Mr. Crawford to achieve through his own efforts a substantial success in connection with the productive activities of life, and he is today numbered among the substantial citizens and representative business men of the county that has been his home from infancy. He is cashier of the First State Bank of Mantorville, judicial center of Dodge County, is a stockholder of this and other banking institutions in this section of the state, and is secretary and treasurer of the Mantorville Farmers' Elevator & Mercantile Company. He has depended upon his own ability and exertions for the accumulation of every dollar that stands to his credit and is known and honored as one of the reliable, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Dodge County.

Mr. Crawford was born in the Village of Oxford Mills, Grenville County, Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 9th of February, 1877, and is a son of Thomas and Susan (Cooper) Crawford, the former of whom was born in the State of New York and the latter in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where their marriage was solemnized in 1876. In 1878, when their son, Clarence C., was about

one year old, they came to Minnesota and settled in the Village of Kasson, Dodge County, where they still maintain their home, the father having given his attention principally to the teaming and draying business. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of American and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their five children the subject of this review is the first born; Harry C. is engaged in the moving picture business at Marion, South Carolina; Effie is the wife of Knute H. Finseth, who is engaged in farming near Kenyon, Goodhue County, Minnesota; Ashley E., of Minneapolis; and Ruth, who remains at the parental home, was graduated in the Kasson High School as a member of the class of 1914.

Clarence C. Crawford acquired his early education in the public schools at Kasson and as a young man he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, with which he remained nine years, as one of its representatives in Dodge County. Thereafter he held for four years the office of clerk of the County Court of Dodge County, and during the last two years of this incumbency he served also as cashier of the First State Bank of Mantorville, the county seat, a position which he still retains. This is one of the stanch and well managed financial institutions of this part of the state, with a capital stock of $15,000, a surplus fund of $10,000, and with deposits that have attained to an average aggregate of $200,000. Mr. Crawford is likewise a director of this bank, as is he also of the Farmers' State Bank at Hayfield, Dodge County, and he is a stockholder and director in the National Bank of Dodge County at Kasson, besides being secretary and treasurer of the Mantorville Farmers' Elevator & Mercantile Company, an important and thriving institution of Dodge County.

That Mr. Crawford is a stalwart in the local camp of the republican party needs no further voucher than the statement that he has served as secretary of the Republican County Committee of Dodge County. He is affiliated with the local lodge of Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, has held official chairs in the Mantorville Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and is identified also with the Modern Woodmen of America, both he and his wife being members of the Congregational Church.

On the 12th of May, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Crawford to Miss Clara M. Mantor, a representative of the influential family in whose honor Mantorville was named. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have no children.

Harry J. Edison. The professional ability and ambitious application of Mr. Edison have given him secure prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of his native county and he is engaged in the successful practice of law at Kasson, Dodge County, with an excellent clientage and substantial business. He is a scion of a well known and highly honored pioneer family of this county, within whose gracious borders he has maintained his home from the time of his nativity and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Harry J. Edison was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Milton Township, Dodge County, on the 9th of June, 1878, and is a son of William H. and Marian C. (Cramond) Edison, the former of whom was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1835, and the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin, in 1839, their marriage having been solemnized in Dodge County, Minnesota. William H. Edison, a first cousin of Thomas A. Edison, the celebrated wizard of electricity, was reared and educated in his native province and as a young man came to Minnesota and established his residence in Dodge County. Here he became a successful farmer and through his own industry and good management he accumulated a competency, the while he became one of the progressive and influential citizens of the county, with secure place in popular confidence and esteem. He was a democrat in his political allegiance, held various township offices and served also as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Edison continued to reside on his fine homestead farm until his death, which occurred in December, 1903, and his widow now resides in the Village of Kasson, her father having been a native of England, whence he came to the United States when a young man, and, having become one of the pioneer settlers in Dodge County, Minnesota, where he developed an excellent farm and continued to reside until his death. Harry Edison, paternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review and who was named in honor of this grandsire, passed his entire life in the Province of Ontario, Canada. William H. and Marian C. Edison became the parents of six children, of whom four are now living, Harry J., of this review, having been the fifth in order of birth; Victorine is the wife of Frank E. Decker, of Byron, Olmsted County; Inez is the wife of John J. McCaughey, a Dodge County lawyer of whom individual mention is made in this publication; and George W. is a resident of Stanford, Fergus County, Montana, a county named in honor of the same sterling old pioneer of the Northwest as was Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Kasson, Harry J. Edison began the work of preparing himself for the profession of his choice. He entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1906 and from which he received the degree of bachelor of laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. Mr. Edison had the good judgment not to seek a far field in initiating the active practice of his profession for he established his office at Kasson, where he was associated in practice with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCaughey, until 1909, since which time he has conducted an individual practice, with an excellent clientage and with well proved reputation as a skilled trial lawyer and well fortified counselor. He has served two terms as county attorney, to which office he was first elected in 1910, with reelection in 1912, and he is one of the loyal and valiant advocates of the cause of the republican party, in whose local ranks he has been an active worker. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and aside from the exacting demands of his profession he gives a general supervision to the fine farm which he owns in his native county.

In 1909 Mr. Edison wedded Miss Myrtle A. Saxton, of St. Charles, this state, and they have one child, Ralph S.

T. L. Hazelton

Orren E. Safford. Junior member of the law firm of Belden & Safford, with offices in the McKnight Building, Orren E. Safford has practiced law at Minneapolis for the past five years.

He was born in Richland County, North Dakota, March 7, 1882, a son of Orren W. and Hattie R. (Price) Safford. His father was born and reared in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, followed farming there until his removal to North Dakota, and finally came to Minnesota, living in Aitkin County as a substantial farmer and citizen until his death. His death occurred in Aitkin County, March 17, 1905, and his widow now resides in the Village of Aitkin. Their three sons were: Arthur A. of Aitkin County; Orren E.; and Robert R. of Chicago, Illinois.

Orren E. Safford gained his early education in the public schools of Aitkin and Hutchinson and in 1902 graduated from the Duluth High School. Already for one term he had taught in Aitkin County, and after leaving high school was again a teacher for one term. Teaching supplied him with some of the means which he used for his higher education. For 3½ years he was a student in the literary department of the University of Minnesota, and in 1910 graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. Admitted to the bar, he possessed, in addition to the training given him by his university course, two years of experience with the law department of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. For one year after his admission he was associated with James D. Shearer, with offices in the Loan & Trust Building. January 1, 1912, he entered a partnership with Judge Henry Clay Belden, under the firm name of Belden & Safford. Mention is made of Judge Belden on other pages of this work.

Mr. Safford is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association, of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association and the University Club of Minneapolis. On April 2, 1914, in Christ Episcopal Church in New York City, Mr. Safford married Miss Virginia Wetherby, who was born and reared in Minneapolis, a daughter of John K. Wetherby of that city. Mrs. Safford is a niece of former Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut. She received her preliminary education in the public schools of her native city and subsequently attended one of the leading eastern schools for young women.

Theophilus L. Haecker. Dairy and animal husbandman is the title of Mr. Haecker, on the staff of the experiment station of the Agricultural School of the University of Minnesota. As chief of the division of dairy and animal husbandry his greatest work in behalf of Minnesota has been accomplished. Among thousands of Minnesota dairymen he is gratefully acknowledged as the Father of Co-operative Dairying, and nearly every progressive dairy farmer, not only in Minnesota, but in other states of the Northwest, knows him either through his practical demonstrations and personal lectures or through the standard literature of which he is author.

His career has been one of unusual experience and successful achievement. Theophilus L. Haecker was born at Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio, May 4, 1846. When he was seven years old his parents moved to a farm in Wisconsin, near Cottage Grove, and all the education he had until sixteen years of age was acquired by attendance during the brief winter terms at district schools. He grew up on the farm, and the interest which he early acquired in agriculture, and particularly live stock, has been the one vital enthusiasm of all his subsequent career. When he was sixteen he entered the State University at Madison, but the following winter illness compelled him to give up his studies. Mr. Haecker made a record as a boy soldier in the Civil war. At the close of his first term in university he enlisted in Company A of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and was at first detailed to clerical work at headquarters. That did not prevent him from active service, however, and during Grant's campaign before Richmond he was in the ranks as a private and regimental bugler, serving in the trenches before Petersburg. He was finally put on detached service in the medical department at City Point, and was rapidly promoted until given charge of the quartermaster's supplies of the Ninth Corps Hospital Department. Toward the close of the war he rejoined his regiment, was put in charge of the drum corps, and participated in the great review at Washington. Mr. Haecker was discharged with his regiment at Madison in August, 1865, and was then only nineteen years of age. His parents had in the meantime removed to Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, and the first two years after his muster out were spent in working his father's farm.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Haecker again entered the University of Wisconsin, and again his health failed during his third year, and he returned home. Work as a teacher in public schools then kept him busy until 1870, and a new direction to his activities was given when he established the Ackley Independent in Hardin County, Iowa. As a newspaper man and publisher he was unusually successful, but in 1873 disposed of the paper and the following February located on a farm near Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, with the intention of building up an extensive enterprise as a stock raiser and dairyman. Shortly afterwards, however, without any solicitation on his part, he was offered a position on the executive staff of William R. Taylor, then governor of Wisconsin. This position he accepted as an attache of the governor's office; he served through five succeeding administrations, covering a period of seventeen years. Many responsible duties were assigned to him in the course of this time, and for ten years he reviewed all pardon cases coming before the governor. He also assisted in the adjustment of the noted St. Croix land grant case.

The duties of this public position did not cause Mr. Haecker to lose his interest in stock raising. He usually spent each evening on his farm, personally inspecting every animal on the place, and drove a distance of ten miles to office in the morning. In the meantime he had become an intimate friend and associate of Professor Henry, who was placed in charge of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station established in 1880, and through this association acquired a highly technical as well as practical knowledge of agriculture and agricultural education. His exceptional qualifications in this field led to his being commissioned by the board of regents in 1882 to make a tour of the East to select foundation stock for the experiment station. The animals he selected proved of excellent merit, and on the organization of the Farmers' Institute he was chosen to discuss subjects of breeding and handling of dairy stock. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Haecker moved his family to the City of Madison in order to

afford his children the advantages of better schools. The following January he was unexpectedly relieved of his official duties, and accepted this as an opportunity for joining the first class in the Wisconsin Dairy School. In the second week he was appointed assistant to the chief instructor in the dairy school, and was thus engaged in the work of the experiment station at Madison until August, 1891.

Mr. Haecker then moved to Minnesota and became connected with the Agricultural College, and on the resignation of Professor Hays was appointed assistant in agriculture in charge of live stock and dairying. In June, 1893, he was appointed full professor in the College of Agriculture and placed in charge of the dairy school.

It is an assertion that the facts will readily sustain that Mr. Haecker has done more to promote the interests of the dairy men in the Northwest than any other man, and is one of the few great dairy experts in America. He has been engaged in the scientific investigation of dairy problems for the past fifteen years, and during that time has earned a wide reputation both as a practical expert and adviser and as an author of dairy literature. He is not only a scientist, a teacher and an investigator, but a moulder of thought and an inspiration to his colleagues and students. Of the hundreds who know him as a teacher all recognize above his ability to impart knowledge the fine inspiration which flows from him and becomes a permanent influence in vitalizing the activities of his followers. Fully thirty years ago Mr. Haecker was considered among his associates an authority on farming and dairy stock raising, and at that time his publications on the "Jersey Interests" and "Principles of Breeding" and other articles had a general circulation among breeders and farmers of Wisconsin. Thus his reputation was well established at the time he came to Minnesota.

His first important work in this state was the organization of the creamery interests along cooperative lines. At that time the creameries in Minnesota were nearly all private concerns, conducted largely for the benefit of the individual owners, and with the widest diversity in effectiveness and profits to producers and sellers. Mr. Haecker's first task was the coordination of the dairy interests. He spent many months in field work, holding meetings and delivering addresses all over the state. Largely through the results of his individual work Minnesota now has the most perfect system of cooperation among creameries in any state of the Union. Twenty years ago Minnesota dairy products were practically unknown in the great markets, while at the present time the producers are receiving the highest market price for Minnesota creamery butter. The state also holds more national contest banners for high quality than all other states combined. As a result of general cooperation, the standard of products has risen, there has been a greater diffusion of knowledge among farmers, system has taken the place of the old haphazard methods at farm and in creamery management, and foremost among the results is that the producer gets the benefit of high prices. Since coming to Minnesota Mr. Haecker has worked consistently for the people of the state and for the producer against all fraud, and his vigilance has meant and will mean millions of dollars to the dairy interests of Minnesota. It has been conclusively demonstrated again and again that the dairy farmers who depend upon the advice and assistance of the State Agricultural College and the various agencies for instruction and organization enjoy benefits and profits from 50 to 100 per cent greater than those who are content to follow the old routine and "practical" methods which had no relation to system and efficiency. Among progressive Minnesota dairymen one of the standard books of instruction, a handbook that has become the ready reference volume in thousands of dairy farms, is Mr. Haecker's "Feeding Dairy Cows," published as a bulletin by the Agricultural College of the University. This work alone is one that will give Mr. Haecker a lasting reputation among the great American dairy experts.

Judge C. W. Stanton. A prominent lawyer of Northern Minnesota, Charles Willard Stanton has been in active practice for more than a quarter of a century, and for the past seven years has been judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, with residence at Bemidji. Judge Stanton is one of the older native sons of Minnesota, his father died while in the Union army, and in his professional and judicial career he has measured up to the high ideals of the true lawyer, and in many ways has exercised his ability for the benefit and welfare of the people.

Charles Willard Stanton was born at Pine Island, Goodhue County, Minnesota, August 5, 1861, a son of Harrison M. and Alida (Parker) Stanton. His father was a merchant, an early settler in Minnesota, and left his business at the beginning of the war to enlist in the Union army. He became lieutenant of Company D in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry in October, 1861, and in June, 1862, died at Benton Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri.

Judge Stanton received his early education in the public schools, in the Wesleyan Seminary in Dodge County, Minnesota, and in the University of Minnesota. His early career found him engaged in newspaper work, and while in that occupation he studied law, a part of the time with the former attorney-general, E. T. Young, of Appleton. Admitted to the bar at Appleton in 1888, Judge Stanton was in active practice in that city until 1904, and during his residence there, in addition to a large private practice, he served four years as judge of probate, as mayor of the city and also as city attorney. In 1904 he removed to International Falls, and while there served both as city and county attorney.

In March, 1908, Governor Johnson appointed Mr. Stanton judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and the duties of that office caused his removal to Bemidji. In 1910 he was elected for the regular term, and is still on the bench.

In addition to many other services special credit is due to Judge Stanton for his effective leadership in the fight to regain 25,000 acres of land granted to a railway company, which failed and never fulfilled the obligations on which the land grant was based. The railway company assigned its land grant to Russell Sage, and made vigorous efforts to retain this property. Judge Stanton fought the case through both the state and federal courts, and after eleven years won his contentions and safeguarded the rights of the hundreds of settlers who had located on those tracts of forfeited railway lands.

Judge Stanton is a member of the Minnesota and the American Bar associations, and fraternally has taken interest in Masonic work. He is a member of the lodge and chapter at Bemidji, of Damascus Commandery of Knights Templar at St. Paul, and

of the Minneapolis Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is warden in the Episcopal Church.

William Alwin, Sr. In any account of the fine old German community about New Ulm mention must be made of the late William Alwin, who was among the pioneers of that region and had a large share in shaping its destinies. He was a man of the true pioneer type, willing to sacrifice much for the sake of the community, and his own efforts contributed not a little to the improvement of that section of the great State of Minnesota. His name is associated with early Indian affairs, he was one of the soldiers who participated in the battle at New Ulm during the Civil war and is remembered as a man of great strength and nobility of character.

William Alwin was born in Putzig, the Province of Posen, Germany, September 6, 1825, and his death occurred in his cottage home at New Ulm on February 6, 1910, at the ripe age of eighty-four years. Both his parents died when he was an infant, he never knew his mother at all and had only a faint recollection of his father. His early boyhood was spent in the home of an uncle, and he lived there until reaching military age. Because of his physical build, sturdy health and regulation size, which is so greatly valued by the German military authorities, he was placed with the imperial guard of the Uhlans, and after serving the regular time prescribed by law was given an honorable discharge.

At the age of twenty-eight Mr. Alwin married Miss Wilhelmina Gruening, and they soon afterwards emigrated to America, making their first home at Milwaukee, the center of German colonization in the Northwest. While there they learned of a movement promoted by some prominent Germans of Chicago to establish an independent colony in Minnesota, which was then far out on the Northwestern frontier. Mr. and Mrs. Alwin embraced the project as being in accord with their ideas of independence, and they joined their friends and relatives in their march to the promised land. The journey was made in prairie schooners drawn by oxen, and they and others arrived at New Ulm in the early summer of 1855. Soon afterwards Mr. Alwin made selection of a tract of land and homesteaded what for many years has been known as the Alwin Farm on the Cottonwood River, a mile and a half southwest of New Ulm. That was his home, there his children were born and reared, and for thirty-five years he had an active part in the improvement of that pioneer district. It is a truth that cannot be too frequently asserted that what the present generation enjoy in the comforts and facilities of civilization is due primarily to the hardships and strenuous efforts put forth by the pioneers who first turned the soil, built homes, cleared the wilderness, founded towns, schools and churches, and blazed the broad path of civilization in a new country. The late William Alwin was one of the sturdiest of these pioneers, and in all the hardships he was accompanied both in spirit and in fact by his estimable wife, who had equal fortitude with himself in meeting the dangers and difficulties that stood in the way of making a home in this new country. For several months the family lived in the prairie schooner which had brought them to Minnesota, but with the approach of winter they moved from that shelter to a cozy dugout, constructed by Mr. Alwin in an embankment. In that humble dwelling the little family of three, the parents and a son who had been born in the prairie schooner, lived during the first Minnesota winter, with very few neighbors and for weeks at a time without sight of a human being except their own household. The necessity for earning some ready money during the first winter caused Mr. Alwin to accept employment near Fort Ridgely. That was the hardest kind of physical labor, but the endurance he displayed in performing it was equalled by the courage of his wife, who was thus left isolated in the little dugout home and her most frequent visitors were the friendly Indians who occasionally passed by. Mr. Alwin with remarkable perseverance and diligence cleared the ground of his homestead, turned it into fields of grain, and in time made the wilderness yield ample fruits for home and in provision for the future. The patches of cultivated ground year after year increased in size, home and living conditions were improved, and in time he and his wife were at the head of a noble family of children, eight sons and one daughter.

As Mr. Alwin had been so diligent in the performance of his duties toward his family, he was likewise never negligent of his obligations as a citizen. During the terrible days of the Indian outbreak, soon after the beginning of the Civil war, he showed the courage of the true pioneer. At the beginning of the Indian rebellion he moved his family into New Ulm, placed them in safety in what was then known as the Fuller Building, and then took his place in the front rank of the defenders of the little village. During the entire time of the siege he was found on the firing line, his wife not knowing but what he too, like many others, had fallen victim to Indian bullets. In after years he frequently related the horrors and incidents of this Indian siege, related many facts concerning individual performance by his neighbors, but it is noteworthy that in his modesty he could never be prevailed upon to refer to his own actions. His old comrades, however, gave him credit for always being foremost to incur danger and for exceeding valorous conduct throughout the battle and siege.

In the course of thirty years of residence on the homestead Mr. Alwin provided well for himself and family, and in 1885 took up his permanent residence in the little cottage home in New Ulm where the rest of his years were spent in quiet retirement. He never aspired to nor accepted any public office.

As a well deserved tribute to this fine old German pioneer it will be appropriate to quote an article which appeared in the New Ulm Review shortly after his death: "Mr. Alwin was one of those rare characters who through the rough and practical school of life had acquired a firmly fixed principle, which became the guiding star and from the course of which he never deviated. Charitable, forbearing, patient, forgiving, honest and honorable, he combined in his noble self an aggregate of personal virtues which made him well nigh an ideal character. In considering him we might well paraphrase the English playwright: 'Here was a man, where is there such another?' Although profoundly religious and of pronounced convictions in his faith, he gladly and unhesitatingly granted his fellow citizens the right and privilege to work out their own

spiritual destiny and salvation according to their best understanding. It was but natural that he was greatly respected and loved by all who knew him. He was one of the founders of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of this city and for full forty years was a trustee of that organization. And a more faithful and self-denying servant, intensely true to his trust, it would be difficult to imagine. A loving husband, a kind father, a loyal and patriotic citizen, his memory will be truly cherished, not only by the members of his family but by all who ever came in contact with him."

This sketch should not close without a deserved tribute to his venerable wife, now a widow, who is living at the age of ninety years in her home in New Ulm. She is one of the oldest of Minnesota's living pioneers, and in spite of the early hardships through which she passed, and her devotion and hard work in behalf of her family, she is still well preserved, has always been a reader and well informed on current topics, and an interesting fact is her interest in the present European war. The sturdiness of physical and mental character of these venerated pioneers is well exemplified in the fact that all their nine childen are still living, and they were all at the bedside of the father before he passed away. The oldest of the children is Fred W. Alwin, who was born in the prairie schooner near New Ulm on July 4, 1855. His birth occurred only a few days after the arrival of the family in Minnesota, and he has the distinction of having been the first white male child born in Brown County. The rest of the children are as follows, born in the order given: Herman J., Adolph A., Rudolph E., Emil G., Albert J., Edward L., William G., and Elwina M., now Mrs. Herman Breitkrentz.

All the children were born at New Ulm. The eight sons, obeying the last request of their father, bore his body to its final resting place.

Dennis A. Foley. For a young man who came to America and began life as a common laborer, Dennis A. Foley has reached a position of most satisfying accomplishment and is now well known as a contractor, banker and general business man at Aitkin.

Dennis A. Foley was born May 5, 1876, in County Kerry, Ireland, a son of Timothy and Johanna (O'Connor) Foley. His father was a farmer. The son was educated in Ireland, and in 1893, at the age of seventeen, came to America, and utilized his Irish intelligence and strength as a common laborer for some time. He became a master of details, was thrifty and showed ability to carry out undertakings on his own responsibility, and finally began independent work as a contractor in 1905. Mr. Foley has been a resident of Aitkin since 1908, and is now president of the D. A. Foley & Company, a corporation which has done a great deal of work in the ditching and reclamation of lands in Northern Minnesota. Nearly all his work is now done in that line. In less than ten years Mr. Foley through his company organization has constructed about 425 miles of reclamation ditching in Minnesota.

Mr. Foley is also vice president of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Aitkin. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and is a man very fond of travel, and has a large following and many close friendships with the best people of Aitkin County.

John B. Lemire. In the office of county auditor of Aitkin County, John B. Lemire has for six years, through three terms, performed his duties with the highest efficiency and a most creditable sense of responsibility for the public welfare. Mr. Lemire is one of the progressive young men in politics in Minnesota, and prior to taking up the duties of his present office was a successful teacher and also has banking experience.

John B. Lemire was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, May 7, 1880, son of Benjamin and Eleanor (Papin) Lemire. His father was a lumberman. Mr. Lemire was educated in the public schools and in St. John's University, graduating in 1904. His home has been in Aitkin since 1887. Five years of his early life were spent as a teacher, and for three years he was assistant cashier of the Aitkin County State Bank. In 1908 the citizens of Aitkin County chose him for the office of auditor, and repeated this manifestation of confidence in his work by re-electing him to the same office in 1910 and 1912.

Mr. Lemire is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and with his family is a member of St. James Catholic Church at Aitkin. On November 6, 1906, he married Diana LaFreniere, who was of a Canadian family. Their four children are Eleanor R., Clement B., John B., Jr., and Cecilia L.

Edwin N. Newhouse. One of the young business men of Spring Grove and a representative of one of the old families was chosen by the people of Houston County in 1914 for the office of county auditor. Edwin N. Newhouse is one of the most popular young citizens in the county, and has been active in the republican party since reaching his majority. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the same office in 1912. In 1914 he defeated Mr. Burns, who had occupied the place of auditor for the last eight years. Mr. Newhouse assumed the duties of office in January, 1915.

Edwin N. Newhouse was born in Caledonia, Minnesota, October 11, 1886, a son of N. T. and Anna (Rosaaen) Newhouse, and a grandson of Tollef Newhouse, who came from Norway to the United States in 1853 and became one of the solid pioneers of Houston County, where he spent the rest of his life. N. T. Newhouse was born in Houston County in 1861, and his wife was born there in 1866, and they grew up, married and have been residents of this locality to the present time. For the past twenty-eight years N. T. Newhouse has been in the mercantile business at Spring Grove, is one of the older merchants of the county, and has developed a fine paying business. He takes an active part in the Lutheran Church and is a republican in politics. He and his wife became the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, the present auditor being the oldest.

County Auditor Newhouse has spent nearly all his days in Spring Grove, where he was graduated from the high school in 1903, and after taking a course in the Wisconsin Business College at La-Crosse began assisting his father and has since been connected with the business which is one of the chief landmarks in Spring Grove.

Hon. James T. Elwell is easily one of the most prominent figures in Minnesota's public life today. While he has been a successful business man since youth the characteristic which has been most import-

Lars. Elwell

ant in his public life has been his constant readiness to leave his own interests and work heart and soul for something he thought Minneapolis or Minnesota ought to have. His public spirit is active, not passive. That the value of his services will be known and appreciated more in the future than at the present time is a thought that has been expressed in varying forms frequently within the last few months, and among Minneapolis' forceful figures at the present time it is doubtful if any of his contemporaries have done so much to enrich the community in those elements which make for civic wholesomeness and material prosperity as Mr. Elwell.

James T. Elwell was born on a farm in Ramsey County, near the Hennepin County line, July 2, 1855. His early life was spent in Washington County, where he attended a district school, and for a time was a student in Carleton College. The oldest of eight children, he early showed the independence and enterprising spirit of a true son of Minnesota and launched himself on an independent business career when not more than seventeen years of age. At that time he invented what was known as the Minneapolis Spring Bed, and soon began manufacturing it in Minneapolis. That invention and business constituted the nucleus of the present large Minneapolis furniture company owned by George H. Elwell, a brother of Senator Elwell, and also of the Minneapolis Bedding Company, of which C. M. Way is at the head. From his first venture into business life Mr. Elwell has never shown any tendency to rest on the honor of past accomplishments, and has found and utilized almost countless opportunities to make himself useful both in business and in citizenship. He has taken a large view of the future of his home city and state, and it was his confidence and faith in the continued development of Minneapolis as a city that opened the way for his most conspicuous business successes. Many years ago Senator Elwell began investing in lands and city real estate, and in 1882 laid out the first Elwell's Addition to Minneapolis. His faith in the development of the city was shown by the immediate erection of fifty-five homes, and the first addition was followed soon afterward by Elwell's Second, Elwell's Third and Elwell & Higgins Addition. These additions are in the beautiful University District of Minneapolis, and among the many ways in which Senator Elwell has sought to improve the district, mention should be made of the planting of hundreds of elm trees at the time the additions were laid out, and these handsome trees now line all the streets and avenues, and almost as much as anything else have added to the beauty and attractiveness of the district.

Senator Elwell has also been prominent in the development of the rural districts. In 1886 he acquired 57,200 acres of land in Eastern Anoka County, the greater portion of the lands being meadows and requiring drainage before they could be profitably used. Instead of allowing his land to wait for the tardy progress of public improvement, Senator Elwell showed his initiative and enterprise by the construction of over 200 miles of ditches on his own and adjoining properties, and at his own expense. In this way thousands of acres of land were reclaimed for farming purposes, and his example was not only a good investment so far as his own returns were concerned, but proved an inspiration to other land owners in the same part of the state.

At the present time one of the best laws on the statute books of Minnesota is the Elwell Road Law. This is a product of long and careful study and experience on the part of Senator Elwell. Many years ago he perceived the economic advantage of good country highways for farming communities, and in this, as in the improvement of his lands by drainage, he showed himself no theorist, but a practical man willing to back up his judgment by investing heavily in the construction of highways. He has a penchant for straight roads as well as good roads, and some years ago constructed the first air-line wagon road in this portion of the state, connecting his two large stock farms in Anoka County. This highway is eight miles long and was constructed at a cost of a thousand dollars a mile. During his membership in the Legislature in 1899 Senator Elwell was one of the leaders in the good roads movement as well as in legislation for the general welfare of the farming community and in behalf of the stock interests of the state. He was the author of the Elwell Road Law, the provisions of which enable country districts to undertake the construction of improved highways at a cost which will not prove burdensome upon the property owners.

According to the law, the state bears one half the cost of construction, the county one-fourth, while the remaining fourth falls upon the property owners directly benefited by such improvement. The assessments for road improvements are so graduated that the heaviest cost falls upon land directly adjacent to the highway and which may extend back a distance of from two to three miles, but the average expense over the entire three miles district amounts to only one cent an acre per year while the total cost of the road is $1,500 a mile, payable one-tenth each year, with option to pay at any time. Senator Elwell is also the author of the popular Inside Elwell Road Law for the improvement of all arterial streets, highways, parks and parkways, and under its provision hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of improvements in Minneapolis are now being made.

During the last eight years no one has worked with greater effectiveness and earnestness for the interests of the University of Minnesota than Senator Elwell. Long a resident of the university district, he was elected to the state senate from the thirty-ninth district in the fall of 1906. Since that time he has been practically in charge of all university bills and measures considered in the senate. Most noteworthy among his acts was the securing of the appropriation of $800,000 for the Greater University campus, and his colleagues in the senate credit him with the leadership in this important measure which is of so great current and future value to the university.

Senator Elwell served as the first president of the St. Anthony Commercial Club, which is the second largest club in membership in Minneapolis today. His unlimited faith in the City of Minneapolis has been shown in many ways. He has constructed a number of factories, and these industries furnish employment to hundreds of men. He is convinced that the commercial if not the municipal union of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul must be accomplished at no distant date. His election to the office of state senator in 1905, with term beginning in January, 1906, has given the city and state eight years of continuous service as a legislator, and his second term expires in January,

1915. While in the senate he served as a member of the sub-committee of finance, and this committee has charge of appropriations involving millions of dollars. Senator Elwell is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and on the highway committee of that body, and is a member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board. He is a member of the Native Sons of Minnesota, belongs to the Hennepin County Territorial Pioneer Association, with membership on the executive committee, is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, a trustee of Carleton College, and he and his family are members of the Como Avenue Congregational Church.

Early in 1914 Senator Elwell filed as a candidate for the republican nomination for the office of governor. He was one of the four republicans who agreed to submit their candidacy for endorsement by a conference of delegates all over the state. Senator Elwell's statement preceding the conference is one that should be inserted in this article: "Believing in the sincerity and patriotic purpose of the citizens who are to meet in this conference, and with full confidence in the wisdom of their deliberations, and desirous to aid the conference in the sincere and orderly expression of its best wisdom, I agree to abide by its conclusions when so expressed. I am disposed to go before the conference on Thursday on my well known record on good roads, labor legislation, county option, woman's suffrage, university legislation, economy of administration, the development of the unproductive portions of the state and other progressive measures."

While Senator Elwell has been prominent in many ways as a contributor to the material and civic prosperity of his city and state, a fact that deserves almost equal notice is that he is father of a large, useful and happy family. Senator Elwell was married June 28, 1882, to Miss Lizzie E. Alden. They have a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. James T., Jr., the eldest of the children, lives on a farm at Forest Lake in Anoka County, and is married and has three children. Margaret A., who is the wife of George E. Cook, has a daughter. Edwin S. is married and has established the Elwell Dairy Company, which supplies pure milk to Minneapolis. The other children are Alden W., who is married and has two children; and Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary Isabelle, Lawrence Robert, and Watson Rickord. Margaret, Edwin, Alden, Elizabeth and Ruth are graduates of the university, and Mary is a graduate of Carleton College, while Lawrence and Watson are of high school age.

Alphonse E. Sohmer, M. D. While in the field of surgery Minnesota has no cause to fear comparison with any state in the Union, there are a number of men who share in and have chiefly contributed to this worthy distinction. In point of attainments, individual skill, and professional associations and training, Dr. Alphonse Sohmer of Mankato stands easily in the front rank of Minnesota surgeons.

Doctor Sohmer was born in New York City, June 2, 1879, and is of German parentage, the family having been prominent and enjoying many high social connections in that city. The godmother of Doctor Sohmer, was Mrs. Herman Ridder, and his godfather was Judge Edward Amend, a supreme judge of the State of New York. Doctor Sohmer is a son of Conrad and Theresa (Schroepfer) Sohmer. His father was born in Germany in 1845 and died in 1912. He came to the United States in 1864, and soon afterwards joined the regular United States army, in which he saw three years of service. His discharge was dated February 7, 1870, and across the face of it his captain wrote: "Good, excellent and reliable man." He was in the artillery branch of the United States army. A cabinet maker by trade, he spent many years in the employ of the Hazelton Brothers of New York City, piano manufacturers, and rose to the position of foreman in the plant. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church, and he belonged to the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and in politics was independent. His wife, Theresa Schroepfer, was born in New York City in 1848 and is still living. They were married in 1872. Her father was Valentine Schroepfer, who was born in Germany and came when a young man to New York City and spent the rest of his life as a teacher. Dr. Sohmer was one of a family of nine children, and the only other one now living is Aloys, piano tuner at Mankato.

Doctor Sohmer attended the parochial schools of New York until thirteen years of age, and then entered St. John's College at Brooklyn, taking the four years' course. After his college training he entered the Long Island Hospital College at Brooklyn, and remained until graduating medical doctor in 1899. He then spent two years as an interne in the German Hospital of New York City. As a student and as assistant in clinical work he had the benefit of the instruction and association with a number of eminent men in the medical profession, two in particular having been Dr. Abraham Jacobi and Dr. Willy Meyer, both of whom are among America's foremost physicians and surgeons. Doctor Sohmer spent eleven years in his profession in New York City, and in 1910 came to Mankato, and has since made a specialty of surgery; his work is now practically all done either in the hospitals or in special consultation. His growing practice has caused him to employ the services of an assistant.

Doctor Sohmer is a member of the Catholic Church, is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with the Knights of Columbus, with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is independent. He is an active member and at this writing president of the County Medical Society, and also a member of the Southern Minnesota and the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Harry L. Robinson. Secretary and treasurer, one of the directors and one of the largest stockholders in the Gamble-Robinson Company, and also officially identified with its many associated houses, Harry Leigh Robinson was born February 22, 1869, at Leon in Monroe County, Wisconsin.

His parents were Henry J. and Cynthia E. (Burr) Robinson. On the Robinson side the grandparents were English people who came to this country about 1830. The genealogical record of the Burr family is traced back to the year 1630 in the American colonies, and from that back to the eleventh century in England. The Burrs were Connecticut colonists, and among the notable members of the family was one of the founders of Princeton College in New Jersey and another the vice president of the United States. Mrs. Cynthia E. Robinson is still living and has her home with her son, Harry L., at Minneapolis. Henry J. Robinson was born in Kent County, Canada West, and died at Owatonna, Minnesota, Jan-

uary 4, 1885, at the age of forty-one years, five months, six days. In early manhood he came to America and on March 28, 1865, enlisted in the Fifty-second Wisconsin Infantry and served until receiving his honorable discharge on July 28th of the same year. He was one of the charter members of James A. Goodwin post, G. A. R., and was buried by his comrades of that post in Owatonna.

Harry Leigh Robinson grew up in Owatonna, attended the public schools of that city and graduated from the high school in the class of 1887. His early business experience soon led him into the produce and grocery business, and when he was still a young man he became one of the principals in the establishment of the Gamble-Robinson Commission Company at Minneapolis in 1892. He has since been continuously identified with this organization and is one of the men chiefly responsible for perfecting the systematic operation of the business over such a large territory. The Gamble-Robinson Commission Company was incorporated in 1903 and in 1912 the name changed to the Gamble-Robinson Company. A more complete account of this splendid wholesale organization, easily one of the most notable in the country, will be found on other pages of this publication. In the same place Mr. Robinson's individual relations as an officer with the various companies are mentioned.

Mr. Robinson is naturally one of the business leaders of Minneapolis and has been a factor in the Civic and Commerce Association of that city and is at present a director of the traffic division. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, of the Interlachen Club, the Automobile Club, is one of the trustees of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, and a director of the Hennepin County Sunday School Association.

On January 26, 1897, at Minneapolis Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Irene A. Allen, daughter of Charles A. and Carrie W. Allen of Minneapolis. To this union have been born three children, all in Minneapolis, named Harold Allen, Harry Leigh, Jr., and Douglas Burr Robinson.

William A. Beach, M. D. Deference is instinctively paid by his fellowmen to the individual whose success has been worthily achieved, who has attained prosperity by honorable methods, who has acquired the highest reputation in his chosen calling through individual merit, and whose prominence in society is not less the result of a life of probity and integrity than of recognized natural gifts. Thus has been achieved the enviable position now occupied by Dr. William A. Beach, of Mankato, one of the city's prominent physicians and surgeons and a man who has been pre-eminently the architect of his own fortunes.

Doctor Beach was born at Ionia, Ionia County, Michigan, October 20, 1868, and is a son of Benajah and Clarinda (Weston) Beach. The family is of English origin and one of the earliest settled in Connecticut, to which colony the founder of the name in America came as early as 1640. The grandfather of William A. Beach, M. D., Artemus H. Beach, who was also the grandfather of Rex Beach, the famous novelist, was born in New York State, and in middle life moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was successfully engaged in business, and where he died. On his mother's side, Doctor Beach is the grandson of a soldier of the War of 1812, who participated in the battle of Plattsburg, and is also a descendant of Lieutenant Preston, a Revolutionary war officer. Benajah Beach, father of Doctor Beach, was born in New York in 1836, and was there married to Clarinda Weston, who was born in that state in 1834. While they were residing in New York, the Civil war broke out, and Mr. Beach enlisted in the Ninety-first Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, with which he continued to serve until peace was declared, although the greater part of his service was in detail duty at Baltimore, Maryland. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Beach came west to Wisconsin, and subsequently moved to Michigan, being engaged in the milling business in both states, with a full measure of success. He was an excellent business man and so well conducted his large mill at Grand Rapids, Michigan, that in 1878 he was able to sell his interests, retire from active participation in business activities, and come to Minnesota, where his late years were spent in the enjoyment of a handsome competence. He died in 1897, but Mrs. Beach still survives him. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Beach belongs. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: Walter, of Bellingham, Washington, an expert machinist, now living on a ranch; Ernest, of Mount Hamilton, California, who has been an extensive traveler in this and other countries, having passed eight years in Alaska, and now the owner of a valuable ranch; Dr. William A., of this review; and Clara, the wife of Mr. McLaskey, manager of the telephone company at Anacortes, Washington.

William A. Beach was ten years of age when brought to Minnesota by his parents, and here he completed his primary education in the graded schools. He entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota, and was graduated therefrom in 1890, and three years later received his diploma and degree from the medical department of the same institution. While at college he became a charter member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Doctor Beach made his advent in Mankato under decidedly unfavorable circumstances, for the great financial panic of 1893 had reached its height, and after a short time he decided to seek his living in other sections. He did not lose faith in the future of the city, however, and four years later returned, with a capital of $60, and opened an office and took up his residence here. He has had no reason to regret the confidence which brought him back to Mankato, for here he has been successful in the acquirement of a large and lucrative professional business of the best kind that can fall to the lot of a physician, and has gained a high standing among his medical brethren. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, has served three years as a member of the state board of medical examiners, was county physician for two years, and at the present time is treasurer of the school board of Mankato. His offices are in the Coughlin & Hickey Building. Naturally, the major portion of his attention is given to his calling, but he is also the owner of a splendidly cultivated farm of 240 acres, which is stocked with fine blooded Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs. Fraternally, Doctor Beach is connected with the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a republican in his political views.

On December 10, 1902, Doctor Beach was married to Mrs. Gertrude (Corp) Hanna, of Mankato, and to this union there have been born two children:

Helen, who is ten years old; and William, aged five years.

Arthur Schaub. As an active and successful attorney of Mankato for the past twenty years, Arthur Schaub has occupied a prominent place, both in his profession and in public affairs. His has been a varied and broad experience as a lawyer, and what he has done for his own advancement from the position of a poor boy and the efficient way in which he has served his community is deserving of the highest credit.

Arthur Schaub was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, October 20, 1873, a son of Casimir and Magdeline (Kasper) Schaub. Both parents were born in Germany, were married there, and in 1868 came to America and were early settlers on a farm in Blue Earth County. The father acquired two farms in this section of the state. They were members of the Catholic Church, and though a democrat in politics the father was never conspicuous in affairs, and applied himself quietly to the business of making a living. Of the eight children, six are living: Mrs. Caroline Wanamaker of Colorado; Mrs. Lina Koos of Albert Lea; Frank, a farmer at Trego, Wisconsin; Charles, who is a farmer in Canada; Mrs. Lena Kauffman of Mankato; and Arthur.

Arthur Schaub received his education in the country schools in Blue Earth County, also attended a parochial school at Mankato, and finished his early education in 1891 at Buffalo, New York. Returning to Mankato he took up the study of law under C. L. Benedict of Mankato, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. Since that year, for a period of twenty years, he has been rising to success and prominence in his profession. He also was in the real estate business for four years, and he recalls that period of his life with regret, since it was the means of losing a large amount of money.

In 1901 Mr. Schaub married Anna M. Groschaus of Lesueur, Minnesota. Both are members of the Catholic Church, and are people of the highest social standing in Mankato.

Many people in Minnesota know Mr. Schaub best through his activity in politics and particularly through his service in the office of city attorney, to which he was appointed in April, 1913. In the democratic party he has been assistant chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and was chairman of the County Executive Committee in 1898-1900 and again in 1908, and was chairman of the Congressional Committee in 1906. Ever since casting his first vote he has been interested in political affairs. Mr. Schaub is a stockholder and director in the Mankato German Post, and was the first president of the company publishing that influential journal.

He deserves particular credit for his efficient handling of the city's affairs through his office as city attorney. When he took charge of the office the city was in a tangle of financial difficulties. People were complaining of the high rate they were paying for gas supplied by the gas company, at $1.50 per thousand feet. In two years, operating under a plan suggested and with the advice of Mr. Schaub, the city has reduced its debt considerably, and the bonded debt has been refunded, and instead of 6 per cent the interest rate is now 4 per cent. At the same time a new arrangement has been effected between the gas company and its patrons so that the rate is now only $1.10.

Jacob Charles Rothenburg, M. D. For twenty-seven years the name of Dr. Jacob Charles Rothenburg has been identified with the medical profession of Brown County, and during this time his zeal has found an outlet not alone in his chosen and honored vocation, but in enterprises of a business and financial character, and in the performance of important public services. From the time of his arrival in Springfield, in 1887, he has steadily advanced in public confidence and popularity, in the esteem of the members of his profession, and in the material rewards that accompany such well deserved development. It is not too much to name him as one of his community's foremost men.

Doctor Rothenburg is a product of the East, having been born in Erie County, New York, in April, 1860, a son of Valentine and Paulina (Loetler) Rothenburg. His grandfather, Stephen Rothenburg, was the founder of the family in the United States, coming to this country from Germany in 1835 and settling in Erie County, New York, where the remaining years of his life were spent in agricultural pursuits. Through steady application and intelligent management of his affairs he became the owner of a valuable property, and was looked up to and esteemed as one of his adopted community's substantial citizens.

Valentine Rothenburg was born at Reinheim, Baden, Germany, in 1827, and was a lad of eight years when brought by his parents to this country, his entire subsequent life being passed within the limits of Erie County, New York. Reared to the pursuits of the soil, in his youth he adopted farming as his life work, but later took up merchandising, and also followed contracting and building with some measure of success. Like his father, he took an active interest in the affairs of his community, assisted in the growth and development of his locality, and was known as an important and stirring factor in civic affairs. He died in Erie County, in 1889. Mr. Rothenburg was married to Miss Paulina Loefler, also a native of Germany, born in 1831, and she passed away in Erie County, in 1806. They became the parents of eight children, as follows: Henry, who died at the age of twelve years; William, who engaged in farming at Mount Clemens, Michigan, and died there at the age of thirty years; John, who is a railroad agent and resides at Loomis, Placer County, California; David, who is a farmer in the vicinity of Hartly, Kent County, Delaware; Dr. Jacob Charles, of this review; Mary, the widow of John Measer, formerly a farmer, who resides at Williamsville, Erie County, New York; Franklin, who died at the age of eleven years; and Caroline, who died at the age of six years.

After securing his primary training in the public schools of Erie County, New York, Jacob Charles Rothenburg became a student in Clarence Academy, where he took his preparatory course. Succeeding this he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was duly graduated with the class of 1885, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Unlike many others, however, Doctor Rothenburg did not give up his professional studies with the attainment of his diploma, but has continued as a close and careful student to the present time, and has taken post-graduate courses in New York in 1806 and 1006. Immediately following his graduation, in June, 1885, Doctor Rothenburg entered upon the practice of his profession in Livingston County, New York, and

E. W. Holland

made that his field of endeavor until September 1, 1886, when, feeling that the West offered better opportunities for the young medical man, he started for Minnesota, and December 31st of that year opened an office at New Ulm, Brown County. There he remained about nine months, coming, October 1, 1887, to Springfield, where he has since continued to carry on a general medical and surgical practice. At this time he is a member of the firm of Rothenburg and Shrader, his partner being Dr. J. S. Shrader, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work, and they maintain well-appointed offices in the Lehrer-Ross Building.

Doctor Rothenburg's practice has been broad and general in its range, for he has not tied himself down to specializing in any one confined line. He holds membership in the Brown County Medical Society, the Redwood County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in each of which he has high standing among his fellow members. He has kept fully abreast of the marvelous advancements being constantly made in the profession, and his undoubted skill, talent and knowledge have attracted to him a practice of the most desirable kind.

Doctor Rothenburg has been more than ordinarily successful in a financial way, and has identified himself with a number of enterprises, being at this time vice president of the Springfield State Bank. He is prominent fraternally, as past master of Zenith Lodge No. 20, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and past high priest of McKinley Chapter No. 69, Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, and Zurah Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He belongs also to Springfield Lodge No. 102, Ancient Order of United Workmen. A stalwart republican in his political views, he has, at various times, been called upon to fill offices of local importance, and has served as coroner for eight years, as school director for sixteen years, and as health officer for a long period, a position which he holds at present. Every beneficial and progressive movement has his support and cooperation, and his activities have done much to advance the welfare of his adopted place.

Doctor Rothenburg was united in marriage at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1899, to Miss Clara D. Doehne, daughter of George Doehne, who for many years was a miller of New Ulm, but is now living retired at that place. To this union there have been born three children, namely: Robert, Norman and Marion, all of whom are attending the public schools of Springfield.

Judge George W. Holland. During his active career as a lawyer, banker, judge and public spirited citizen, no resident of Brainerd enjoyed a higher position in the esteem of that city than the late Judge George W. Holland. He was a man of many activities and interests, had the clear understanding of the well educated lawyer, possessed the sterling character of a just and true judge, and left his impress for good on many affairs with which he had been identified.

George W. Holland was born at Westville, New York, March 17, 1843. He was liberally educated, given a thorough training for the law, and arrived at Brainerd October 9, 1871, opening his law office and beginning the career which in a short time brought him the substantial honors of his profession. He served several terms as county attorney, and for twelve years occupied the bench as judge of his circuit. In the course of his career many appointments to places of trust and responsibility came to him, usually at the hands of the governors of the state.

Judge Holland was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Brainerd, and served as its vice president. His financial interests extended to real estate, and he was one of the early developers of mining properties, and through his investments in that field acquired a substantial fortune.

His position in the community was well indicated by the respect paid to his memory at the time of his death, when all business houses were closed on the day of his funeral. Judge Holland's career of usefulness came to a tragic end. While cleaning a revolver he accidentally shot himself. He was active in Masonry and a member of Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, of Brainerd. Judge Holland's will was unique, in that he left every church in Brainerd the sum of $1,000, and there were more than forty bequests, ranging from $200 to $1,000 each, to old friends and associates. Most of them were bequests of $1,000 each, and they were paid to railway men, doctors, newspaper men, and all with whom he had been actively associated in business and private life.

George D. LaBar. One of the oldest and soundest banking institutions in central Minnesota is the First National Bank of Brainerd. Its capital stock has always been $50,000, and at the present it has a surplus of $50,000 with undivided profits of $17,000. Its prosperity is reflected in some of the figures taken from a report of its condition made in September, 1914. At that time the total resources aggregated $1,286,318.58. This is one of the comparatively few banks outside the larger cities in Minnesota that have deposits of more than $1,000,000. Its deposits at the last report were $1,116,428.46. The First National Bank was organized by William Ferris and the late Judge G. W. Holland, and Mr. Holland was its cashier for a number of years. At the present time the bank occupies a modern building at the corner of Front and Sixth streets, with well equipped banking rooms below and offices above. The chief officers at the present time are: G. D. LaBar, president; F. A. Farrar, vice president; and R. B. Withington, cashier.

George Daniel LaBar, the president has been identified with this bank for more than thirty years, having begun as a boy in a clerical position and having advanced himself on the merit of efficiency to the executive direction. He is a banker of broad experience, has a large acquaintance with men in the banking world, and has a thorough insight into all the details of the business. He was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, September 4, 1866, a son of Denison D. and Mary C. (Holland) LaBar. His father was a soldier in the Union army, and later died from disease contracted while in the service. George D. LaBar was educated in the public schools, and for one year worked as a telegraph operator with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Coming to Brainerd, to become associated with his uncle, the late George W. Holland, he entered the First National Bank as a clerk on January 13, 1883, and was subsequently advanced to assistant cashier, cashier, vice president, and since September, 1903, has held the post of president.

Mr. LaBar is also president and treasurer of The G. W. Holland Company, vice president of the Brainerd Mining Company, president of the Minnesota Park Region Land Company, secretary of the Rabbit Lake Mining Company, and secretary of the Park Opera House Association. He is a member and was one of the organizers of the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce. With all his varied business relations he has been quite active in local affairs, and served seven years as city treasurer of Brainerd and for two terms has been a member of the Board of Education, of which board he is still a member and vice president, his incumbency thereon covering a period of six and a half years. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic fraternity and has ascended to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, is a Shriner, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On October 3, 1900, occurred the marriage of Mr. LaBar to Mayme Mitchell, of Brainerd.

JOHN STRICKLER SHRADER, M. D. When, in 1901, the name of John Strickler Shrader was added to the citizenship of Springfield, this thriving Brown County city secured the services of a man who possessed the ability, the ambition and the experience to make himself a factor of large professional usefulness. He had already had sixteen years of practice in various parts of the country, had supplemented a good primary training by great study and observation in this and other countries, and was moreover a man of tactful and sympathetic manner, with a personality which inspired instant confidence in his ability. During his residence at Springfield a gratifying patronage has grown up about him, and a large following has responded to his practical demonstration of skill and resource in the sciences of medicine and surgery, and at the same time he has taken an active and useful part in the affairs which govern the daily life of the community and its people.

Like many others who have adopted Minnesota as their home and field of endeavor, Doctor Shrader is a son of the Empire State. He was born in Niagara County, New York, in March, 1858, his parents being Philip and Fannie (Strickler) Shrader, while his grandfather was Christian Shrader, who left his native home in the Fatherland in 1833 and became the progenitor of the family in the United States. Christian Shrader was a shoemaker by trade, an honest, industrious workman who made a good and comfortable home for his family and lived to advanced years, dying in Erie County, New York. The grandmother, whom he married in Germany, bore the maiden name of Catherine Schafer, and died in Erie County in 1860, at the age of sixty years.

Philip Shrader was born at Wiltsburg, Germany, in 1830, and was an infant in arms when brought to the United States by his parents. He grew up to know the value of thrift and industry, received an ordinary education in the public schools, and when he embarked upon his career chose the vocation of agriculturist, in which field he was engaged throughout the entire period of his active life. In 1854 he was married, in Erie County, New York, to Miss Fannie Strickler, who was a native of New York, born in 1832, and four years after their marriage they removed to Niagara County, New York, where they resided on a farm for some ten years. In 1868 they returned to Erie County, where the mother died during the same year, while the father survived her for many years, passing away at Clarence, New York, in 1903. He was a man of energy and enterprise, and through earnest effort accumulated a competency. The children born to Philip and Fannie (Strickler) Shrader were as follows: Lena, who became the wife of John C. Seyfang, and resides on a farm in Erie County, New York; Dr. John Strickler, of this notice; Hattie, deceased, who was the wife of Lewis Hebding, an agriculturist of New York; and Edwin, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Watertown, South Dakota.

After completing the course of study provided in the curriculum of the public schools of Niagara and Erie counties, New York, John S. Shrader became a student in Clarence (New York) Academy, following his graduation from which he went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. There he took a regular course in medicine, and in 1885 was graduated with the class of that year and given the degree of doctor of medicine. At that time Doctor Shrader opened an office at Hadley, Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his calling, but after six months decided that he might find a fairer field in Minnesota, and accordingly moved to Delano, Wright County, where he was engaged in practice from February 26, 1886, until July 11, 1901. On the latter date he came to Springfield, where he at once formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. Rothenburg, who had been a classmate at the University of Michigan, and a review of whose career will be found in this work. They have well-equipped offices in the Lehrer-Ross Building.

Doctor Shrader is engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, and has been successful in attracting to himself a liberal professional business. By many of the longest established and most conservative families his skill, resource and obliging temperament have come to be regarded as indispensable. He has the zeal which recognizes no limitations in his calling, and much of his time has been spent in research and investigation of a personal character. In the search for clearer vision and larger capacity for usefulness, in 1901 he took post-graduate courses at Vienna, Austria, at Berlin, Germany, at Paris, France, and at London, England. Doctor Shrader may be said to represent an entirely different kind of medical science from that practiced several decades ago, his progressive mind mercilessly rejecting dogmas whose only claim is their antiquity. He holds membership in the Brown County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners. His business connections at Springfield include holdings in the Springfield State Bank. Doctor Shrader is well known fraternally, belonging to Zenith Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; McKinley Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., of which he is high priest; De Molay Commandery, K. T.; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2, and Zurah Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He has formed a wide acquaintance since coming to Springfield, and in it claims many warm friends.

Doctor Shrader was married in 1888, at Minneapolis, to Miss Charlotte MacDonald, daughter of John MacDonald, now deceased, who was a Minne-

apolis contractor. Three children have been born to this union: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Dr. T. A. Peppard, a practicing physician of Minneapolis; Donald, who died in childhood; and Dorothy, who is attending the graded schools.

WILLIAM H. WILCOX. One of the old established plants of Mankato, which has grown steadily since its founding here, is that of the Mankato Manufacturing Company, the present directing head of which is William H. Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox's career furnishes an illustration of the rewards to be gained through industry and persistent effort, as he entered the employ of his present firm in a humble capacity and steadily worked his way to the positions of president and general manager.

William H. Wilcox was born in Buckfastleigh, near Plymouth, England, February 12, 1856, and is a son of William and Lavinia (Prowse) Wilcox, both born in the same community. His paternal grandfather was William Wilcox, who passed his entire life in England, where he was engaged in business as a tanner, and the grandfather on the maternal side was John Prowse, also of England. William Wilcox, the father of William H., was educated in his home community, and was there married in 1853. Four years later he came to the United States alone and secured the means with which to return to England for his family, which he did during the Civil war, returning to America in 1867 and locating in Canada. There he passed the balance of his life as a wool sorter, and through industry and good management succeeded in the accumulation of a modest competency. He died in 1910, while Mrs. Wilcox still survives at the age of eighty-one years. They were the parents of four children, namely: George, who is a machinist of Sherbrooke, Canada; William H., of this notice; John W., who is secretary of the Mankato Manufacturing Company; and Mary, who is the wife of William Cote, a locomotive engineer on the Boston & Maine Railway, residing in Vermont. The parents were members of the Church of England, and the children were reared in that faith.

William H. Wilcox was educated in the public schools of Sherbrooke, Canada, and there learned the trade of machinist, which he followed in the Dominion for a number of years. Mr. Wilcox came to Mankato, Minnesota, in 1880, and accepted a position with the Mankato Manufacturing Company, a concern which had been founded here in 1873. His ability, industry and faithfulness to duty won him promotion, and gradually he obtained an interest in the business, which was incorporated in 1873, with a capital of $30,000. The present officers of the company are: William H. Wilcox, president and general manager; John W. Wilcox, secretary; and Fred Prowse, treasurer. Each of these gentlemen is a man of substantiality and worth in the business circles of Mankato, and any enterprise with which their names are connected is rated high in commercial centers. The Mankato Manufacturing Company employs twenty-five skilled mechanics and manufactures creamery engines and boilers, roller and feed mills and general machinery of all kinds, and in the workshop all kinds of repair work is done, including plow work, gas welding, etc. The factory is a brick structure, the machine shop being 35 by 100 feet, the foundry 45 by 60 feet and the blacksmith shop 30 by 60 feet.

Mr. Wilcox was married, in 1878, to Miss Mary George, of Canada, who died during the same year without issue. In 1882 Mr. Wilcox was again married, his wife being Charlotte George, the sister of his first wife. Three children have been born to this union: Ethel, who resides with her parents; George, who is a bookkeeper in the automobile works at Mankato; and Ray, who is a musician and plays in theater orchestras.

Mrs. Wilcox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilcox has shown some interest in fraternal matters, having passed through the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and being a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. A republican in politics, he has taken a more or less active part in civic affairs, and has served very acceptably as alderman of Mankato for two years. At all times he has shown himself a good and public-spirited citizen, worthy of the regard and esteem in which he is almost universally held.

ALOIS M. SCHAEFER. The cashier of the Peoples State Bank of Jordan is one of the native sons of that village, and is a keen and aggressive young business man who has won the confidence of all people with whom he has relations, is a thorough banker, and stands in the front rank of local citizenship.

Alois M. Schaefer was born in Jordan, Minnesota, November 19, 1877, a son of John and Anna Maria (Wermerskirchen) Schaefer. Both parents were natives of Germany. The father was born in 1835 and died in 1890, and his mother was born in 1840 and died in 1895. The father located at Jordan, Minnesota, in 1873, and was married there. By occupation he was a merchant, and a man who had risen from a position of comparative poverty to a commendable degree of prosperity. He and his wife were both members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he was a democrat, though he paid little attention to politics and gave his efforts almost undividedly to his business affairs. Of the eight children six are living: John, who runs a summer resort at Rice Lake; Alois M.; Anna, wife of A. Ricklick, a railway conductor with headquarters at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Phillip M., a salesman for a St. Paul wholesale house; Tillie, wife of A. M. Seifert, of St. Paul; and Mamie, unmarried, and living in St. Paul.

Alois M. Schaefer received his early education in the Jordan schools and was graduated in 1894 from the St. Francis College at Quincy, Illinois. Part of his early experience was clerking in a store for four years, and in 1903, on the organization of the Peoples State Bank of Jordan, he accepted the position of cashier and has had a large share of the executive and administrative responsibilities of that institution from the beginning. In addition to his banking he also handles insurance.

The Peoples State Bank has a capitalization of $23,000, with surplus of $17,000, and its deposits range at about $275,000. It is one of the solid institutions of Scott County, and Mr. Schaefer probably deserves as much credit as any other individual for its continued prosperity.

On October 15, 1902, Mr. Schaefer married Miss Lucy Smith, daughter of George C. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer are members of the Catholic Church, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, is a democrat in politics, and for 4½ years held the office of city clerk.

John Casey, a pioneer. John and Mary (Howe) Casey were both natives of Ireland. The former was born in 1822 and died in 1896. The latter was born in 1839 and died in 1898. John Casey came to America in 1843 and for several years lived in New York State. He was one of the very first settlers in St. Paul, when it was a village of only about 600 population. For several years he was employed as gardener by Mr. Oakes, a pioneer St. Paul banker, and by dint of thrift acquired a small sum of money which he husbanded to begin farming operations.

Accordingly, in the year 1853, he went to Scott County and homesteaded a claim in Cedar Lake Township. He carried on the work alone for a few years, building the cabin and making clearings, then returned to St. Paul and was married to Mary Howe, bringing his bride to the farm when the county was still undeveloped and supporting only a scanty population. He lived the usual life of the early settlers and frequently in those pioneer days carried flour home on his back from Mendota, a distance of more than twenty miles. He was a man of upright character and his wife a woman of much charm and many noble traits, whose good deeds in the early settlement are still spoken of. They gave all their children the advantages of good schooling. Both were active members of the Catholic Church and their pioneer home for a number of years was where Monsignor Oster held services whenever he visited Cedar Lake Settlement. John Casey helped to build both the churches of St. Catherine and St. Patrick. He was in politics a democrat. He was progressive, had the first self-binder, first platform buggy and first Shorthorn cattle in his neighborhood.

In the family there were four sons and a daughter, all of whom, excepting the daughter, are living in Scott County. W. J. Casey is a large landowner residing in Credit River Township; Mrs. Nellie Kelley lives at Faribault, Minnesota; C. H. Casey is a hardware merchant in Jordan and has served as president of the Minnesota Retail Hardware Dealers' Association; Joseph Casey, a University of Minnesota man, is now serving as postmaster of Jordan, and John E. Casey is publisher of the Jordan Independent, the most widely circulated newspaper published in Scott County. He has published this newspaper for fifteen years as owner. Born of a pioneer Scott County family, he has a deep interest in the county's welfare and progress. He has served as member of the Minnesota Democratic State Central Committee from Scott County and has been of recent years chairman of the Scott County Democratic Committee.

George F. Sullivan. The present county attorney of Scott County is George F. Sullivan, a young and able lawyer, who is a native of Minnesota and has been in active practice of the law at Jordan since 1908.

George F. Sullivan was born at Shakopee, Minnesota, January 30, 1886, a son of James and B. C. (O'Regan) Sullivan. Both his grandparents were natives of County Cork, Ireland. Michael Sullivan, the grandfather, came to the United States, first lived in Indiana, and was one of the early settlers in Scott County, Minnesota, where he died on a farm. The maternal grandfather, Timothy O'Regan, also came to Minnesota in the early days, was a boat man on the Mississippi River several years, located in St. Paul, and then moved to a farm where he died. James Sullivan was born in Newcastle, Indiana, in 1856, and died in 1902. His wife, who is still living in Shakopee, was born in Dakota County, Minnesota, in 1860, and was married in that locality. Her three children are: Maude, wife of Joseph G. Barens, a general merchant at Shakopee; George E.; and Jessie, living with her mother. The father was an active member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a democrat, and took a decided part in public affairs in Scott County. He held the office of county treasurer, and for one term was mayor of Shakopee. Though he came to Minnesota and began his career with no capital, at his death he left a good estate, having followed farming for many years and owning a well improved farmstead at the time of his death.

George F. Sullivan grew up in Shakopee, getting his early education in the public schools and graduating from the high school in 1905. For six months he was engaged in teaching in a district school in Newmarket Township, then entered and spent one year in the literary department of the University of Minnesota, following which he was a law student until graduating LL. B. in 1908. In the same year he began his practice at Jordan, and the success with which he has followed the various interests entrusted to his charge has commended him to the confidence of a large private clientage and also to the public at large. He was elected city attorney of Jordan in April, 1909, still holds that office, and in 1912 was elected county attorney. Mr. Sullivan is unmarried, is a member of the Catholic Church, of the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Sigma Nu College fraternity. He has always been active in politics, though the law is with him the object of his dominating ambition and effort.

Gamble-Robinson Company. One of the largest and most conspicuous firms in the Minneapolis wholesale district is the Gamble-Robinson Company, wholesale fruits and groceries, whose large warehouse and offices are at 220 to 226 Sixth Street, North. This business, large as it is taken individually, is really only the central house in a chain of affiliated companies engaged in the supplying of fruit and produce to retail merchants over a territory extending from the eastern border of the Great Lakes west to the Rocky Mountains. While the "associate house" idea is not an unfamiliar one in both wholesale and retail merchandising, the Gamble-Robinson people have been essentially pioneers in its development as a phase of the wholesale business. In this particular case the plan has been carried out with exceptional success. Each associated house has been located in a position of strategic importance, and as a result of the close organization and prompt relationship between the various constituent members it has become possible to place the goods within the reach of the ultimate consumer at minimum transportation expense, and this feature alone gives the organization a decided advantage over firms that try to do their business altogether from one central location, with the heavy expense and natural delays incident to the shipment of goods long distances to individual customers.

Some idea of the great volume of business transacted through this organization is found in the statement that it receives and distributes more than 6,000 cars of goods annually, and furnishes the largest outlet of any wholesale fruit house in the Northwest. The Gamble-Robinson Company of Minneapolis has a capital stock of $1,000,000. The

officers of the company are: Ross A. Gamble, president; David F. Gamble, vice president; Harry L. Robinson, secretary and treasurer; and George T. Freeman, credit manager—these men constituting the board of directors together with Ernest L. Robinson. Like every great concern in which the systematic efficiency of organization is the prime factor, the business has been developed gradually. About twenty-five years ago the two Gamble brothers who now fill the above offices in the company had a small commission house in Minneapolis. Early in 1892 Harry L. Robinson entered the firm and the name was changed to Gamble-Robinson Commission Company, and when the business was incorporated under that title about ten years later a further stage was marked in its progress, and subsequently the present title of Gamble-Robinson Company was adopted. While the business has been developed as a combined fruit and grocery house, emphasis is gradually being placed more and more on the grocery department of the business.

The various houses or companies, each an independent organization and with relations to the central company that are better described by the word "associate" than the word "branch," are as follows: Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of St. Paul; Gamble-Robinson Fruit & Produce Company of Mankato; Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Gamble-Robinson & Company, Rochester, Minnesota; Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company, Oelwein, Iowa; Gamble-Robinson Company of Miles City, Montana; Gamble-Robinson Shaw Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Bismarck, North Dakota; Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company, Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; Gamble-Robinson Company, Billings, Montana; Gamble-Robinson & Company of Great Falls, Montana; Gamble-Robinson-Bemidji Company of Bemidji, Minnesota; Gamble-Robinson-Jamestown Company of Jamestown, North Dakota; Gamble-Robinson-Sheridan Company of Sheridan, Wyoming; Gamble-Robinson-Wadena Company of Wadena, Minnesota; and Escanaba Gamble-Robinson Company of Escanaba, Michigan.

The territory covered by these affiliated concerns extends east and west about 1,700 miles, the farthest point west being Big Timber, Montana, and the most easterly point Sudberry, Ontario. The business is entirely wholesale and has always been on that basis, the dealings being with the retail merchants only. At the present time the organization has more than sixty regular traveling men in the field and about 300 employes. All the houses are well located in a fast developing country where the prospects are that for years to come the facilities for supplying the demands of local trade must be on the increase. Many of the individual houses, however, were established when the country was quite new and thinly settled, and when the distribution of goods was subject to many delays and difficulties no longer present.

Commenting on the general system of this business one of the company's officials says: "There are many advantages in a business way that these allied institutions enjoy. Each one is fully officered and established on an independent basis, but we all work together in obtaining our supply of goods where we can and buying in large quantities naturally can secure the agency for many brands and packs of goods that give a distinctive character to our business, which is one strong point in making it successful. Of course, the most important point in our success is in the manner of the organization, the system and the economy of management, which can be maintained by co-operation."

The officers and directors of the various associate houses comprised under the Gamble-Robinson organization are as follows: Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Aberdeen, South Dakota,—David F. Gamble, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, secretary, and Harry L. Robinson, treasurer. The Gamble-Robinson-Bemidji Company of Bemidji—Harry L. Robinson, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Ross A. Gamble, treasurer, and Forest G. Halgren, secretary. The Gamble-Robinson Company of Billings, Montana,—Harry L. Robinson, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, treasurer, Warner L. Halgren, secretary. The Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Bismarck, North Dakota,—David F. Gamble, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, treasurer, and Anton B. Olson, secretary. Gamble-Robinson Company of Great Falls, Montana,—David F. Gamble, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, treasurer, and Alfred L. Smith, secretary. The Gamble-Robinson Jamestown Company of Jamestown, North Dakota,—Ross A. Gamble, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, treasurer, and James A. McKenzie, secretary. The Gamble-Robinson Fruit & Produce Company of Mankato,—Harry L. Robinson, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Frank D. Sleight, secretary, and David F. Gamble, treasurer. Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Miles City, Montana,—Harry L. Robinson, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Frank R. Thompson, treasurer, Alex B. Browne, secretary. Gamble-Robinson Wadena Company of Wadena,—David F. Gamble, president, Harry L. Robinson, vice president, R. A. Gamble, treasurer, and Walter W. Ellis, secretary. Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of Oelwein,—Harry L. Robinson, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, David F. Gamble, treasurer, George H. Valentine, secretary. Gamble-Robinson & Company of Rochester,—David F. Gamble, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Harry L. Robinson, treasurer, and William A. Mair, secretary. Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company of St. Paul,—Ross A. Gamble, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Harry L. Robinson, treasurer, and Corwin M. Blackmun, secretary. Gamble-Robinson-Sheridan Company of Sheridan, Wyoming,—Harry L. Robinson, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Warner L. Halgren, treasurer, and W. R. Peril, secretary. Gamble-Robinson-Shaw Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,—Ross A. Gamble, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Harry L. Robinson, treasurer, and Fred F. Shaw, secretary. Gamble-Robinson Fruit Company, Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,—Ross A. Gamble, president, David F. Gamble, vice president, Harry L. Robinson, treasurer, and Carl J. Sanders, secretary. Merchants Cold Storage Company of Minneapolis,—A. D. Ellis, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, and Harry L. Robinson, secretary and treasurer. Escanaba-Gamble-Robinson Company of Escanaba, Michigan,—David F. Gamble, president, Ross A. Gamble, vice president, Harry L. Robinson, treasurer and Jesse Owens, secretary.

The Minneapolis house of Gamble-Robinson Company operate also two distinctively branch concerns

at St. Cloud and Alexandria, and the officers there are the same as those in the Minneapolis company. The Gamble-Robinson Company are members of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association of America, of the National League of Commission Merchants, and the International Apple Shippers' Association.

Ross A. Gamble is a Minneapolis business man who twenty-five years ago laid the foundation for the great Gamble-Robinson Company of that city. A son of the Owatonna pioneer, the late William Gamble, whose life is sketched on other pages, Ross Alexander Gamble was born at Owatonna, May 22, 1867, and completed his education in the Owatonna High School. In 1890, at the age of twenty-three, he began the jobbing business at Minneapolis on a very modest scale, and probably not one of his contemporaries and seniors in the business predicted for him any part of the phenomenal success that has characterized the business of which he is the head. A few months later he was joined by his brother, David F., and together they operated as Gamble Brothers. From that the style of business in 1892 was changed to Gamble-Robinson Commission Company, and ten years later Ross Gamble became president of the incorporated company, and has been continuously president of the central corporation. As already mentioned in the separate account of the Gamble-Robinson organization, he is an officer and director in all the eighteen associate houses.

He was formerly a director of the Minneapolis Produce Exchange and is now its president, and is a director of the Western Fruit Jobbing Association of America. In the old Commercial Club, now merged with the Minneapolis Athletic Club, he was a director, and has a life membership in the new organization, and is also a member of the committee on industrial development for the location of new enterprises in Minneapolis in the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Automobile Club, the Minneapolis Tennis Club and the Institute of Fine Arts. He and his family belong to the Trinity Baptist Church. Mr. Gamble's chief recreations are motoring and golf.

At Owatonna on September 18, 1894, he married Miss Marguerite Farmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Farmer, a sketch of whom will be found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have two sons, Robert G. and William Gamble, both now students in the Blake School for Boys at Minneapolis and both natives of that city.

Amasa A. Farmer. One of the chief distinctions of this publication on the history of Minnesota is the inclusion in its pages of memorial tributes to those sterling pioneers who came to the Northwest when Minnesota was in its formative period of development and who practically gave their energies and their lives to making the state what it now is. It is only giving honor where honor is due to mention in this class the name of Amasa A. Farmer, who was especially well known and esteemed in Owatonna and vicinity, and who died in that city July 2, 1885.

Amasa A. Farmer was born in the State of New York in 1839, and was twenty years of age when he came out to Minnesota and located in Steele County at the little village of Owatonna. Two years later he gave up the business of making a home in a new country and was one of the first to offer his services in the defense of the Union. He served as a soldier three and a half years, and then returned to Owatonna, where in 1868 he married Miss Annette Phelps. Her father was Squire Phelps, one of the most noteworthy pioneers of Southern Minnesota, prominent in the development of the state and a leader in the civic and political life of Owatonna. Mrs. Farmer is now living in Minneapolis.

In 1878 Amasa A. Farmer took his family to Lyon County, and purchased a farm and began again the task of development. While a resident of Lyon County there came much sorrow to darken his life. Two of his children died, a son and a daughter. At the time of his death he still owned his homestead near Marshall in Lyon County, but had returned to his old home in Owatonna for medical treatment, and thus his death occurred in that city.

He was survived by a widow, a son and three daughters. Two of his daughters are the wives of conspicuous business men of Minneapolis, Ross A. and David F. Gamble. The late Mr. Farmer was marked for the generosity of his disposition, and was a strong man in times of tribulation and misfortune, and though giving freely to others seldom asked favors in return. As a soldier he was impressed by both the moral and political arguments which justified the war against slavery and for the preservation of the Union, and therefore went through the performance of his duty justified by the conviction that he was fighting for a righteous cause. The qualities of faithfulness and courage which he exemplified on the field of battle he also displayed in his daily walk and life in Minnesota.

Ernest L. Behnke. A wide-awake young man, full of push and energy, Ernest L. Behnke, of St. Paul, has long been associated with the agricultural prosperity of Ramsey County, and as secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Minnesota Milk Company has been an important factor in promoting its dairy interests. A son of the late Gustave H. Behnke, he was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, December 1, 1880, of German ancestry.

Born and reared in Germany, Gustave H. Behnke determined as a young man to begin life for himself on American soil. Securing passage on a vessel bound for the United States, he was fortunate enough to meet at Shakopee, Minnesota, a most estimable young woman, Miss Caroline Rose Haack, whom he wooed and won, their marriage taking place at Shakopee, Minnesota. He was a carpenter, and subsequently followed his trade in Minneapolis until retired, in 1909, at the age of sixty-two years. Taking an active interest in public matters, he was a stanch adherent of the democratic party, and a faithful member of the German Lutheran Church, to which his family also belonged. To him and his wife four children were born and reared, as follows: Ernest L., the subject of this brief sketch; Dorothy, living in Minneapolis; Edward A., chief engineer for the Metropolitan Milk Company, which is a branch of the Minnesota Milk Company, is a resident of Minneapolis; and Flora. The mother died in 1889, when but thirty-two years old.

While yet a pupil in the public schools of Minneapolis, Ernest L. Behnke made up his mind to further advance his education by paying his own way through Agricultural College. With that object in view he became chore boy for Mr. Albert

Ross A. Gamble

Ruhnke, president of the Metropolitan Milk Company. Pleased with the young fellow's high ambitions, and his willingness to work in order to accomplish his object, Mr. Ruhnke sent his chore boy to the State Agricultural College, paying all of his expenses while in that institution. In 1899 Mr. Behnke was graduated from the dairy department of the college, and was at once made foreman of the Metropolitan Milk Company, of which Mr. Ruhnke was the head. For the next two years he held that important position, having charge of the thirty-five men under him, and performed the duties devolving upon him most satisfactorily to all concerned. At the end of that time, having been with the company 8½ years, two years as foreman, Mr. Behnke resigned his office and accepted a position in the traffic department of the Rapid Transit Company in Minneapolis. During the eleven years Mr. Behnke remained with that company he had several promotions, during the last six years having charge of all train schedules, a position of great responsibility, and one requiring a man possessing a thorough knowledge of the duties connected with it.

In 1912 Mr. Behnke, after a steady grind of twenty years, without any rest, decided that he needed a vacation, his six years as train despatcher having been a severe strain upon him. Resigning his position, therefore, he made a leisure trip to the western coast, where he spent a year recuperating. Returning then to Minneapolis, he entered the service again of his first employer, Mr. Ruhnke, and was at once given charge of the Minnesota Milk Company, a branch of the Metropolitan Milk Company, located in St. Paul, and was later made secretary and treasurer of the company. He has thirty men in his employ, and is carrying on a large and successful business, disposing of his milk, cream and butter in St. Paul, the products of his plant being in great demand in the local markets.

Mr. Behnke married, October 2, 1901, in Minneapolis, Myrta Gertrude Thomson, who was born in Minneapolis, a daughter of Hugh J. Thomson, a retired engineer of that city, and they have an attractive home at No. 411 Aldine Street, St. Paul. Politically Mr. Behnke is a straightforward republican, and religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Behnke are members of the Olivett Congregational Church.

Frank D. Smith, M. D. In his native state Doctor Smith is engaged in the active practice of his profession, of which he is one of the representative members of the younger generation. He is now engaged in practice at Kasson, Dodge County, and his business shows a constantly cumulative tendency, indicating his close application.

Doctor Smith was born in Olmsted County, Minnesota, on the 19th of June, 1881, and is a son of James C. and Nellie J. (Jenkins) Smith, the former of whom was born in Ohio, in 1836, and the latter in Maine, in 1848, though she was reared in Wisconsin, where her father, William Jenkins, established his residence when she was a child. James C. Smith came from Wisconsin to Minnesota in 1856, when he was about twenty years of age. He became one of the pioneer settlers near the present village of Center Grove, Olmsted County, where he entered claim to a tract of Government land and instituted the reclamation of a farm. He became one of the representative agriculturists and stock growers of his community, as well as a loyal citizen who commanded unqualified esteem. He was a stanch republican in politics and served in various township offices of minor order. At the time of the Civil war he served for over a year as a member of Company H, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, doing service in Tennessee under General Thomas. Mr. Smith was affiliated with the York Rite Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity. Their only living child is Doctor Smith of this review.

Doctor Smith attended the public schools of his native county until his graduation from the Rochester High School, in 1901, and in preparation for the profession of his choice he entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and from which he received his well earned degree of doctor of medicine. The doctor's professional novitiate was served at Oronoco, Olmsted County, where he remained three years and built up an excellent practice. He then took up his residence at Reeder, North Dakota, and practiced there until November, 1913, when he came to Kasson, Dodge County, Minnesota, where he has received a representative support and is building up a substantial practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the Dodge County Medical Society. Doctor Smith is the owner of his father's old homestead farm in Olmsted County, which is doubly valued by him by reason of the gracious memories and associations which it recalls. He is a zealous supporter of the cause of the republican party; both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church; and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Kasson Lodge, besides which he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the American Yeomen.

On the 12th of June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Smith to Miss Pearl Olson, daughter of George H. Olson, a successful farmer and honored citizen of Olmsted County.

John J. McCaughey. A representative member of the bar of Dodge County, Mr. McCaughey is engaged in successful practice in the attractive and thriving village of Kasson, which has been the headquarters of his professional activities from the time of his admission to the Minnesota bar, twenty years ago. He is not only a prominent lawyer of the county but is also known as a progressive citizen and business man.

Mr. McCaughey was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, on the 13th of May, 1868, and is a son of John and Jane (Simpson) McCaughey, the former of whom was born in Scotland, on the 18th of June, 1822, and the latter of whom was born in the State of New Jersey, on the 6th of June, 1850. The death of the father occurred October 29, 1897, and the mother was summoned to the life eternal on the 16th of April, 1914. Their marriage was solemnized at Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, in July, 1867, and of the two children John J. is the elder; William C. resides in Mantorville and owns and operates one of the fine farms of Dodge County.

John McCaughey was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to the United States in 1844, as a young man of twenty-two years. He settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, and within a year after his marriage, and while the subject of this review was an infant, he came with his family to Dodge County, Minnesota, in 1868. In Scotland

he had followed the trade of silk-weaver, but after he came to America he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his active career. He was one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of Dodge County and in 1890 he retired from active labors and established his residence in the village of Kasson, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, both having been earnest members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCaughey was a man of noble character, quiet and unassuming, kindly and charitable, but always showed the courage of his convictions. He was one of the well known and venerable pioneer citizens of Dodge County at the time of his death, his father, John McCaughey, Sr., having likewise come to America and having engaged in the manufacturing of silk in the City of Philadelphia. Mrs. McCaughey was a daughter of James Simpson, who was born in Ireland and who was still a young man at the time of his death, he having contracted cholera during the epidemic that raged at the time, not many years after he came to America.

John J. McCaughey passed the days of his childhood and early youth on the old homestead farm in Dodge County, and is indebted to the district schools for his early education, which was supplemented by a course in the high school at Mantorville, in which he was graduated in 1889. He then began the study of law in the office of Lovely & Edgerton, in the City of St. Paul, later had as his preceptor Judge Jaggard, of same city, and he finally entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He forthwith established himself in practice at Kasson, where he has since maintained his home and where he has long controlled a substantial and representative law business, in connection with which he has appeared in many important litigations in both the State and Federal courts of Minnesota. He served nearly twelve years as county attorney, resigning that office in 1910, and in 1912 he was the republican candidate for representative of his district in the United States Congress, his defeat being compassed by the political exigencies that brought victory to the national democratic ticket in that year. He has been a forceful advocate of the principles of the republican party and his allegiance to its cause has never wavered. Mr. McCaughey is a director of the Farmers State Bank of Kasson, is the owner of valuable farming land in Dodge County, and has also a large ranch in the State of Montana. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church and he is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as well as with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past master of the Kasson Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and past high priest of the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons, his chivalric affiliation being with the commandery of Knights Templars at Rochester, and his Consistory and Mystic Shrine affiliation with the organization in the City of Winona and the capital city of Minnesota respectively. He holds membership also in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Yeomen.

In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCaughey to Miss Inez M. Edison, daughter of William Edison, a pioneer settler and substantial farmer of Dodge County and a first cousin of the great electrical wizard, Thomas A. Edison.

William H. Eustis. A lawyer of fine attainments, a business man of experience and tested ability, a citizen of unqualified public spirit, the period of more than thirty years spent by William H. Eustis in Minneapolis has been not only important from his own standpoint in working out a large and generous success, but has been a vital force in many ways in the improvement and development of the city and the Northwest. There is inspiration in his career not only on account of its absolute accomplishment, but especially owing to the fact that he was once a poor boy, struggling with all his courage and the resources of a versatile mind to make some worthy use of his years among men.

Of English lineage, he was born in the Village of Oxbow, Jefferson County, in 1845, the second of eleven children born to Tobias and Mary (Markwick) Eustis. Tobias Eustis was born in Cornwall, England, where his forefathers had for generations been identified with the mining industry. Tobias took a radical departure from the usual family pursuits and learned the trade of wheelwright. He came to America when a young man, and was married in this country, finally establishing his residence at Hammond, St. Lawrence County, New York, where he and his wife spent the rest of their years.

His position as second in a large family made it necessary for William H. Eustis to become a worker and wage earner when most boys of his age have no responsibilities beyond those of the schoolroom. He attended school, but not regularly, and when about fifteen years of age met with an accident which incapacitated him for further manual labor. It was not in keeping with his independent nature to become dependent upon others, and as is often the case the handicap imposed by the accident proved a blessing in disguise. It quickened his ambition to action and achievement, but a hard course lay ahead before he was fitted for the work he had chosen, which was the legal profession. He learned telegraphy and also mastered bookkeeping, and taught select classes in both the arts. He also sold life insurance, and from these different sources paid his expenses through a preparatory course in the seminary at Gouverneur in St. Lawrence County, New York. In 1871 he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and there again paid his expenses by teaching and was graduated in 1873. The next stage of his early career was in New York City, in the law department of Columbia University, where his energy enabled him to accomplish two years' work in one, and he was graduated LL. B. in 1874.

On leaving law school Mr. Eustis owed a debt of $1,000, which he had borrowed for his education. He turned to teaching, in which his previous experience had chiefly lain, and at the end of about a year had paid his obligations. A suit of clothes and $15 in cash constituted his worldly possessions. As a result of his previous acquaintance with John R. Putnam, who was already established in practice at Saratoga Springs, a partnership was formed between them and they soon had a promising and profitable practice, which together they managed for six years. The partnership was terminated in 1881 when Mr. Eustis went abroad, with the intention of spending two years in Europe. He had already come into some distinction in New York politics, and was

especially valuable to the republican party as a campaign orator. Leaving America for Europe in the summer of 1881, he returned a few months later, his presence being demanded by political events in which he was greatly interested.

After a careful investigation of western cities Mr. Eustis concluded to locate permanently in Minneapolis, where he established his home, October 23, 1881. In a short time his work had given him an enviable prestige as a lawyer, and for fully thirty years he has been one of the leaders in local business affairs. His unlimited faith in the future of the city caused him to invest his limited capital in local real estate, and those acts of a sound judgment have been justified many fold. Mr. Eustis erected the building now known as Elks Hall at the corner of Hennepin and Sixth streets, and this has been a well known landmark in the city, and was utilized for many years as the headquarters of the local Republican Union League. He also built the Flour Exchange and the Corn Exchange buildings, and other similar structures. He was a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the Masonic Temple in Minneapolis, was one of the projectors and organizers of the North American Telegraph Company, which was formed for the purpose of giving competitive telegraph service throughout the Northwest, and in that company he served as a director and as secretary.

He was one of the incorporators of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, whose lines were built to provide cheap transportation facilities to the East. For some time he was a member of its board of directors. At the present time large and valuable real estate interests are owned and controlled by Mr. Eustis. In 1907 his splendid energy and executive ability were demonstrated in a remarkably expeditious real estate transaction. He obtained from the United States Government an order for a block of land to be utilized as the site for the New Federal Building in Minneapolis. In seven weeks he perfected title to the desired property, cut through yards of Washington red tape, obtained Government acceptance of the deeds and abstracts in two days time, though usually months are required by the postoffice department for such adjustment, and in forty-eight hours secured his warrant for the requisite money for the property, though the issue of such warrant usually requires many weeks. The entire transaction was closed with such energy and facility that it served to establish a record in the handling of Government business and greatly astonished Washington officials.

In 1892 Mr. Eustis was elected mayor of Minneapolis. His administration has been characterized as "one of the most careful and economical in the history of municipal affairs in Minneapolis." He made a very careful study of the saloon question and the laws relating to the liquor traffic, a subject to which he gave much attention at the beginning of his term. He looked rather to conditions than to theories, and sought to enforce the laws in such a way as would gain the best results. His policy did not demand the undue restriction of the rights granted to saloon keepers, but urged just cooperation on the part of the dealers in so enforcing the provisions of the law as to insure as far as possible the suppression of crime and drunkenness. Early in his administration the rule, suggested by experience, potent and far reaching in good results, was adopted: "Let every saloon be held responsible for what takes place in that saloon within the bounds of reason." The rigid enforcement of this simple and just rule quickly eliminated the "knock out drop" robbing and other vicious practices so frequent in saloons of the tougher sort in all large cities. If a man were robbed in a saloon the proprietor was compelled to make the loss good to the victim. There were no exceptions to the rule. A few examples only were necessary to effect the complete and permanent elimination during his administration of this class of evils. The enforcement of this rule added greatly to the efficiency of the police department. Written reports were received on all saloons and according to the character of these reports they were divided into classes. This principle appealed to their pride, and many sought by change of methods to work up from a lower to a higher class. In this business, different from any other, in the formation of public opinion, the low and tough saloons make the reputation for all. On this basis it was easy to appeal to the better element to aid in the improvement or elimination of the dives. The statistics of the police department and the workhouse for the two years of his administration showed a great decrease in crime under his system. Drunkenness was materially diminished, commitments to the workhouse were cut down, while many confirmed drunkards from this institution were given the Keeley cure, the sale of liquors to minors and habitual drunkards was noticeably reduced, and the evils resulting from the liquor traffic were very greatly minimized. It was an administration characterized by progressive and broad-minded policies and at the same time systematic efforts in every department for just economy.

At a later date Mr. Eustis was made republican nominee for governor of Minnesota. He made a vigorous canvass of the state, but the political power of the opposition was unfavorable to the republican candidates that year. The subtle, though natural and strong influence of nationality was the controlling factor in the election. He accepted defeat with characteristic good nature. He still continues an unswerving supporter of the republican party. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal supporter and is also a member of various fraternal and social organizations in Minneapolis. Mr. Eustis has never married.

At the present time he is virtually retired from the practice of law, owing to the demands made upon him by his various business interests. He is still a popular orator and has been of great service to the republican party as a campaign speaker in Minnesota and other states. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention, in which he gave his support to the candidacy of James G. Blaine. A sterling citizen, a genial and whole souled personality, and a man of affairs, Mr. Eustis is one of the notable citizens of Minneapolis.

Charles F. Sawyer. Since the age of eighteen identified with banking, and now vice president and cashier of the First National Bank of Goodhue, Charles F. Sawyer is a native of Goodhue County, represents one of the old and most prominent families of Southeastern Minnesota, and has made a name and reputation as an able financier in this and other states. Mr. Sawyer has applied his efforts to one line and as a result of that concentration has reached a place of success and high esteem.

Charles F. Sawyer was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, January 22, 1874, a son of Charles L. and Anette (Hagler) Sawyer. The Sawyer family is of English descent, and the Haglers of Dutch stock. Grandfather D. C. Sawyer was born in New Hampshire and located as a pioneer in Minnesota Territory in 1854. His homestead was in Goodhue County, and he also followed the business of contractor and builder for a number of years and afterwards was in the furniture trade at Pine Island, where he died. The maternal grandfather was Fletcher Hagler, a native of Illinois, who also pioneered to Minnesota in 1856, locating on a farm, and afterwards becoming a citizen of Pine Island. He was prominent in the early days of Goodhue County, serving as sheriff a number of years, also as postmaster at Pine Island, and in the office of justice of the peace. During the Civil war he was for two years in the Union army and had his son Amos in the same regiment with him.

Charles L. Sawyer was born in New Hampshire in 1852, and was about two years of age when the family came to Minnesota. He finished his education in the Wasioja Seminary of Minnesota, and is now a resident of Minot, North Dakota, and superintendent of the Victoria Elevator Company of Minnesota. He is the owner of real estate and farm property and has been successful in business affairs. In politics he is a republican, is affiliated with the Masonic order, and a member of the Methodist Church. His wife, a Miss Hagler, was born in Illinois in 1853, and they were married in Goodhue County in 1872. There are four living children: Charles F.; W. R., a banker at Bellechester, Minnesota; Julia, wife of G. Johnson of Minneapolis; and Guy, connected with the Second National Bank of Minot, Minnesota.

After finishing his education in the high school at Cannon Falls, in 1893, Charles F. Sawyer had ten years of thorough training in the Citizens State Bank of Cannon Falls, and then organized the First National Bank at Fosston, Minnesota, and was its active manager for two years. Selling out his interests there, Mr. Sawyer organized the State Bank of Sarles, North Dakota, lived in that state four years, and in 1909 returned to Goodhue County and bought an interest in the First National Bank of Goodhue. He has since held the office of vice president and cashier, and is its chief executive official. This bank has a capital of $25,000, with $10,000 surplus and undivided profits, and the average deposits are $350,000, which is ample proof of its financial soundness and popularity. Mr. Sawyer also has an interest in the bank at Bellechester and is its vice president.

In 1902 Mr. Sawyer married Joanna Libbey, daughter of Howard Libbey, a Goodhue County farmer. Their four children are: Marion, Mildred, Charles and David, the two oldest being in school. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Methodist Church, has affiliations with the Masonic Lodge at Zumbrota, and as a republican has been honored with some local offices, though practically all his career has been sedulously devoted to banking, and through that work he has performed his best service to the community.

Thomas J. Nary. The name of Thomas J. Nary is perhaps more widely known among the old settlers of northern Minnesota than that of any other, and wherever it is spoken it recalls the hardy lumberman whose high tide of vigorous activity fell across the period when lumbering was an industry only for the strong and daring. For upwards of forty years Thomas J. Nary has had the chief responsibilities in the management of the great Pillsbury lumbering and timber land interests in Minnesota, and in the practical operation of that company his word has been law for many years. Mr. Nary is a graduate from that rugged school of the old days on the river and in the lumber woods, when weaklings were unknown and when muscular strength and agility and the ready acceptance of the hazards and circumstances of a rough life were the highest badge of manhood and fellowship. In recent years Mr. Nary has given up his more immediate supervision of lumbering operations, and is now retained in an advisory and semi-retired relation with the great business of which he was so long the active head. His home is in Park Rapids, Hubbard County, and one of the little settlements in northern Minnesota bears his name as a memorial to his extended influence and enterprise in that section of the state.

Thomas J. Nary was born at Providence, New Brunswick, May 23, 1842, and has spent nearly all his life in the zone of lumbering activities, extending from the Atlantic Coast to the Northwest. His father was Thomas W. Nary, a native of Augusta, Maine, and by occupation a lumberman. He moved to the Province of New Brunswick, where he married Sarah Sutter, who was born in New Brunswick of Scotch ancestry. She died in the State of Maine at the age of about forty-six years, and the father was again married before leaving Maine and coming to Wisconsin in 1856. In Wisconsin he located at the heart of the then great lumber industry of northern Wisconsin, at Eau Claire, and continued actively associated with lumbering interests until his death at the age of about seventy years. He had nine children.

The fourth in this family Thomas J. Nary was the oldest son, and was about fourteen when his father moved out to Wisconsin. His first education in the common schools was in the State of Maine, and in Eau Claire he continued to attend the public schools until about eighteen years old. From that time forward, for a period of more than half a century, his chief interest has been in lumbering, and perhaps no man living in Minnesota today has a broader and more thorough practical experience of all the details of this business. For a time he was with his father in Wisconsin, and afterwards with C. W. Hutchinson, at Eau Claire. He reached manhood about the time the Civil war broke upon the country, and his individual record as a Union soldier is one of the most prominent chapters in his life, and one for which he deserves special honor and memory. He enlisted in Company L of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and for proficiency and faithfulness was promoted from the ranks to second lieutenant, and about a year later to first lieutenant.

After the war Mr. Nary returned to Eau Claire, and resumed the lumber business on his own account. Four years later he sold out his Wisconsin interests, and in 1868 removed to Minnesota, locating at Anoka. That was the scene of his operations for about four years, at the end of which time he became associated with J. S. Pillsbury & Company, as general superintendent of their logging and had the management of their extensive timber land holdings.

Thomas J. Gary

Mr. Nary has explored practically every important timber section in northern Minnesota, has superintended operations on a magnificent scale, and his judgment and ability have been chief factors in the foundation of a number of fortunes acquired in the Minnesota lumber industry. While a large part of his career has been spent in managing interests for others, he has to a large extent been independent, and his suggestions and instructions have been as promptly obeyed by boards of directors and in general offices as in the lumber and logging camps along the rivers and in the forests of the North.

Mr. Nary was first married in 1865 to Henrietta Armstrong, who was born in New Brunswick, and died about 1875. Both her daughters are also deceased, having been named Blanche and Maude. The daughter Blanche, who died at the age of twenty-six, married Professor C. F. Sidner. The daughter Maude died when about nine years of age. In 1882 Mr. Nary married Jennette Douglas. To this union were also born two children: Blanche M., who died in 1912 as the wife of Elmer Wilson; and Thomas D., who lives at home with his parents.

Mr. Nary has always been a stanch republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln during the war. He possesses not only the character of the able executive, but also the gift of congenial companionship and has hundreds of fast friends all over the Northwest. He was postmaster at Gull River six years, and occupied the same office for six years at Walker. For twelve years he was one of the county commissioners of Cass County, and as a republican attended all the state conventions of the party from 1879 to 1910. He is also well known in Masonic circles. He belongs to old Anoka Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and has taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shriners. He affiliates with Lodge No. 615 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles T. Goodrich. Through his successful career as a traveling man, Charles T. Goodrich is known pretty well all over the Northwest, and has sold goods in almost every town of Minnesota. Mr. Goodrich is now living somewhat retired from his strenuous business career at Mantorville, and is one of the substantial men of that community.

Charles T. Goodrich was born at Owego, New York, September 2, 1847, and represents an old New England family. His ancestors came to America about the time of the Mayflower. His grandfather was Erastus Goodrich, a native of New York State and a farmer, and the great-grandfather was Enos Goodrich, also a native of New York State. Charles T. Goodrich's parents were Davis and Fannie (Truman) Goodrich, both natives of New York State. His father was born in 1813 and died in 1899, and his mother was born in 1823 and died in 1894. The mother was a daughter of Aaron Truman, who spent all his life on a New York farm. David Goodrich was a merchant in New York, and spent sixty years in merchandising. There were three children: Mary E., wife of W. D. Cady of Binghamton, New York, who was general agent for the Home Sewing Machine Company for a number of years; Charles T.; and Lyman T., who lives at Binghamton. The father was a member of the Congregational Church, taught in the Sunday school for sixty years, and was a republican in politics.

Charles T. Goodrich acquired an education in the common schools of his native village and also at White Plains, New York. His career began in the store of his father, and there he got the experience in handling goods which furnished the foundation for his subsequent career. In 1868 Mr. Goodrich married Sarah M. Crouch, daughter of Sam Crouch, who for many years was a conductor on the Erie Railroad. To their marriage were born four children: Dora T., the wife of Mr. Summerville of Idaho; Samuel Goodrich, clerk of court at Mantorville; David, who lives in St. Charles, Minnesota, and is vice president of the Peffercorn Bank; and Fannie McKeen, the wife of H. W. Brown, station agent at Kasson, Minnesota. The mother of these children died in 1875. She was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1882 Mr. Goodrich married Janette M. Johnson. This marriage has brought one child, Louise, the wife of Ralph H. Cole, one of the officials in the Rapid Transit Company of Minneapolis.

Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has taken both the lodge and chapter degrees in Masonry, and for four terms has served as master of his lodge. In politics he is a republican and takes a quite active part in behalf of his friends, though without personal aspirations.

After his marriage Mr. Goodrich traveled a year and a half for the Hahn, Knight & Co. Hat House, and during that time sold more goods than any other representative of the company. His next connection was with the Wyman, Mullen & Co., and continued for eight years. The following fourteen years were spent with the well known St. Paul Hat & Fur Co., the Albrecht, Lanpher & Finch. He was also with the A. Hursick Sons & Co. and other firms, and his career as a traveling salesman covered a total of thirty years. For a number of years Mr. Goodrich was also in the cigar manufacturing business and then settled down to a quiet routine of existence in Dodge County, where he owns a nice home and 240 acres of land.

Samuel Goodrich. With punctilious care and marked efficiency Mr. Goodrich is giving most satisfactory administration in the office of clerk of the County Court of Dodge County, and he is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mantorville, the judicial center of his native county.

Samuel Goodrich was born in the village of Kasson, Dodge County, on the 30th of June, 1872, and is a son of Charles T. and Sarah (Crouch) Goodrich. He was but three years of age at the time of his mother's death and was taken into the home of his maternal grandparents, in the State of New York, where he was reared to adult age and afforded the advantages of the public schools, including the high school in the City of Binghamton. Thereafter he was for two years a student in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and in initiating his independent career he returned to his native village of Kasson, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the operation of a flour mill for two years, with fair success. For the ensuing three years he was there engaged in the manufacturing of cigars, and he then became the incumbent of a position in the Kasson Postoffice, with the management of which he continued to be identified nearly twelve years. In 1911 he was elected clerk of the County Court of Dodge County, of which position he has since continued the valued and efficient incumbent, having been nominated for a second term

without opposition and having been reelected in 1913. He has served also as clerk for the county auditor for two years. Mr. Goodrich has shown a consistent interest in political affairs and is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen. He is the owner of a well improved farm and other property in his native county, and his father, who was long numbered among the representative agriculturists of Dodge County, is now living retired at Kasson, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of the county.

In politics Mr. Goodrich is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party, and he is affiliated with the Kasson Lodge of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; with the Mantorville Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are popular factors in the representative social activities of Mantorville.

On the 27th of June, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goodrich to Miss Julia E. Houston, daughter of William A. Houston, an honored pioneer and substantial farmer of Dodge County. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have two children, both of whom remain at the parental home: Nadine was graduated in the Mantorville High School as a member of the class of 1913; and Samuel T., who celebrated his sixteenth birthday anniversary on the 22d of August, 1914, is now a student in the public schools.

Ely Parker Adams. One of the oldest active members of the Little Falls bar is Ely P. Adams, who began practice in that city in 1887, and has enjoyed many of the associations which indicate leadership and success in this profession. Among his qualifications recognized by his associates are sound learning, long experience in all the important departments of practice, keen ability as a debater, and an unwavering fidelity to the interests intrusted to his charge.

Ely Parker Adams was born in Coles County, Illinois, July 28, 1851. He is a son of Christopher B. and Sarah (Gannaway) Adams, who were Coles County farmers. As a boy he attended the public schools, and received his higher education in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he was graduated from the academic department with the degree bachelor of science in 1875, and from the same institution took his degree LL. B. in 1878. From 1878 to 1881 Mr. Adams was engaged in teaching school, and at one time was principal of the schools at Oakland, Illinois.

Coming out to Minnesota, he established an office at Little Falls in 1887, and has since been engaged in a general practice. For two terms he was city attorney, and has also been public examiner of titles for Morrison County. Among his business relations Mr. Adams is vice president of the Lenox Development Company.

He is an active republican, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has fraternal associations with the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On August 25, 1880, Mr. Adams married Emma A. Ross of Pontiac, Illinois. Their son, Mark Ross, born October 21, 1887, is now cashier of the First State Bank at Big Falls, Minnesota. The son was married December 14, 1912, to Ella Doten of Little Falls.

Hon. Alfred W. Mueller is a typical Brown County man, exemplifying the energy, virility and resource of the younger generation. Here he has been engaged in an extensive law practice for the past several years, as a member of the firm of Sompsen, Dempsey & Mueller, and recently has entered, with characteristic progressiveness, the public arena, being the present representative-elect to the House of Representatives from his district. However guardedly we must speak of youth, Mr. Mueller is still a young man, but this has seemed to have retarded his progress in no way, for his standing both in the ranks of his profession and in the confidence of his fellow citizens has reached a height and a strength that might well be envied by men many years his senior.

Mr. Mueller is a product of New Ulm, and was born May 19, 1888, a son of Theodore and Anna (Schulz) Mueller. The family is one of the pioneers of Brown County, having been founded at New Ulm by his grandfather, Carl F. Mueller, who came to this country as an emigrant from Germany and settled at New Ulm among the early residents. He spent his active life here at the trade of stone mason, and is still residing in this city, now being retired. Theodore Mueller was born at New Ulm, in 1864, and has been identified with business affairs as a cigar merchant for many years, having built up an excellent business through enterprise and industry. Long prominent in republican politics, he was acting mayor until 1914, and is still president of the city council. Mr. Mueller married Miss Anna Schulz, also of German parentage and herself a native of the Fatherland, and to this union there have been born six children: Alfred W., of this review; Alice, who is the wife of Elmer Haeberle, who resides at New Ulm and is identified with the New Ulm Ice Company; Olga, who is the wife of Harry Bingham, manager of the firm of Bingham Brothers, grain merchants of New Ulm; Vera, who is stenographer for the Eagle Rolling Mills of New Ulm; Hertha, who is attending the New Ulm High School; and Anna, who is a student in the graded schools of this city.

Alfred W. Mueller first attended the graded and high schools of New Ulm, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1906, then being a student in the Minneapolis Business College for one year. At the end of that time he commenced reading law in the office of Joseph A. Eckstein, at New Ulm, and subsequently entered the office of the attorney-general at St. Paul. While in the latter city he was a student in the St. Paul College of Law, and in 1911 took the examination for the bar, being admitted to practice on July 26th of that year. Since his admission Mr. Mueller has carried on a general practice at New Ulm, being now a member of the firm of Somsen, Dempsey & Mueller, with offices in the Vogel Block. Mr. Mueller belongs to the various organizations of his calling and continues to be an earnest and painstaking student. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive and accurate, and in its application he is logical and forceful, which accounts, in part, for the high standing he enjoys among his fellow practitioners. Since attaining his majority, Mr. Mueller has displayed an active and intelligent interest in the movements of the republican party and has been an active worker in the ranks, and in 1914 became the candidate of his party for the office of representative of his district in the House of Representatives, meeting with success at the general

S. D. Works

election, November 3rd of that year. His fraternal connection is with Charity Lodge No. 98, A. F. & A. M., and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Mueller was married in March, 1914, at New Ulm, to Miss Ellen Siegler, the daughter of Henry Siegler, who is foreman in the cooper shop at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.

Hon. Henry J. Berg. One of the most important county offices within the gift of the people is that which pertains to the reception and disbursement, pursuant to law, of all the revenues and other public money belonging to the county. Having it in his power to countersign county orders and to render accounts to the board of commissioners, the county treasurer must be a man of great business ability, with unblemished reputation for integrity, and an individual in whom the people may place the greatest trust. That Henry J. Berg, of New Ulm, measures up to this standard was shown in 1914, when, after eight continuous years in office, he was re-elected by the people for a term of four years more in the office of county treasurer of Brown County. His public service has been one that has been eminently satisfactory to the citizens of this locality, and under his capable administration of affairs the business of the office has been discharged in an expeditious and thoroughly efficient manner.

Mr. Berg is a native son of Brown County and a product of the farm, having been born in the vicinity of New Ulm, on the homestead of his father, John Berg. The latter was born near the River Rhine, in Germany, in 1824, and was thirty-seven years of age when he came to the United States, settling in Illinois in 1861. He did not participate in the Civil war, but while in his native land had seen military service, having been for the customary time a private in the standing army. After two years in Illinois Mr. Berg came in 1863 to Brown County, Minnesota, where he settled as a pioneer farmer, and here rounded out a long and successful career as an agriculturist. Several years prior to his death he retired from active pursuits and moved to New Ulm, where he passed away in 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Berg married Fredericka Bumm, who was born in 1828, also in the Fatherland, and she passed away at New Ulm the same year of her husband's demise. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Louisa, who died at the age of six years; Mary, who became the wife of Fred Kretsch, a retired resident of New Ulm; John, who resides on the old homestead farm in Brown County; Hubert, a retired merchant, who makes his home at New Ulm; Henry J., of this review; Annie, who died in childhood; Bertha, who died at the age of thirty-six years as the wife of Henry Leisenfeld, who is now a resident of the Town of Sigel, Brown County, and is engaged in farming; and Lena, who was the wife of the late John Kretsch, a harness maker, and now makes her home at New Ulm.

The common schools of Brown County furnished Henry J. Berg with his educational advantages in his youth, but when he was fourteen years of age he gave up his studies and commenced to devote all his attention to assisting his father in the work of the farm. He remained until reaching his majority with his parents, and then embarked upon a career of his own, being for two years occupied in farming, and then becoming identified with the livery business as a member of the firm of Kretsch & Berg, his partner being his brother-in-law. This business was dissolved in 1895, when Mr. Berg sold out to his partner and went from New Ulm to Sleepy Eye, where he embarked in a cafe business. This establishment he conducted successfully until 1905, when he disposed of his business and entered politics as an active participant. He became the candidate of the democratic party for the office of county treasurer of Brown County in 1906, and was elected to that office, and his subsequent services during his first and succeeding terms so favorably impressed the people that November 3, 1914, he was once more elected for a full term of four years. His faithful and conscientious labors in this most important office have left nothing to be desired, and as the years have passed he has but strengthened himself in the confidence of those who have continued to support him. Mr. Berg is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Knights of Columbus, No. 1076, New Ulm, of which he is grand knight; St. Joseph's Society, New Ulm; Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 639, Sleepy Eye; St. John's Society, Sleepy Eye, and the Arbeiter Verein, New Ulm.

Mr. Berg was married, August 7, 1887, in Brown County, to Miss Mary Hoffman, daughter of Clement Hoffman, a farmer of Brown County, now deceased. To this union there have been born eight children, as follows: Mary, who married Dr. A. W. Eckstein, a practicing physician of Holdingford, Stearns County, Minnesota; Edward, who is deputy county treasurer in his father's office at New Ulm; Henry, who is a college student, preparing for a career as a pharmacist; Dora, Leo and Helen, who are attending the New Ulm High School; Clement, who is a student in the parochial school; and Walter, the baby.

Samuel D. Works. One of the important appointments by the present administration of state government that has given unusual satisfaction and has strengthened the administration with the public, was the selection of Samuel D. Works to the important post of commissioner of insurance. Mr. Works has had a long and varied business experience in the Northwest. He has been prominently identified with politics. He served two terms in the State Senate. Is engaged in the real estate, mortgage and investment business and is president of the Commercial State Bank of St. Paul.

Mr. Works was born in Steuben County, New York, February 3, 1862, one of seven sons of Leonidas and Helen (Gasleigh) Works. Both parents were natives of New York, and his father was a farmer, giving the best years of his life to that calling. He died in New York in 1884, and his wife in 1894.

The boyhood days of Samuel D. Works was spent in one of the typical rural communities of New York State, where he attended the country and select schools in the village where he was born. He also attended Cook Academy at Montour Falls, New York, and afterwards the University of Chicago and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In July, 1888, he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church, and after spending five years was elected general missionary to the State of North Dakota; going from there to the City of Huron, South Dakota, and then to Mankato, Minnesota.

Resigning the ministry, he entered active business

life in Mankato, and has since continued in various business activities until the present time.

He was elected state senator to represent the Eleventh District in 1906, being the first democrat who had represented that district in thirty years. He has always been identified with the democratic party. While in the Senate he served on several important committees, viz.: railroad, grain and warehouse, finance, and others and was always a disinterested and zealous advocate of good government and sound legislation.

During the various political campaigns in Minnesota, he has been much in demand as a stump speaker, and is recognized as one of the foremost orators of the state.

In 1913 Mr. Works removed from Mankato to St. Paul, and has since become identified with the Commercial State Bank, and was elected president of this institution February 1, 1915. On January 12, 1915, he assumed the duties of commissioner of insurance under appointment of Governor Hammond, which post he now fills with ability. During his long residence in Minnesota he has acquired an extensive acquaintance both with men and affairs, and his fitness is recognized in every respect for his present office.

Mr. Works was married in 1888 to Miss Agnes Owens of Troupsburg, New York. They have two sons: Donald Harper, and Phil Owens, both of whom are attending the Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minnesota. Mr. Works is a member of several clubs in St. Paul, and is a member of the Elks, and the blue lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

William D. Bell. A newspaper which has had a fine and vitalizing influence on the community is the Journal-Gazette at St. James. Its editor and proprietor, William D. Bell, is a journalist from the ground up, and for many years has successfully edited and published newspapers in Minnesota and South Dakota, and under his management has elevated the Journal-Gazette to the position of a profitable financial enterprise and a paper of more than local influence.

William D. Bell was born in Monroe County, Wisconsin, October 18, 1866, and is descended from a family that came from England to America during the colonial days and settled in New York State. The father, Richard Bell, was born in Albany County, New York, in 1839, came west and settled in Wisconsin in 1862, followed farming as a pioneer in that state, and in 1880 moved out to Brookings County, South Dakota, where he lived on a farm until 1887, when he moved to Brookings City and retired, remaining there until his death in 1907. A short time after locating in Wisconsin he enlisted, in 1864, in the Forty-ninth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, and saw active service until the close of the war. Richard Bell married Elizabeth A. Palmer, who was born in Albany County, New York, in 1838 and died at Brookings, South Dakota, in 1912.

The only child of his parents, William D. Bell grew up in Monroe County, Wisconsin, attended the public schools there, and after the family moved out to South Dakota he continued attending school in Brookings County, and in 1891 was graduated Bachelor of Science from the South Dakota State College. While at college Mr. Bell was distinguished for his work in oratory, and for a year and a half served as instructor in telegraphy and electricity in the college. After leaving college Mr. Bell spent a year as principal of schools at Iroquois, South Dakota, another year in the same capacity at Hudson in that state, and the next year he was in the jewelry and photography business in Castlewood, South Dakota. At Ashton, South Dakota, he combined photography and newspaper work. In 1896 Mr. Bell re-entered South Dakota State College, and after a post-graduate course went to Slayton, Minnesota, and in the fall of 1897 bought the Herald, of which he was editor until 1905. Since the spring of the latter year he has lived in St. James. On moving to St. James he bought the Journal, one of the older papers of Watonwan County, having been established in 1878. In 1906 a partnership was formed with W. M. Barrett, owner of the Gazette, and the two newspapers were consolidated as the Journal-Gazette. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Bell bought his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor and editor of the Journal-Gazette. It is conducted as an independent republican paper, and its circle of readers covers the entire county. The paper maintains a liberal and public-spirited policy in support of all progressive measures, and it is not only the best medium of news but also influential as a moulder of public opinion.

Like his paper he maintains the attitude of an independent republican in politics. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Libanus Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; with the Order of Eastern Star; with St. James Camp No. 1538 of the Modern Woodmen of America; with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at St. James, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

October 21, 1891, at Estelline, South Dakota, Mr. Bell married Miss Eva I. Robinson, daughter of the late John W. Robinson, who was a farmer in that section of South Dakota. The children of their marriage are: Fred E., a graduate of the St. James High School, and now assisting his father; Ralph W., attending public schools in St. James; and Grace Eva.

John C. Jensen. The present efficient county auditor of Watonwan County, Minnesota, John C. Jensen, has been the incumbent of this office since January, 1911, and during his administration of its duties has established the reputation of being a man who can secure results. Aside from his personal accomplishments and abilities, he has been aided by the possession, in a marked degree, of that faculty possessed by men of large and successful affairs of bringing about him able co-workers and communicating to them his enthusiasm and determination to get the greatest and best results from the matters in hand.

Mr. Jensen was born on his father's farm in Seneca Township, Kossuth County, Iowa, May 26, 1871, and is a son of P. W. Jensen. The father was born three miles out of Christiania, Norway, in 1846, and was a young man of twenty-three years at the time of his emigration to the United States. He took up his residence in Wisconsin in 1869, and was there married to Maria Jacobson, who was also born in Norway, and who came as a young woman to America on the same vessel that brought her husband. After a residence of two years in Wisconsin the parents moved to Kossuth County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Seneca Township, where they carried on agricultural operations until 1911, at which time they retired from active labor. They are now living in their comfortable home at

Ringsted, Emmet County, Iowa. Nine children were born to P. W. and Maria Jensen, namely: John C., of this review; Mary, who became the wife of Ed Helgason, a farmer and elevator owner at Armstrong, Iowa; Louise, who became the wife of Jens Peterson, a blacksmith of Ringsted, Iowa; J. M., who is engaged as a successful merchant at Ringsted; Otto, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Seneca Township, Kossuth County, Iowa; Henrietta, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; Fred, who is a farmer and resides in Seneca Township; Edward, who is cultivating the old homestead place in Seneca Township; and Martha, who is the wife of Peter Jensen, a farmer of Seneca Township. The children were all given good trainings by their parents, and well fitted to fill the honorable and useful positions in life to which they have been called.

The early education of John C. Jensen was secured in the district schools of Seneca Township, and during his vacation periods was given his introduction to business affairs on his father's farm. He furthered his training by a course in the Algona Business College, Algona, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1893, and then entered upon his career by securing employment in a lumber yard at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he remained until 1897. In that year Mr. Jensen returned to his native township and opened a store, being successfully engaged in business there until 1901, when he recognized and accepted an excellent opportunity to enter the banking business at Odin, Watonwan County, Minnesota. Mr. Jensen's experience as a banker continued for ten years, during which time he came into close contact with the leading farmers, business men and bankers of this section, who recognized and appreciated his ability, his trustworthiness and his fidelity to engagements, so that, in the fall of 1910, when he became the republican candidate for county auditor of Watonwan County, he was given their combined support and secured the election. He assumed the duties of his office in January, 1911, and his first term was so eminently satisfactory to the people that in the elections of 1914 he was re-elected to succeed himself, without opposition. On first taking up his official duties, Mr. Jensen moved to St. James, the county seat, where he has since resided and where his offices are located in the courthouse. During the entire time of his residence at Odin, Mr. Jensen served in the capacity of member of the school board, and in each of his offices he has evinced a worthy and earnest desire to serve the people to the extent of his ability. He still maintains interest in business matters, and is vice president of the Odin State Bank. Fraternally he is connected with St. James Lodge No. 207, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the St. James Lodge of the Rebekahs, St. James Lodge No. 58, and the Modern Brotherhood of America, Bradford Lodge No. 361, of which he is president. With his family he is a member and consistent attendant of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and has been liberal in his support of its various enterprises and movements.

Mr. Jensen was married at Brookings, Brookings County, South Dakota, in 1897, to Miss Emma Sinjem, daughter of the late B. Sinjem, formerly a farmer of Brookings County. Three children have been born to this union: Miss Myrtle, who is attending the high school at St. James; and Prescott and Norvil, who are students in the graded schools.

Knute Sevrin Thompson. Now serving as clerk of the District Court of St. James, Knute S. Thompson is a Watonwan County citizen who has always shown a capacity for service and efficiency, whether as a farmer or in public office, and is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in that section of the state.

A native of Norway, he was born at Kragro, May 19, 1865, a son of Jens Thompson, who was born in the same locality in 1829, and who died in August, 1908, in the Town of Rosendale, Watonwan County, Minnesota. Jens Thompson brought his family to America in 1868, landing at Quebec, Canada, and shortly afterward coming to Minnesota and taking up a homestead in the Town of Rosendale. He was a farmer who developed his land from wilderness conditions, and lived to enjoy the fruits of material prosperity and the esteem of his community. He married Sevrine Swenson, who was born at Kragro and died at Rosendale in February, 1900. Brief mention of their children is as follows: Marie is the wife of Henry Madson, a farmer in Watonwan County; Thomas J., lives on a farm at Mobridge, South Dakota; Eliza is the widow of Andrew Graven, who was a painter and decorator, and she now lives in Minneapolis; Louisa A. is the wife of John A. Johnson, a real estate man at Windom, Minnesota; Henry died at the age of fourteen; and J. Caroline is in Windom, Minnesota.

Knute S. Thompson has lived in Minnesota since early childhood, acquired his education in the common schools in the Town of Rosendale in Watonwan County, and also took a course in a business college at Mankato. On reaching mature years he engaged in business as a farmer in Watonwan County, and prospered along those lines and still has extensive interests in the agricultural districts of this section. In 1909 Mr. Thompson was elected clerk of the District Court, and has since lived in St. James. His term expires in 1916. Other service by which he has identified himself with the community and gained a record of admirable efficiency in positions of trust has been as town clerk, assessor, justice of the peace, and as a member of the school board in the Town of Rosendale. Politically he is a republican.

Mr. Thompson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. He is noble grand in the St. James Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America and the M. B. A. On May 3, 1898, at Canton, South Dakota, he married Miss Christina Thompson, a distant relative. At the time of her marriage she was serving as a nurse at St. Peter, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Henry J. and Irven S., both in the public schools of St. James; and Lenora Marie.

Edward C. Farmer is one of the successful lawyers at St. James, and a partner in practice with W. S. Hammond, who was elected governor of the state in 1914. Since his admission to the bar in 1897 Mr. Farmer has had a steadily growing and successful practice as a lawyer, and at the same time has acquired some important business interests in Watonwan County.

Edward C. Farmer was born at Savage in Scott County, Minnesota, September 19, 1876. His father, Hugh Farmer, who was of Irish descent, was born in Canada in 1847, and is now living at Madelia, in Watonwan County. After his marriage he moved

to the United States, located near Shakopee, Minnesota, and became one of the pioneers at Madelia in 1878. For many years his work was as section foreman on the railroad, but he has lived retired since 1900. Hugh Farmer married Margaret Grady, a native of Elgin, Illinois. Their children are: Edward C.; Florence, wife of John Tigh, a farmer near Madelia; and Mary, wife of Alfred E. LeBlanc, station agent at Wahkon, Minnesota.

Edward C. Farmer grew up at Madelia, attended the grammar and high schools there, and began preparation for law in the same town. He received his higher education in Lincoln University one year, and in 1897 graduated LL. B. from the University of Minnesota Law School. His old home town of Madelia was the scene of his early career as a lawyer, and he remained there until 1911 and has since been located at St. James. As a partner of Mr. Hammond he has offices in the Peck Building, and they have a splendid general practice both in civil and criminal cases. Mr. Farmer is vice president of the C. E. Brown Land Company of Madelia, and is a stockholder in the State Bank of Madelia, the St. James Telephone Company, the Madelia Telephone Company and the Twin City Fire Company.

Politically he is classified as an independent republican. For four years he held the office of county attorney of Watonwan County, and made a creditable record in that position. Mr. Farmer is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1907 at Denver, Colorado, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Price. Her father, John Price, is now a retired farmer at Lime Springs, Iowa.

Edson A. Gibbs. The founder of what is now the leading hotel of the city, the chief business interests of Edson A. Gibbs for nearly twenty years have been in the line of real estate, and his clientage in both city and farm property is now one of the most profitable enjoyed by any of his competitors in Watonwan County.

Mr. Gibbs is a native Vermonter, and comes of substantial old English and Colonial American stock. The first Americans of the name left England and of three brothers one settled in Massachusetts, one in New York and one in Pennsylvania. The descendants of the Massachusetts colonists finally moved to Vermont, and established the family of which Edson A. is a representative. Edson A. Gibbs was born at Woodstock, Vermont, November 4, 1855. His father, Seth W. Gibbs, was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, in 1816 and died at Norwich in the same state August 5, 1865. For the greater part of his active career he was proprietor of a hotel, and that business has been followed by his son so that it is almost a family profession. Seth W. Gibbs married Levina W. Holland, who was born in Pittsfield, Vermont, in 1824 and died in St. James, Minnesota, January 19, 1890. Of their children the oldest, William W., died at Los Angeles, California, September 25, 1914. He was one of the pioneer citizens of St. James, Minnesota, having located in the village in 1876. His business was as hotel proprietor, and he was one of the most prosperous men in Watonwan County, and his estate now comprises more than a thousand acres of land in the vicinity of St. James. The son, Myron D., who died at Tracy, Minnesota, in 1908, was also a hotel man and in business at Tracy for a number of years.

Edson A. Gibbs grew up at Woodstock, attended the public schools there, and finished his education by graduation from the Norwich Classical and English Boarding School at Norwich with the class of 1874. His first regular employment was as a telegraph operator at Bradford, Vermont, and afterwards he was stationed at the White River Junction in Vermont until 1876. Moving to Waltham, Massachusetts, he had charge of the retail jewelry store of George H. Whitford from 1876 until 1883. Going to the extreme West, Mr. Gibbs was proprietor of a hotel in Marysville, California, until 1885, and then came to Minnesota and was in the gas and electric fixture business at Minneapolis until 1890.

His activities have identified him with St. James since 1890, and on moving to this city he opened the Hotel Gibbs, which now under the name of Boston is still the leading hotel of the town. In 1895 Mr. Gibbs retired from the active management of the hotel to enter the real estate business, and has since been one of the extensive dealers in farm lands and city property. His offices are in the Olson Block.

His service as a mayor was for two terms, and for a number of years he was a member of the school board. Mr. Gibbs is a republican, is a past master of service of Libanus Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; is past high priest of Concordia Chapter No. 25, R. A. M.; and is a member of Mankato Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Order of the Eastern Star; St. James Lodge No. 207, I. O. O. F.; and was the first chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge of St. James.

Mr. Gibbs was married December 4, 1878, in Bradford, Vermont, to Miss Kate S. Stevens. Her father, Harry B. Stevens, died in 1911 at the venerable age of ninety-three, was a distinguished character in Vermont, and for more than forty years had conducted the White Mountain Stage Line. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have one son, Harry W., who is now serving as deputy sheriff of Watonwan County.

Maj. R. R. Henderson. The following is the record of a gallant soldier in the great struggle which preserved the Union, of a thorough and successful business man, and of a steadfast and useful citizen, who during his thirty odd years of residence at Minneapolis has been again and again honored with those distinctions which are most prized in any community or state. Major Henderson retired from active business life many years ago, and his time has since been chiefly devoted to civic affairs and the interests of the old soldiers in Minnesota. In December, 1912, Major Henderson was appointed adjutant of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home at Minnehaha Falls, and is now giving that institution the benefit of his long and varied experience and ability in affairs. As will be shown in later paragraphs, he deserves the chief credit for the location of the institution at Minnehaha.

The active military career of Major Henderson came very early in his young manhood and he left the army a youthful major, having won his promotion by successive steps from the ranks. Even before the outbreak of the war his experience was much more varied than that of the average youth of his time and had taken him to many parts of the country. Born in the City of Washington, Wash-

Rear. R. Henderson

ington County, Pennsylvania, on April 24, 1837, he grew up in Southwestern Pennsylvania and for a time was a student at the fine old college in his native town. A boy of nineteen, in 1857, he removed to Delaware, Ohio, and the two following years were spent in railroad service. In the spring of 1859 he accompanied a small party of prospectors who went across the plains to the Rocky Mountains. The discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region several years before had attracted a vast throng of eager fortune hunters, and life in the western mining camps in those days was one of stirring incident and adventure, while a journey across the west intervening and desolate region between the Missouri River and the mountains was fraught with hardship, privation and danger. The party of four of which Major Henderson was a member left Leavenworth, Kansas, on April 4, 1859, driving three yoke of cattle to a wagon, and it was fifty-four days before they arrived in the new Town of Denver. The following year was spent by young Henderson in the West, as a prospector and miner, and then with his zest for adventure somewhat satisfied he returned to the quiet routine of affairs in the State of Ohio. He became a bookkeeper for W. W. Woods, a grain dealer at Marysville, and was there at the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion.

Only a few days after Fort Sumter was fired upon, on April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F of the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry. His service with that regiment continued until and through the battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862. Going out as a private, his service was so faithful and efficient that he was promoted first to sergeant-major, then to first lieutenant and to adjutant. He was captain of Company I of the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry in the battle of Shiloh. His regiment was a portion of the forces under General Buell who arrived from Nashville in time to help Grant fight the second day of that critical battle. On that day, while charging the famous Washington Battery of New Orleans, Major Henderson was stricken down, badly wounded, and spent several months, attended with much suffering, first in the hospital at Mound City and afterwards at home. For his gallant conduct in the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to the rank of major in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Ohio Infantry, on September 10, 1862. Upon returning to the field Major Henderson continued in active service as a soldier of the Union army until he had nearly completed his term, and was obliged on account of wounds to resign. For gallant and meritorious services during the war he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

At the close of the war having returned to Marysville, he engaged in the dry goods business as a member of the firm of Whelply & Henderson. From Marysville in 1868 he transferred his business connections to Delaware, and there set up a merchant tailoring and men's furnishing goods store. Delaware continued to be his home until 1881. In that year Major Henderson became a resident of Minneapolis. He bought the interest of C. A. Fuller, in the old firm of Fuller & Simpson, which then became Simpson & Henderson. Most of the older residents of Minneapolis remember the fine store for men's furnishing goods conducted by this firm and they also operated a laundry. On August 4, 1890, Major Henderson bought out his partner in the retail store and continued business under his own name until 1891. The laundry business was finally incorporated, and Major Henderson was president of the company until the year 1893. Among Minneapolis merchants Major Henderson stood in the front rank, and his store was noted for its large and excellent stock. It had a splendid trade among the best classes.

It was only natural that his record as an army officer and an efficient business man should give him prominence as a citizen in any locality which became his home. Hence, during the greater portion of his career since the war Major Henderson has served in some official position of trust. During his residence at Delaware, Ohio, he was for six years a trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home. His first appointment came from the democratic governor, R. M. Bishop, and was afterwards re-appointed by Gov. C. A. Foster, a republican.

At the time of the organization of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, in the spring of 1887, Major Henderson was appointed by Gov. A. R. McGill, one of the board of seven trustees. The first duty of the board was to select a site for the proposed institution, which had just been authorized by the State Legislature. Eligible locations were abundant and the towns of the state were overflowing with public spirit. Twelve or fifteen cities made formal offers of tracts of land free of expense to the state, on which to build the home, and all strove for the honor and prestige of securing the institution on which, it could be foreseen, the state would be lavish in its generosity. The trustees conscientiously visited all these cities, listened to their proposals and arguments and inspected the tracts offered. The City of Minneapolis offered the fifty-one acres at Minnehaha, afterwards selected, for which $55,000 was paid. Major Henderson strongly and constantly urged the acceptance of this offer and was tireless in his efforts to convince his colleagues in the board of the superiority of that site. The board, however, was divided in opinion and many ballots were taken before a majority could be secured for any locality. Finally, on the 107th ballot, on every one of which Major Henderson voted for Minnehaha, that site received the necessary four votes and was chosen. The home was built there, as described in a chapter of this book. Thus the great prize was secured to his city, and so manifest were the intrinsic merits of the beautiful location that not a serious criticism has ever been made of the wise selection by the board, even by the most zealous of the rival aspirants. Few who see the magnificent home which has grown up there now question the wisdom of the choice, and all who are advised of the facts award to Major Henderson the principal credit for the admirable selection.

Major Henderson served six years as a trustee without compensation. These were the formative years of the institution, when it had to be organized from the foundation; officers chosen; buildings erected; discipline maintained and large sums from the outside relief fund disbursed. In all this work Major Henderson, as the resident trustee in Minneapolis, had an extra share and a special responsibility. He gave unremitting devotion to his varied duties, with a zeal that commanded the admiration of his fellow trustees—one of whom writes these lines, as a feeble tribute to his great services to the veterans and to the people of the state.

When the time came, nearly twenty years after his retirement from the board, that his valuable services as an officer of the home could be secured, it was

graceful recognition of his past voluntary work for the institution, as well as a knowledge of his efficiency, that prompted his appointment to the place he now fills.

For a number of years Major Henderson has been active in Grand Army circles, and has at different times been honored with high offices in that great organization, among them that of chief of staff to the national commander-in-chief. Major Henderson is an active and popular member of the Commandery of the State of Minnesota, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in which he has held the office of commander. In 1884 Major Henderson organized John A. Rawlins Post No. 126, Department of Minnesota G. A. R. He was its first commander and for more than thirty years has been one of its most useful and honored members. He admired a true soldier loyal to the cause he believed to be right. Through his efforts a library was established at Cardinal, Mathews County, Virginia, as an expression of his fraternal feelings for the ex-Confederate soldier.

It was not only a compliment to a distinguished soldier and successful business man, but also the good fortune of the city which claimed his residence, when on January 5, 1891, Major Henderson accepted the post of chief of police of Minneapolis. This appointment was tendered by the late P. B. Winston, a prominent Minneapolis citizen whose career is sketched elsewhere. Major Henderson's experience in military discipline and his skill as an organizer and his unquestioned integrity fitted him for the responsible position, which he held during P. B. Winston's administration as mayor.

William J. Julius. With the expiration of his present four-year term of office, in 1918, William J. Julius will have completed a service of sixteen years in the capacity of sheriff of Brown County. He was first sent to this office in 1902 and so faithful has been his discharge of the duties of the shrievalty that at each succeeding election he has secured a majority of the people's votes, and has continued to vindicate their faith in his ability and fidelity. Mr. Julius has a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, and particularly in journalistic circles, for during a long period of years he was connected with newspapers in various localities, but always returned to the vicinity of his birth. Sheriff Julius was born at Milford, one-half mile from New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, May 15, 1869, and is a son of Fred and Mary (Kalb) Julius.

Fred Julius was born in Germany, in 1841, and was a lad of fifteen years when he came to the United States to seek his fortunes, settling among the pioneers of Brown County, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. He was residing there at the time of the Indian outbreak and took an active part in that trouble, being stationed at Fort Ridgely. In 1870 Mr. Julius removed to New Ulm and engaged in merchandising, being thus successfully occupied until his death, in 1880. He married Miss Mary Kalb, who was born in 1841, in Ohio, of German descent, and who still survives him and makes her residence at New Ulm. Four children were born to them, namely: William J., of this review; Bertha, who married Henry Vedder, proprietor of a barber shop at New Ulm; Mary, of New Ulm, the widow of Charles Roeder, who was employed by the Schell Brewing Company; and Rosa, who is the wife of Emil Hoffman, the proprietor of a hotel business at Maquoketa, Iowa.

William J. Julius was given ordinary educational advantages at New Ulm, but at an early age laid aside his school books and became self-supporting, learning the trade of printer in the office of the New Ulm Post and the New Ulm Review, continuing with one or the other of these newspapers continuously until 1887. In that year he went to Minneapolis, and for one year was identified with the Minneapolis Free Press-Herald, the following winter being passed in the State of Ohio. Returning to New Ulm, in 1888, he assisted in the founding of a newspaper at Springfield, Minnesota, known as The Springfield Adler, but remained with that sheet only eight months, then again coming to New Ulm. Here he adopted the vocation of painting, in which he was occupied until 1892, when he again turned his attention to journalistic labors, assisting in starting the New Ulm Volksblatt, a paper with which he was connected for two years, during which time he also helped to organize the New Ulm Fortschritt.

In 1897 Mr. Julius began his official services when he was appointed night policeman of the City of New Ulm, a position which he held for five years. Previous to this time he had had some experience in the capacity of constable, and his excellent services in both these offices commended him to the people, so that when, in January, 1902, he became the candidate of the republican party for the shrievalty, he secured the election at the hands of his fellow-citizens of Brown County. Sheriff Julius has established an excellent record for duty well and courageously performed. He has been prompt in the serving and return of all writs, warrants, processes, orders and decrees; has been an able conservator of peace in his county, has been effective in the suppression of crime and the bringing of criminals to the bar of justice, and faithful in attending the courts of record and obeying their orders. Sheriff Julius is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, is an enthusiastic and valued member of the Commercial Club of New Ulm, and fraternizes with the Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph's U. V. of Minnesota, and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Mr. Julius was married November 23, 1891, at New Ulm, Minnesota, to Miss Charlotte May Blass, daughter of the late William Blass, who until his retirement to New Ulm was a well known farmer of Nicollet County. Five children have been born to this union, as follows: Hildegaard, a graduate of New Ulm High School, who also took a course of one year at the Mankato Normal School, is a teacher in the public schools, single, and resides with her parents; Louisa, who is the wife of Herman Janke, of New Ulm, now acting as deputy sheriff; and Florence, William and Walter, who are all attending the public schools of New Ulm.

Enoch Germaine Larson. One of the ambitious younger members of the Minneapolis bar, Mr. Larson entered the profession with exceptional natural qualifications and training, and few men in so short a time have given so excellent an account of themselves in their chosen field of work. Mr. Larson's offices are in the First National-Soo Line Building at Minneapolis.

Enoch Germaine Larson was born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, July 27, 1888, a son of Erik S. and Eliza (Hegge) Larson, both natives of Norway.

Erik S. Larson was reared and educated in his native land and about 1860 emigrated to the United States, finding a home in Wisconsin. His loyalty to the land of his adoption was manifested by his enlistment in a Wisconsin regiment of volunteers during the Civil war, though he was never called to the front. His wife came with her parents to Wisconsin when she was a girl, settling at LaCrosse, where her father was one of the Norwegian pioneers. Erik S. Larson became a successful farmer in Dunn County, and finally transferred his home to North Dakota, where he was an early settler and developed a large landed estate. He now owns an entire section in Williams County, and is living retired at the county seat, Williston. In Dunn County, Wisconsin, he owns 300 acres of land, the greater part of which had been developed and improved by his own hands or under his direct management. In Dunn County he served a long term of years as postmaster in the little village of Fosbroke, and has likewise been prominent and influential in Williams County, North Dakota. He and his wife are the parents of five sons and nine daughters, all of them living with the exception of Mrs. Julia Hoigaard, who died in Africa in the year 1900, Milla Larson, who died in 1902 in Madagascar, and G. Adolph, who died in the fall of 1914 in Minneapolis, and all the sons are residents of North Dakota with the exception of the Minneapolis lawyer above named. In order of birth they are: Mrs. E. P. Harbo, wife of Professor Harbo, a Minneapolis educator; Mrs. O. B. Sanders, who lives in Canada; Edwin E., of Wild Rose, North Dakota; Emma, Sister Superior of the leading hospital at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Mrs. C. G. Jorgenson, wife of Rev. C. G. Jorgenson, of Ashland, Wisconsin; Mrs. O. L. Christensen, wife of Rev. O. L. Christensen, of Hendricks, Minnesota; L. Herman, of Marmon, North Dakota; William Alfred, a commercial traveler with headquarters in Minneapolis; E. Germaine; Edna, a trained nurse in the Norwegian Lutheran Hospital at Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Hilda, who graduated from the LaCrosse High School in 1914 and is now a student in the University of Minnesota. All the children were born in Dunn County, Wisconsin.

E. Germaine Larson as a boy attended the public schools of his native county, spent one year in the North Side High School at Minneapolis and for six years was a student in the excellent Minneapolis institution maintained by the Norwegian Lutheran church, the Augsburg Seminary, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1910. In the meantime he had made definite choice of the law as a profession, and was a student in the law department of the University of Minnesota until graduating LL. B. in 1913. Mr. Larson began practice at Minneapolis in July, 1913, and his energy and ability made his novitiate one of brief duration. He has built up a general practice and gives considerable attention to the handling of Minneapolis real estate. He is legal representative for the M. Rumley Company, manufacturers of traction engines and other agricultural machinery, and spent the fall of 1913 traveling in North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin in the interests of that company.

Mr. Larson for several years has made himself a factor in politics, and is a progressive republican. He was a candidate on the non-partisan ticket for Alderman of the Sixth Ward in 1914 but was defeated by the combined opposition of the socialist and liquor votes. He has been particularly successful as a political manager. He has managed several local and congressional campaigns. His early interest in politics is indicated by the fact that before he reached his majority he traveled from Wisconsin to attend the National Republican Convention at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Larson is a man of self attainment. At the age of sixteen he chose to become dependent upon his own resources and from his own earnings paid his expenses throughout his college career. He was distinguished at Augsburg Seminary as an orator and debater, and represented the institution in the oratorical contest held at Holton, Kansas, and had previously gained two victories as representative of the seminary in contests with Red Wing College at Red Wing, Minnesota. The first of these debates was on the tariff question and the second was on the question of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. While a student at the university he was president of the LaFollette Club, organized at the university for the purpose of furthering the nomination of Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin as republican candidate for president in 1912.

Mr. Larson is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, and the South Side Commercial Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Camels of the World. He has served as a member of the First Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard.

Hon. William Vinson Sanford. High on the roll of Mille Lacs County's bench is found the name of Hon. William Vinson Sanford, who for the past six years has served efficiently and impartially in the capacity of judge of probate. Although not a lawyer by profession, he is well versed in law and jurisprudence and possesses the judicial mind which is so important an asset to the jurist. That his services have been appreciated by the people of Mille Lacs County has been demonstrated by his re-elections to office and by the esteem and confidence in which he is universally held.

Judge Sanford was born at Princeton, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, January 28, 1867, and is the son of Saul S. and Rachel (Burk) Sanford. He is the oldest of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are now living. The names of those living are as follows excepting the subject of this writing: Dillie (Sanford) Tower, Charles B. Sanford, Henry J. Sanford, Leon Sanford, Ernest N. Sanford, Elwood Sanford, Noah Sanford, Enola (Sanford) Tower and Gordon Sanford. The family has been represented in this county for more than a half a century, for Judge Sanford's father came to Princeton in 1863, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he still remains and probably will to the end of his days. He is now seventy-three years of age. His worthy companion and the mother of the family parted with this life some seven years ago, and was of the same age, being born in the same year. His energy and enterprise established a good home for the family, and while he took no active part in public affairs was a good, public spirited citizen who could be at all times depended upon to assist civic movements in his community.

The public schools of Princeton furnished William Vinson Sanford with his primary educational training, and after completing the elementary course he prepared himself for a career as a teacher. Four

years of experience as teacher in country schools followed, at the end of which time he gave up the educator's vocation to become clerk and bookkeeper for a commercial concern at Princeton. Thus he continued to be engaged for another four years, and thereafter was variously employed until 1908, when he announced himself as a candidate for the office of judge of probate of Mille Lacs County, to which he was elected. His services in that office have been of a nature to insure his re-elections and he is justly accounted one of his county's most popular and impartial jurists. Prior to assuming his judicial duties, Judge Sanford had served in the capacity of supervisor of Princeton Township, but when elected judge resigned that office. In political matters Judge Sanford is generally a supporter of republican principles and candidates, but it is his belief that a just jurist should not retain partisan views, and his leanings are decidedly independent in character. Fraternally he is connected with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

October 18, 1894, Judge Sanford was united in marriage with Miss Myrtilla A. Northway of the Township of Milo, County of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, who was born March 15, 1872. She is the daughter of Marshall C. and Mary (Bonney) Northway and is the oldest of a family of three children. Her father and mother are now alive, the one being seventy-eight years of age and the other sixty-five. The names of the other two members of the family are Maud and Charles. Judge Sanford has a family of seven children, named as follows: Lee E., Clement E., Roe E., Wilford A., Hollis E., Mary Enola, and Lysle W., born respectively on the following dates: April 14, 1896, May 25, 1902, October 13, 1903, September 21, 1905, September 23, 1909, June 16, 1911, and November 30, 1913. The children have been and are being given good educational advantages in the public schools in as much as their parents are warm supporters and friends of education. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. William E. Lee. When, in 1914, the anti-machine republicans of Minnesota, in their search for a candidate for gubernatorial honors, finally agreed upon the Hon. William E. Lee, the zenith was reached in a career that in achievements, experiences and rise from humble station and poverty to statewide prominence and financial independence has been phenomenal. Whether one considers the obstacles thrown in his path by the lack of educational training, the early necessity of his becoming self-supporting, his indomitable courage in not merely accepting conditions as he found them, but improving them and making them subservient to his wishes and contributory to his promotion, or his final attainment of the well-won fruits of victory, here is a man of remarkable personality, of remarkable perseverance, of remarkable power—such a man as could only be a product of American soil, with such a record as could only have been achieved in this land.

The birthplace of William E. Lee was the little river town of Alton, Illinois, and his natal date January, 1852. He was a lad of seven years when he accompanied his father, mother, four brothers and four sisters to Minnesota, the father, a millwright, settling near Little Falls. There the lad secured his educational training in the little village school, but when between the ages of thirteen and fourteen years laid aside his books to take his place among the world's workers. In partnership with his brother, Sam, he embarked in the ferry business, with a little, old-fashioned, flat-bottomed ferry boat, its location being near the mouth of the Swan River, on the swift-flowing Mississippi. The boat was built by the two boys and had a capacity for two teams, its motive power being the current of the river, a plan often employed in the old pioneer days when a cable across the stream did not interfere with navigation. Twenty-five cents per team and ten cents for each foot passenger was charged, and the business averaged about $40 monthly. This income, however, did not satisfy the ambitions of William, who one year later sought and secured a contract from the Government to carry the mail afoot to Long Prairie, a distance of thirty miles, the round trip being made once a week and from eleven to twelve hours being consumed each way of the journey.

In the Minneapolis Journal of April 2, 1914, there appeared an article, from which much of the matter for this sketch was secured, and which said in writing of Mr. Lee's life at this time: "It is not unlikely the journey could have been completed in less time, but midway on the road, tucked away on the banks of a little stream, stood a roughly-hewed log schoolhouse. Old-fashioned hollyhocks grew in the schoolyard and morning glories climbed over its door. In the school, attended by half a score of children, who for the most part trudged a mile or more through the woods to be taught the old-fashioned three R's, there presided a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed little schoolma'am—Eva Gibson by name. Here it was the youthful mail carrier usually 'happened' along about noon time. While the children ate their lunches and romped away the hours, he chatted with the little teacher, lagging until school 'took up' again. Often he passed and as often he paused 'just to see if there was anything she wanted from the store.' And that was a long time ago, and it might as well be at this time as another, to say that Mrs. Eva Gibson Lee lives now in Long Prairie, Minnesota, and her husband, also at this time, is a candidate for governor."

Always enterprising and progressive, the young man never allowed an opportunity to pass which might help him in any way. He learned something about carpentering as well as the trade of millwright and assisted his father and brothers in erecting many of the early mills of his section, another of the structures in the erection of which he participated being the Northern Pacific Railway station at Brainerd. Later, with the desire to see something of the great world beyond that of his home locality, he journeyed up to the Elk River lumber country and there secured employment as a camp cook. The foreman there was Lyman W. Ayer, a university graduate, and after the supper dishes were washed and put away, Mr. Lee would get out a well-thumbed geometry, and by the light of a pine-knot fire, worked out the intricacies of mathematics on the mess table, under the willing tutelage of this man of "learning." It may be interesting to note that about forty-three years later, March 26, 1914, Lyman W. Ayer came to Minneapolis from his home in Morrison County as a delegate to the anti-machine conference which selected his old pupil, William E. Lee, as the gubernatorial candidate for the primaries.

Mr. Lee left his position as camp cook to accept that of woodsman, later drove logs down the Sandy River, and finally received his introduction to busi-

ness life as clerk in a small general store located at Long Prairie. By dint of tireless energy, constant industry and strict economy, he managed to save enough from his earnings to purchase a small stock of goods and establish himself in business as a merchant at Vurnhamville, Todd County, and shortly thereafter was elected to his first public office, that of justice of the peace. At this time Mr. Lee founded a home of his own, when he married the little teacher acquaintance of his youth, and for two years more the young couple resided at Vurnhamville, which struggling hamlet they then left for the larger community of Long Prairie, where Mr. Lee became the owner of a much more pretentious establishment. That he impressed himself favorably upon his new community as a man of sterling worth and ability is demonstrated in the fact that in the fall following his arrival he was elected register of deeds of Todd County, and in 1885, after a bitterly-contested campaign, was elected to the Minnesota Legislature, serving also through the sessions of 1887 and 1893. At the latter session Mr. Lee was selected as the speaker of the house. During the earlier term of his legislative work, Mr. Lee was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and had much to do with the enactment of laws for official inspection of grain and grain warehouses, and later a railway commission.

Mr. Lee's earliest connection with educational work, in which he has subsequently become widely known, came as a result of an appointment from Governor Merriam as a member of the State Normal School Board. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of the State Reformatory at St. Cloud, but resigned this office in the following year, not, however, until he had gained an entirely new idea of and attitude toward boys. This resulted in his making a careful study of penal institutions and reformatories throughout the country, that he might better his own methods, and through all of many journeys taken by Mr. Lee in this and foreign countries, he has never failed to visit and study corrective institutions. In 1895, Governor Van Sant, having the appointment of a board of control to supervise the state's public institutions, asked Mr. Lee to serve as its chairman, an offer which was accepted, although two years later, when the board was thoroughly organized and in good running order, Mr. Lee resigned to devote his attention to his rapidly growing and important commercial interests.

In the field of finance Mr. Lee has been long and favorably known throughout the state. In 1881 he organized the first banking institution of Todd County, the Bank of Long Prairie, a state concern which he still controls. He organized and still controls a majority of the stock in the First National Bank of Browerville; the First National Bank of Eagle Bend and the State Bank of Bertram, all in Todd County. In addition to these institutions he has large lumber interests in his section of the state, and is the directing head of a manufacturing plant at Long Prairie, with a branch at Winnipeg, which manufactures what is known as the Hahnman device, a series of patented appliances for extending the usefulness of traction engines in farming. Orders have been shipped from the Long Prairie plant to Russia, Roumania, Argentina, Ecuador, Australia, Austria, Germany and Hungary, and from the Winnipeg branch to points throughout Canada. Mr. Lee was the inventor of the machine now used throughout the country for cleaning grain, but not having the capital at that time to properly secure his patents, his device was seized by others and placed in general use, and although later Mr. Lee brought suit against the infringers the damages secured by him were just about sufficient to pay for the litigation.

Mr. Lee is an extensive traveler, and in his frequent journeys throughout the United States and other lands has invariably devoted a large part of his time to a study of civic conditions. Banking matters have also attracted his attention, and he has followed both state and federal legislation with much intelligent interest. His pride in his community and its developments has led him to identify himself with movements making for public betterment, and from the erection of the first log schoolhouse in Todd County until the recent building of the new $40,000 high school building he has been a helpful factor in everything that has contributed to educational, moral and religious progress. The public park and library of Long Prairie are evidences of his generosity and public pride.

An intimate pen picture of Mr. Lee appeared in the article formerly referred to: "Nature gave Mr. Lee a tremendous asset in the way of physical and mental vigor, and at manhood he faced his career with six feet of height and 200 pounds of bone and sinew. Today, although his hair is threaded with gray, he walks with shoulders thrown back and the swinging stride of a young man. In appearance the candidate presents a curious mixture of the pioneer and thoughtful and successful man of business. His head is large and his forehead high; his eyes gray, deep set, wide apart and observing; his mouth is well moulded and his chin square and aggressive, and his hands, like his feet, are large, the fingers knotted with the toil of the woods. Mr. Lee's speech is slow, distinct and deliberate, and although educated mainly in the school of hard knocks, with the lumber camps of a generation ago as his campus, his address is that of the studious, scholarly man. His public utterances show thoughtful preparation, and a thorough knowledge of governmental affairs. Of hobbies, he has but one, and that is thoroughness and system in his business affairs, for of procrastination he knows but little. His recreations are two—travel and reading. 'The best job I have ever accomplished in my career,' Mr. Lee declared, 'from my way of thinking has been to raise my three sons, all of whom I have taught to work.'"

Mr. Lee's three sons are: Rudolph, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, and editor of the Long Prairie Leader; Harry, cashier of the Browerville Bank, and Raymond, a graduate of Hamline University and vice president of the Long Prairie Bank.

In the opening speech of his campaign for nomination in 1914, Mr. Lee outlined his platform and pledged his candidacy to a policy of sound business-like government for the commonwealth, declaring for a comprehensive plan of state, industrial and agricultural development, local control of public utilities, submission of woman suffrage to the people for a vote, a more efficient civil service law, old age pensions for state employes, including school teachers and nurses in state hospitals, strict enforcement of the liquor and anti-trust laws, good and even better schools untrammeled by politics, conservation of the state's natural resources, local control of good roads as far as is compatible with a broad state

development policy. It may not be inappropriate in this connection to close this short review of the life of one of the foremost of Minnesota's citizens with a few excerpts from his opening campaign speech and platform pledges, which serve to illustrate those things which he represents and for which he stands: "The need of our government is an energetic and competent business direction. The evil days that have fallen to us politically are due to a failure to recognize the necessity of united action against the organized forces who look upon the power of government as opportunity to despoil. The commission (efficiency commission) found enough useless state boards to wall up the state and roof it over. A thorough investigation would reveal opportunities for saving that would make possible the abolition of the general tax levy. We should have a civil service law to apply to all offices other than heads of departments where service and efficiency would thereby be promoted. A comprehensive and workable program of state development is of large import to the future of the state. I favor a roads policy that takes into consideration first the needs of the farmer. No unnecessary expense should attach to the product of the farm; unnecessary tolling stations and the middleman's profits must be eliminated. I am in full accord with the world movement to better protect lives, health and welfare by prohibiting excessive hours of labor and improving conditions under which labor is performed. The state should provide a service pension system to include schoolteachers, nurses in state hospitals and others of long and arduous service. I believe in the matter of public utilities, the principles of home rule and local control should govern a system that will recognize as paramount the rights and powers of local government. The right kind of legislature and governor working in harmony can regenerate the political conditions of the state. The machine has but one issue—the control of the government. The machine constitutes the large brewery interests, the corporations whose owners desire to get more out of the public than they are entitled to, the multitude of appointive office holders, and the 'Boss.' Like a spider in his web, feeding upon the degradation of mankind, plotting enticements and allurements for innocents, sits the astute and cunning manipulator. He collects tributes and dictates appointments and policies. The brewers contribute to the campaign fund and violations of the law are winked at in return."

At the state primaries on June 16, 1914, Mr. Lee was chosen the candidate of the Minnesota republicans by a plurality of about 16,000 over his chief opponent, Governor Eberhart. In the campaign Mr. Lee made a vigorous fight for the progressive principles contained in his platform, but was unable to overcome the handicap of a triangular contest and was defeated in November by the democratic candidate, Mr. Hammond.

William H. Bremner is general solicitor of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, with headquarters in the City of Minneapolis. He came to Minneapolis on the 1st of July, 1909, as general attorney for the railroad company, and was made general solicitor on the 1st day of January, 1913.

Mr. Bremner was born at Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa, on the 24th day of October, 1869. He is the youngest son of William and Katherine C. (Hampton) Bremner, the former of whom was born in Scotland, the latter in the State of Ohio. His father, William Bremner, was two years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States. The family home was first established in New Hampshire, from whence the family removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1856. Mr. Bremner's father continued to reside in Marshalltown until the time of his death in 1911 at the age of eighty years. The death of the mother occurred in the following year.

Mr. Bremner's mother was of English and Irish lineage, and she was a direct descendant of the first governor of Vermont.

Mr. Bremner is the youngest of four children, the eldest being George H., who resides in the City of Chicago and who is assistant district engineer of the valuation board of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Fanny H. is the wife of Otto A. Byington of Iowa City, Iowa, and Annabel P., who died in 1896.

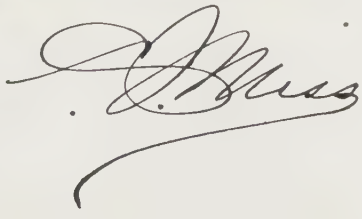
Mr. Bremner acquired his early education in the public schools of Marshalltown, Iowa, where he graduated from the high school as a member of the class of 1886. After employment for one year in the passenger department of the Iowa Central Railway Company he entered the University of Iowa in the fall of 1887, graduating in 1891 with the degree of civil engineer. After his graduation Mr. Bremner served for two years in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company and then returned to the University of Iowa as a student in the law department. He was graduated as a member of the law class of 1895 with a degree of Bachelor of Laws. He commenced the practice of law in the City of Des Moines in 1895 as a member of the firm of Bremner & Shular, Mr. Shular having been a classmate. Mr. Bremner remained in the City of Des Moines for fourteen years, and during that period served six years as the head of the legal department of the city.

Since his removal to Minneapolis in 1909 Mr. Bremner has devoted his entire time to the service of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

In June, 1903, he was married to Miss Emily T. McKell, daughter of Capt. Jas. C. and Emily (Thorpe) McKell, of Omaha, Nebraska. Mrs. Bremner was born in the City of Burlington, Iowa, and was educated in the schools of Omaha and Des Moines.

C. J. Miss. About forty-five years ago a German emigrant boy arrived in this country, and was at once confronted with the severe conditions imposed upon a stranger in a strange land and one uneducated in the language and customs of a new country. Not long afterward he came to St. Paul, and by his industry and persistent efforts at gaining an education and making himself useful had in a few years reached a responsible position with the well known St. Paul shoe house of C. Gotzian & Company. C. J. Miss was one of the important factors in building up that great business in the Northwest, and has for years been regarded as one of St. Paul's leading business men and citizens.

C. J. Miss was born in Hatzfeld, Grand Duchy of Hessen, Germany, and came to America in 1870 and first located in McGregor, Iowa. He was a boy at the time, and had to earn his own living while learning the English language. He entered a school in Iowa, and paid his way by doing hard work. In 1871 he came to St. Paul, and was first employed in



the John S. Prince lumber yards. He continued his education by night school work with Prof. E. E. Taylor, in whose school he remained for four years. He realized the necessity for adequate training in English schools as a requisite for a business career, and thus laid a solid foundation on which to build a permanent success.

In 1872 he was fortunate in making the acquaintance of the late Conrad Gotzian, dealer and manufacturer in boots and shoes. Mr. Gotzian offered him employment as stock boy and general utility worker. In the new business he rapidly acquainted himself with its details, and became a valuable salesman, particularly among German business men. In 1879, on account of business depression in America, he returned to Germany with the intention of living there permanently. However, Mr. Gotzian knew his value and requested his return, offering a position as traveling salesman. In that work he continued for eight years, and gained a large volume of business for the Gotzian Shoe Company. In 1887, at the death of Mr. Gotzian, he was recalled from the road and made head salesman in the home house, and for many years continued with the firm in important capacities. He was finally elected vice president of the company, and continued in that office until the reorganization of the house of C. Gotzian & Company.

During his residence at St. Paul Mr. Miss interested himself in the upbuilding of the city, and was one of the founders of the American District Telephone Company and its president for years. He is an active member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and a loyal citizen in every good sense of the term. Mr. Miss married Miss Nette Kruger, daughter of the late Louis Kruger. There are two sons, Walter and Allen, and two daughters, Florence and Dorothy.

Victor E. Lawson. One of the most forceful and energetic of the citizens of Willmar, Victor E. Lawson has taken an active participation in all movements of importance that have combined to make the city's history since his arrival here in 1895. During the two decades that have passed, he has been successful in building up a large newspaper, the Willmar Tribune, recognized as one of the leading organs of this part of the state, and has also been interested in other business enterprises; but while his personal interests have been of a most important nature, those of his city have found an equally high place in his attention, and few men have done more to advance Willmar's prosperity and general progress.

Mr. Lawson was born at Paxton, Ford County, Illinois, March 24, 1871, and is a son of Charles M. and Maria (Lindstrom) Lawson, natives of Sweden, and a grandson of Lars Johanson, who came to the United States with his family in 1852 and died at Peru, Illinois, and Jonas Gummeson Lindstrom, who died shortly after his arrival in the United States. Charles M. Lawson was born April 7, 1834, and was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States. He learned the trade of carpenter, and soon secured employment at Rock Island in a sash and door factory. For fifty years he was engaged successfully in both contracting and building, in Illinois and Minnesota. Mr. Lawson came to the latter state in 1880, in the spring, and was followed by his family in the following fall. He is now living in retirement at New London. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Lawson was married to Maria Lindstrom, who was born November 9, 1836, and who also survives. Of their thirteen children a number died in infancy, while five still survive: Carrie, who is the widow of Mr. F. O. Swanson, and lives on a farm at Spicer, Minnesota; Theodora, who is single and resides at home with her parents; Victor E., of this review; Eden E., educated at the Chicago Art Institute, and now associated with his brother in the newspaper business; and Esther, who is single and resides with her brothers. A foster brother of these children is Thomas J. Lawson, who is a successful business man and farmer and now resides at New London, Minnesota. Of Eben E. Lawson, it was said by the late Gov. John A. Johnson: "He is the best caricaturist in the state."

Victor E. Lawson began his education in the schools of Paxton, Illinois, attending a Swedish primary school and the public schools but when he was nine years of age was brought to Kandiyohi County, where he attended the New London schools. He became a teacher for one year, and also was engaged in farming for a short period, but his inclinations ran toward journalistic work, and from early boyhood it had been his desire to learn the printing trade. Finally he was given the opportunity to indulge his ambition, and in 1889 he began work on the New London Times. Not long thereafter, he purchased the paper and became the youngest editor in the State of Minnesota. While this enterprise proved a successful one, Mr. Lawson was desirous of finding a broader field for his activities, and accordingly, in February, 1895, came to Willmar and became editor and partial owner of the Willmar Tribune. Since that time he has purchased the remaining interest, and now continues as sole owner, editor and publisher of a flourishing weekly newspaper, with a circulation of 3,400, which is generally acknowledged to be a potent factor in influencing public opinion in Kandiyohi and the surrounding counties. The Willmar Tribune is a thoroughly reliable, well-edited, well-printed publication, which has grown out of the needs of the community and which has come to occupy an established place in the lives of its citizens. In connection with his newspaper Mr. Lawson conducts a printing office, fully equipped with presses and paraphernalia for the best class of work, and in addition operates an art department. Mr. Lawson is president of the Kandiyohi County Fair Association and secretary of the Chautauqua Park Board and has worked faithfully and energetically to establish the assembly park property for public use. A firm believer in the benefits of good schools, he is serving on the board of education and is at present its president. He belongs to the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, is a member and trustee of the Lutheran Church and has attended several of the synod meetings, and at all times has been a liberal contributor to educational and religious movements. A stirring member of the Commercial Club, he has been a member of the publicity committee and its chairman for several years. Mr. Lawson is possessed of considerable literary ability and is particularly interested in historical works, being a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society and a sustaining member of the American Scandinavian Foundation of New York. In 1905 Mr. Lawson was associated in the publishing of a county history of Kandiyohi County which

is universally acknowledged to be one of the best works of its kind ever placed before the public. In political matters an independent democrat, he has taken somewhat of an active part in public affairs.

Mr. Lawson was married in 1894 to Miss Wilhelmina Nelson, daughter of S. M. Nelson, an early settler of Kandiyohi County. She died in 1901. Mr. Lawson was married again in 1910, when he was united with Miss Julia Källstrom, whose father, an early settler of Michigan, was killed in a mine accident in that state. Mrs. Lawson is a member of the Lutheran Church, is well known in religious and social circles, and, like her husband, is generally popular and has numerous friends at Willmar.

Samuel Nelson, of Willmar, is an honored citizen in whom the people have manifested their confidence by electing him to the position of county auditor of Kandiyohi County. He is now discharging the duties of that office with marked promptness and fidelity, and with such men at the head of public affairs a community may feel assured that its interests will be administered with the strictest honesty and after the most approved business methods. Although elected to his present position only in 1914, Mr. Nelson is not a newcomer nor unfamiliar with its duties, for he has been in the county auditor's office as deputy since the year 1901.

Mr. Nelson was born at Carver, Carver County, Minnesota, July 1, 1864, and is a son of Rev. John S. and Bengta (Thornson) Nelson, natives of Sweden. His father was born February 7, 1829, and was given a fairly good education in the schools of this country, coming to the United States at the age of twenty years. Settling in Nicollet County, Minnesota, he soon entered the ministry of the Swedish Lutheran Church, and continued to preach at various parishes in the state until within ten years of his death, when he retired. Although a quiet and unassuming man, he was an earnest and zealous preacher, and when he died, April 19, 1904, his church lost one of its most energetic workers. He was a republican in politics and took a fairly active part therein. Mr. Nelson was married at St. Peter, Minnesota, May 26, 1860, to Bengta Thorson, who was born January 3, 1839, and died June 13, 1870, and they became the parents of three children: Samuel, born July 1, 1864; Benjamin, born July 11, 1867, who died May 27, 1871; and Cecilia, born March 23, 1861, now Mrs. J. E. Hedberg, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the wife of a minister of the Lutheran Church. Reverend Mr. Nelson was married a second time, and his widow, who was born February 15, 1840, is still living. They became the parents of seven children.

The public schools of Carver and Wright counties, Minnesota, furnished Samuel Nelson with his early education, this being supplemented by a course in Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter. He then adopted the vocation of educator, and for eighteen years was a teacher in the district and parochial schools in various parts of Minnesota, achieving an enviable reputation as an efficient and popular teacher. He first entered public life in 1901, when he was made deputy auditor of Kandiyohi County, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office satisfactorily until 1914, when he was elected auditor. His subsequent services in this capacity have given the people of the county no reason to regret of their choice.

In 1895 Mr. Nelson was united in marriage with Miss Christine Freeberg, who was born in Sweden, August 29, 1877, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: Minnie Rosalie, age nineteen, who is a graduate of the Willmar High School; Chester Laurentius, age seventeen, in third year high school; Hildur Cecelia Christine, who died in infancy in the year 1900; Lenhardt Vincent, age nine, and Vernon Samuel, age seven, who are also attending school; and Marvis Lucile Ingeborg. Reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, Mr. Nelson has always taken an active part in its work, and has served as organist for several years and as superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Nelson has also been interested in religious work and both she and her husband are held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends.

Elvero Lewis McMillan. There is much benefit to be gained from the increasing tendency of the man learned in law to engage in pursuits which do not immediately come under the head of professional duties. The individual trained in legal learning has the advantage of belonging to a calling which touches many others and gives its devotees a broad outlook and a thorough knowledge of principles and men. Prominent among the men of this class in Minnesota, is found Elvero Lewis McMillan of Princeton, a lawyer of marked ability and of more than local reputation, who is also interested in farm lands and farm loans as a member of the firm of McMillan & Stanley.

Mr. McMillan was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, April 4, 1866, and is a son of Eli and Phoebe H. McMillan. His father, then a young Ohio farmer boy, enlisted as a private and served some three years in the Union army during the Civil war, being made first lieutenant before its close. After his father's death, which occurred in 1870, the family moved to Minnesota, going first to Howard Lake and thereafter, and in the fall of 1880, to Minneapolis, where Elvero L. early entered into active business life, engaging in such employment as was then available. Later, deciding upon following the legal profession, Mr. McMillan entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, graduating therefrom in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at once beginning the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. He also continued his university studies, taking the night course then offered, leading to the degree of Master of Laws, which was granted to him in 1894. He continued the practice of law in Minneapolis until 1902 when he moved to Princeton, where his business and home has been continued to the present time.

His practice is broad and general in its scope and his ability and talent have attracted to him a very valuable professional business. At various times he has been called upon to fill public offices, having served five terms as city attorney of Princeton and one term as county attorney of Mille Lacs County. He has also served as treasurer of the school board, a position which he held for nine years, and in each capacity has shown himself an able, conscientious and active official. He is not interested in politics as a politician, but at all times is ready to aid his community in movements for the public welfare.

Fraternally Mr. McMillan is identified with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine of Masonry.

While his law practice has been extensive and important, demanding the larger share of his atten-

tion, Mr. McMillan has found some time to devote to other pursuits. After going to Princeton he became interested in land and loan operations as one of the firm of M. S. Rutherford & Company. After the dissolution of this firm by the death of Mr. Rutherford, it was, in 1911, reorganized as McMillan & Stanley, Mr. Ira G. Stanley being the other partner. Since then the present firm has actively continued the work of settling and improving the country tributary to Princeton, including the Mille Lacs Lake country.

On June 22, 1898, Mr. McMillan was married to Miss Marian Campbell of Litchfield, Minnesota, and to this union have been born six children, Esther Louise, Harriet Emerette, Marian Campbell and Elvero James, who are in the high school, graded and primary schools of Princeton, and twin boys, David Reid and Otho Harold, who arrived in January, 1915.

Hon. Joseph M. Thornton. Now serving his second term as a member of the lower house of the Legislature, representing the Thirty-ninth District in St. Paul, Joseph M. Thornton is a well known contractor and member of the firm of Thornton Brothers, comprising his brothers, M. E. and P. M. Thornton. This firm of general contractors represent many years of solid experience and have a large amount of capital invested in equipment and in general business organization for handling all kinds of contracts in grading, sewer construction, waterworks, cellar excavations, steam shovel and heavy team work, and makes a specialty of concrete paving.

Joseph M. Thornton was born in the City of St. Paul, September 5, 1872, being the oldest son of P. H. and M. A. Thornton. His father was born in Ireland, spent his boyhood and received his education there, and became a resident of Minnesota during the early days of the territory. For a number of years his home was in Scott County, and he was elected from that county on the democratic ticket as representative to the Legislature, serving through the sessions of 1879 and 1881. He is still living in St. Paul, a well preserved old gentleman, and still takes a considerable interest in local and state politics, has always been an extensive reader, and a well informed man on affairs.

Joseph M. Thornton acquired his primary education in the St. Paul public schools, for three years was a student in the Cretin Catholic School, and then was in the Central St. Paul High School until taking up active work. His first employment was with a company engaged in handling contracts for public work, and this took him into the states of Indiana and Illinois. He traveled over a number of states, spent about four years in the territories of Idaho, Montana and Oregon, and then returned to St. Paul to take up business on his own account. In 1906 was formed the present partnership of Thornton Brothers, which is one of the leading firms of its kind in St. Paul. The brothers are all enterprising business men, well known and well established.

Besides looking after his business interests Joseph M. Thornton takes a lively interest in politics as a democrat. In 1912 he was elected to the Legislature, serving through the sessions of 1913-14, and in November, 1914, was reelected by the Thirty-ninth District. Mr. Thornton is unmarried and is a member of the Junior Order of Pioneers, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His home is at 369 Von Minden Street, St. Paul.

William Gamble. One of the fine old pioneers of Steele County was the late William Gamble, who died at his home in Owatonna in 1911 at the age of eighty-two. He was a pioneer settler and farmer in Lemond Township, was a veteran of the Civil war, and his life contained all those elements which lend it dignity and usefulness.

William Gamble, of Scotch and Irish ancestry, was born November 15, 1829, at Linneus, Maine. When a young man he and his brother Ross moved out to Wisconsin, and like so many emigrants from the Pine Tree State engaged in the lumber business at Portage. When the war came on he enlisted in Company D of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served with distinction for 3½ years. After the close of his first term of enlistment he reenlisted and continued with the Union forces until the final cessation of hostilities. He lived in Wisconsin only a short time after the war, and in 1866 took his family to Steele County, Minnesota, locating on a farm in Lemond Township, where he set to work industriously to develop the virgin soil and in time surrounded himself with all the accompaniments of material prosperity. About fifteen years ago he removed to Owatonna, and lived there until his death. William Gamble was a man of sterling worth, had hosts of personal friends, and was active in local affairs, having served several years as county commissioner of Steele County. His death occurred after a long illness. He was buried at Owatonna, and his comrades in the James A. Goodwin Post of the Grand Army of the Republic had charge of the ceremony. In politics he was a democrat who believed in the basic principle of free trade and was also a strong advocate of sound money on the gold standard. His church was the Universalist.

At Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1859, Mr. Gamble married Matilda E. Robinson. She was born in Warwick, Canada, July 15, 1839, lived in that locality during early childhood, subsequently moved to Wisconsin, and taught school for several years in that state before her marriage. She was of English ancestry. She died at Owatonna, Minnesota, in December, 1899. She was likewise one of the pioneers of Steele County, and during her residence of thirty-five years in that locality came to possess the esteem of every acquaintance and friend. Her funeral was attended by relatives from Minneapolis and a host of her old friends in Steele County. She had lived on the homestead farm in Lemond Township until about two weeks before her death, when the family removed to a beautiful new home just completed in Owatonna. The children of William and Matilda Gamble were: Mary; Emma, Mrs. L. E. Cochrane; Ross A.; David F.; Ray H.; and Ralph R. The four sons are all Minneapolis business men. Mrs. Cochrane lives in Clear Lake, South Dakota, and Miss Mary is a resident of Owatonna.

David F. Gamble. Vice president and director in the Gamble-Robinson Company and director in seventeen of its affiliated houses, David F. Gamble has given almost his entire active lifetime to the development and management of this great wholesale fruit and grocery business. As a business organization which operates all over the North and Northwest from the eastern end of the Great

Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, an appropriate sketch has been prepared for this publication and will be found on other pages, where Mr. Gamble's particular relations with the organization are given in detail.

David F. Gamble, a son of the late William and Matilda E. (Robinson) Gamble, who were early settlers in Southern Minnesota and are given some memorial in preceding paragraphs, was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, May 21, 1869. After completing his high school education he taught school for a time in Southern Minnesota, but then removed to Minneapolis to engage in the wholesale fruit business, being one of the organizers of the old Gamble-Robinson Commission Company, and has been closely concerned in the development of that corporation and its affiliated houses for more than twenty years.

Mr. Gamble is one of the leading citizens in Minneapolis, and has been active in civic matters and in social settlement work. He is a republican, a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club, the Interlachen Country Club and the Automobile Club. He indulges, whenever possible, his tastes for country life, and is fond of golf and other outdoor recreations. His church home is the Plymouth Congregational Church of Minneapolis.

On February 15, 1898, at Owatonna, Mr. Gamble married Miss Jessie Farmer, daughter of Amasa A. and Annette (Phelps) Farmer. Her father died in Owatonna, July 2, 1885, while Mrs. Farmer is now living in Minneapolis. The Phelps family were among the pioneers of Southern Minnesota, prominent in the development of the state in early days, and the name is especially identified with civic and political affairs in Owatonna. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble are the parents of three children: Donald Phelps, David Franklin, and Philip Bruce.

Willard L. Comstock. On January 4, 1915, Willard L. Comstock assumed his duties as judge of the District Court at Mankato. Judge Comstock has been prominently identified with the bar at Mankato for the past twenty-five years, during his young manhood served a term in the State Legislature, was municipal judge for a number of years, and in the opinion of the bar and the general public as well as his immediate friends possesses exceptional qualifications for the dignities and responsibilities of his present office.

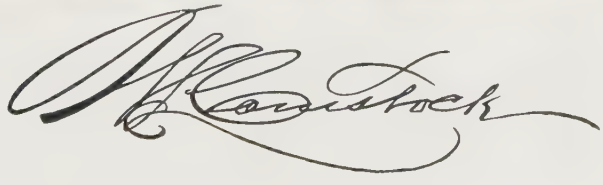
Judge Willard L. Comstock is a native of Mankato, born in that city November 24, 1861. His parents were Marshall T. and Sarah E. (Patten) Comstock. It is an old American family. His paternal grandfather, Thomas H. Comstock, was reared in Herkimer County, New York, served as high sheriff of the county, and was one of the prominent men of his generation. The Patten family were early settlers in Ohio, and had previously lived in the colonies for several generations, four men of the name having served as soldiers in the Revolution and four in the Civil war, one having been in the navy and having died during the war. The late Marshall T. Comstock was born in Herkimer County, New York, in 1827 and died at Mankato, Minnesota, in 1908. He came out to Minnesota in 1853 and was married at Mankato to Miss Patten who was born in Eastern Ohio near the Ohio River in 1836, and is now living in South Dakota. Marshall T. Comstock after coming to Minnesota engaged in the saw milling industry for a time, and erected the first sawmill in the vicinity of Mankato. Later his attention was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs and other implements. In the meantime his investments had been well placed in farm lands, and his later years were devoted to the supervision of his farms. Judge Comstock was first in a family of six children. The daughters are: Mrs. E. J. Cook of McIntosh, South Dakota; Mrs. S. S. Washburn of Bellingham, Washington; Grace E., who is an instructor in the well known school for girls, Stanley Hall, at Minneapolis. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a Mason and in politics a democrat and quite active in local affairs.

Judge Comstock received his education in the Mankato High School and the Normal School, and six years of his early life were spent as a teacher. He studied law in the offices of Collester & Foster for five years, being admitted to the bar in May, 1890. That was twenty-five years ago, and his place in the bar is one of successful prominence and from the early years he had a large and profitable practice. For two years Judge Comstock was in partnership with Byron Hughes, then county attorney of Blue Earth County. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1892, serving one term. A democrat, he is regarded as an independent rather than a strict party man. For six years he was a member of the Mankato school board, and held the office of municipal judge ten years. His campaign for the office of district judge was made against A. R. Pfau, and in the November election of 1914 he received a good majority.

In 1890 Judge Comstock married Phila F. Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher, who was one of the early settlers of Lake City, Minnesota, conducted a hotel there and afterwards a grain dealer. Judge Comstock and wife have two children: Philip F., assistant county surveyor; and Dorothy L., attending St. Mary's Hall. Judge Comstock's family are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. During the years 1909-10-11 he was grand master workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and did much to give this order its permanent strength in Minnesota. He also served in 1904 as grand regent of the state for the Royal Arcanum. After ten years of service as a member of the National Guard Mr. Comstock retired with the rank of captain of Company F of the Second Regiment.

Chelsea C. Pratt, M. D. For ten years Doctor Pratt has been connected with the work of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, and is now in charge of the laboratory conducted by that department at Mankato. He is an expert in laboratory analysis, a graduate physician, and enjoys an excellent reputation in his profession and as a citizen. He is a young man who paid his way through college by his own work, and has already realized some of his chief ambitions in life.

Dr. Chelsea C. Pratt was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, June 6, 1877. He comes of a family which has been identified with Wisconsin through three generations since the early settlements. His grandfather, who was of Holland-Dutch descent, was born in Wisconsin, as was also the father, Atlee D. Pratt, who was born in that state in 1850 and is now living with his son, Doctor Pratt, in Mankato. Doctor Pratt's mother is Mary E.



(Meyers) Pratt, who was born in Wisconsin in 1853, a daughter of Charles G. Meyers, who was born in England and settled in Wisconsin during the '40s. Charles Meyers entered the service of the United States army from Wisconsin, and went through the Civil war, being quartermaster of his regiment. Atlee D. Pratt and wife were married at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1876. He was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in the law department, practiced for a short time at Madison, and the year following the Custer massacre went out to live at Bismarck, among the Indians and the few white settlers who then populated the Dakota Territory. The senior Mr. Pratt is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. They were the parents of six children: Dr. Chelsea C.; Mrs. C. M. McConn, whose husband is registrar of the University of Illinois at Urbana; B. A. Pratt, who is a senior student in the University of Minnesota; R. A. Pratt, a civil engineer at Yankton, Oregon; Harlow, of Medford, Oregon; and Margaret, a student in the University of Oregon.

Doctor Pratt received his early education in the Minneapolis public schools, graduating from high school, and later working his way through the medical department of the state university, where he was graduated M. D. in 1906. After a brief practice in Minneapolis he removed to Mankato, and now has charge of the State Board of Health Laboratory in that city. He also does a large amount of clinical work, and is one of the most enthusiastic men in the scientific side of his profession in the state.

Doctor Pratt was married June 5, 1907, to Blanche Wheeler, of Minneapolis. They have two children: Chelsea Wheeler Pratt, born September 3, 1912; and Wilbur Carroll, born January 5, 1914. Doctor Pratt and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 225, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the medical fraternities, Nu Sigma Nu and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Politically he is a republican.

Peter M. Ferguson. Among the telephone men of Minnesota one of the best known is Peter M. Ferguson of Mankato, who has been manager of the business at Mankato for several years, and his prominence among telephone circles is indicated by the fact that he is now on his second term as treasurer of the Independent State Telephone Company.

Peter M. Ferguson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 24, 1885, a son of William and Mary (McCauley) Ferguson. His father owned a large ship chandlery business in Glasgow, and was a victim of the failure of the Glasgow Bank, said to have been the only bank that ever failed in Scotland. After this disaster he brought his family to Minnesota, in 1890, and is now a resident of Aitkin. He is a prosperous farmer and owns 220 acres of good land. He has also been active in republican politics, and at the present time is a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Aitkin County. His wife was a daughter of Peter McCauley, a prominent ship builder in Scotland. All the eight children were born in Scotland, except the three youngest. Their names are: Mary, now thirty-eight years of age, living in St. Paul; James, also a resident of St. Paul; Isabelle, wife of Charles Demming; Jessie, wife of William Blaylock of St. Paul; Peter M.; William, aged twenty-four; Jennie, aged twenty-two; and Duncan, now nineteen years of age.

Peter M. Ferguson was five years old when he came to America, and received his early education in St. Paul public schools, graduating from high school in 1900. His first occupation was as an office boy in the Northwestern Telephone Exchange, and he has thus been identified with one line of business all his practical career. He rose to the position of superintendent of switchboards and for the past six years has been manager of the Mankato Citizens' Telephone System.

Mr. Ferguson is affiliated with Lodge No. 12 of the Masons, with Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has an official post in the Knights of Pythias. Religiously he is a Scotch Presbyterian and in politics a republican.

Mr. Ferguson married Lydia Ludwig of St. Paul, a daughter of Ferdinand and Christine Ludwig. The Ludwig family were among the pioneers of St. Paul, and the old homestead first located by them is now in the center of the most fashionable residence district of the city. Ferdinand Ludwig was one of the members of the first fire department of St. Paul. Mr. Ferguson and wife have one child, Peter M., now two years of age.

George E. Nettleton. Probably no education in Mankato has a more practical relation to the business community and to the individual welfare of many young men and women than the Mankato Commercial College, of which George E. Nettleton has been the secretary and treasurer for the past fifteen years. Mr. Nettleton has made education his life work, and it has been his aim and successful achievement to make his school at Mankato as thoroughly equipped and as complete in every detail as any commercial college in the Northwest.

Mr. Nettleton is a native of Minnesota, born in Lesueur County, April 22, 1861, a son of Edward F. and Elizabeth (Stone) Nettleton. The Nettleton family came originally from England, and grandfather Lehman Nettleton was a native of New York State and spent his life there. The maternal grandfather, Simon S. Stone, was born in Canada, moved to Minnesota and spent the rest of his days as a farmer in Scott County. Elizabeth (Stone) Nettleton was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1832, and died in 1891. Edward F. Nettleton was born at Albion, New York, in 1830 and died in 1904. He is numbered among the pioneers of Lesueur County, having taken up a homestead there in 1856, and the rest of his days were devoted to its cultivation. For many years he was identified with the Methodist Church, but later became a Seventh Day Adventist. Politically a republican, he served a number of years as justice of the peace, was also a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in Company G of the Tenth Minnesota Regiment, and serving until mustered out in 1864. During the various campaigns in which he participated in the South he twice suffered a sunstroke, and the last year of his military service was assigned as a cook. There were four children in the family: George E.; William F. is now head miller at New Richland, Minnesota; Luella Southwick lives at Alexandria, Minnesota; and Theron S. is a bookkeeper and office man at Fort Worth, Texas.

George E. Nettleton had the advantages of public schools during his youth, but had to work out his

own salvation from an early age, and educated himself largely through the means secured by his own efforts. For three years he was a student in the Mankato Normal School, was employed as a teacher in the rural schools three years, and then spent the winter of 1884-85 in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. For thirty years he has held positions as an instructor or as an executive in a number of different schools. For three years he taught in Johnson's Business College in St. Louis, for three years in Brown's Business College at Peoria, Illinois, for nine years was connected with the Brown's College at Jacksonville, Illinois, and also held positions as principal of schools at both Peoria and Jacksonville. Mr. Nettleton located at Mankato in 1899 and bought a half interest in the Mankato Commercial College, which he still owns. The enrollment in this school during 1914 was 860 pupils, and during the present school year this number will be still larger. The college was established in 1891, and its influence and success have been steadily growing, particularly during the past fifteen years. Students are enrolled from twelve different states of the Union, and some even from Canada.

Mr. Nettleton was married, September 19, 1883, to Emma E. Hodge, a daughter of William B. Hodge, who was one of the early settlers of Mankato. To their marriage have been born five children: George H., who for three years was in the insurance department of the State of Minnesota and is now state inspector of buildings at St. Paul; Neva, wife of Myron M. Weisenberger, pastor of Olivet Methodist Church in Minneapolis; Edward Paul, bookkeeper and stenographer for J. C. Marlow of Mankato; Elizabeth L. and Ruth Darling, both of whom are students in the Asbury College at Wilmore, Kentucky.

Mr. Nettleton was reared in the Methodist Church, and is a local preacher in the denomination. He is recording secretary of the official board of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Mankato. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs in the Royal Arcanum. Politically he is a republican. His interest in and experience in educational affairs have made him a valuable worker in different organizations, and he has interested himself personally in the Mankato Y. M. C. A., in which he is a director and recording secretary.

Fred J. Busch. One of the commercial establishments which have given rank and standing to Mankato as a distributing center is the A. J. Busch Company, wholesale grocers, of which Fred J. Busch is now president and general manager. This business has a history of about thirty years. The energy of father and sons has gone into the establishment, and from a retail store its relations have been expanded until now four traveling salesmen represent the house and distribute its goods all over the state. The present officers of the company are: Fred J. Busch, president; Francis Busch, vice president, and John McKasy, secretary and treasurer.

Fred J. Busch, the present executive of the company, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 12, 1863, but has spent nearly all his life in Minnesota. His parents were Antone J. and Frances (Schutte) Busch, both natives of Germany. The grandfather was Fred Busch, a native of Germany, where at one time he was a stage driver, but subsequently came to the United States and died at Red Wing in Minnesota. Antone J. Busch, who was the founder of the A. J. Busch & Co. Wholesale Grocery House, and for many years one of the most prominent business leaders in Mankato, was born in Germany in 1837 and died at Mankato, April 22, 1914. He married at St. Louis, in April, 1862, Frances Schutte, who was born in 1837 and is still living. Antone J. Busch came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, to join an older brother, who was at that time in the bakery business in Chicago. From there the brothers went to St. Louis, and he was a baker in that city until 1863. He then removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, went on a farm, on account of poor health, enjoyed a steadily growing prosperity, and in 1876 removed to Mankato. He lived somewhat retired for a year or so, and then invested his capital in a large building, which was rented for mercantile purposes. Later on he formed a partnership with Peter Miller, who lived only a year and a half, leaving the sole responsibility to Mr. Busch. He had the business judgment and energy required for successful merchandising, and under the name of A. J. Busch the establishment enjoyed continuous prosperity. His son, Fred J. Busch, became a partner in the enterprise in 1884, and thereafter the title of the firm was A. J. Busch & Son. It was continued as a retail store until 1899, but has since grown into one of the chief wholesale houses west of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Antone J. Busch was a vigorous factor in Mankato commercial and civic affairs for many years. He was a member of the German Catholic Church and a democrat in politics. He served on the Mankato School Board, had interests in the Citizens Fire Insurance Company and was president of its board of directors, and also was a director in the First National Bank. Though he was recognized as a successful man for many years before his death, his start in life had been as a poor boy, and in addition to other handicaps had to overcome those of unfamiliarity with the English language and with American customs. Fred J. Busch is the oldest of six children, and the others are: Bertha, wife of George Kline, in the furniture business at Mankato; Henry, a resident of California; Frank J., a Mankato undertaker; Mary, wife of John McKasy, who lives in Lesueur; and Joseph, who is associated in the wholesale grocery house with his brother.

Fred J. Busch was an infant when the family removed to Minnesota, acquired his early education in the Mankato schools, and at the age of twenty-one was taken into the business as a partner with his father. On February 7, 1893, he married Josephine Hillesheim of Mankato, daughter of Henry Hillesheim, who was an early settler of Mankato and a wagon maker by trade. To their marriage have been born five sons: Louis, who is employed in the City National Bank; Joseph, clerk in a clothing store; Edmund, attending parochial schools; Raymond and William, also school boys. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Busch is an independent democrat. Mr. Busch, who has followed the example of his father as a vigorous exponent of Mankato's commercial and civic advantages, can always be found aligned with the most progressive workers for his community's welfare.

Walter A. Plymat. The name Plymat has been well known in legal circles at Mankato for a number of years, both Walter A. and his father having been regarded among the successful lawyers during this

time. Walter A. Plymat is one of the most industrious men in his profession, and while enjoying a good general practice has also come in for some of the responsibilities and honors that belong particularly to men in his profession.

Walter A. Plymat was born in Mapleton Township of Blue Earth County on Christmas Day of 1877. His parents were William M. and Mary E. (Young) Plymat. His grandfather was Alexander Plymat, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved out to Wisconsin in the early days, later to Minnesota, and spent his last years in California. The maternal grandparents were Richard and Rachael Young, natives of New Brunswick, and among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, from which state they removed to Minnesota, and Richard Young, who was a farmer in Blue Earth County, died there at a good old age. William N. Plymat was born in Pennsylvania in July, 1845, and died in 1907. His wife, who was born in Wisconsin, October 13, 1847, is still living, with home at Mankato. They were married at Garden City, Minnesota, November 26, 1866. William M. Plymat came to Minnesota with the early settlers of the state in 1862, and located on a farm in Garden City Township. His career was one of varied experience and activity. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B of Beckett's Minnesota Cavalry, and was with his command until mustered out and honorably discharged on June 1, 1866. His regiment was in the South during the first two years of the war, participated in many campaigns, and afterwards was sent out to do duty in the bad lands of Dakota, and they were among the first to go through that broken section of country. After the war Mr. Plymat returned to Minnesota, was a homesteader in Mapleton Township, read law, was admitted to the bar, taught school, but from 1880 to the time of his death was actively engaged in practice of the legal profession. He was affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, with the Grand Army of the Republic in which he was commander of the post a number of terms, was a trustee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at the time of his death was grand trustee of the Knights of Pythias Lodge. In politics he was a republican, and for a year and a half held the office of municipal judge of Mankato. His widow is a member of the Episcopal Church. They were the parents of four children: Genevieve Mechelke, a widow who is now teaching school in Duluth; Mrs. L. W. Wells, who lives in Cheyenne Wells, Colorado, where her husband is a merchant; Harry E., engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, North Dakota; and Walter A.

Walter A. Plymat has lived in Mankato since early childhood, was graduated from the high school there in 1895, and in 1899 took his degree bachelor of science from the University of Minnesota, and two years later became a bachelor of laws from the university law department. After one year of practice at Madelia Mr. Plymat came to Mankato, and was associated with his father in practice until the latter's death. Since then he has managed his office according to his own convenience and has handled a large volume of litigation.

On September 20, 1904, Mr. Plymat married Ida F. Robel of Blue Earth County. They have one son, William N., now 3½ years of age. Mrs. Plymat is a member of the Catholic Church, while Mr. Plymat is of the Episcopal faith.

Mr. Plymat has held some of the important offices in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, a past master workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the D. D. H. S. Politically a republican, Mr. Plymat has given considerable time to public office, and for four years, from 1906 to 1910, was county attorney. He has been special judge at Mankato since 1911, and is now serving as municipal judge of Mankato. Mr. Plymat is well remembered in university circles in Minneapolis where he was active not only in the usual student affairs but for five years played on the university baseball team, from 1897 to 1901.

Frank E. Wade. The life of Frank E. Wade is the career of a strong man, one who has accomplished some big things and always in a large way. Mr. Wade for a number of years has had his home and business headquarters in Fairmont, where he is known as president of the Fairmont National Bank and president of the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Car Company. In the past thirty-five years that cover his practical career he has been an engineer, a contractor and builder, a merchant, a public official, traveling salesman, and miner, and now as a banker and financier is at the head of some of the most important business enterprises in Southern Minnesota and has numerous relations with companies operating outside the state.

Frank E. Wade was born at Whitehall, Wisconsin, March 6, 1862. The Wade family came originally from England, settled in New York and New Jersey, and some of the family connections of Mr. Wade are with old Ben Wade, a notable figure in democratic politics and public affairs many years ago, and others of the family were prominent in the City of Cleveland, and it was a Wade who built the first telegraph line across the continent to California. Edward F. Wade, father of the Fairmont banker, was born at Newark, New Jersey, in 1842, and died at Fairmont, Minnesota, in August, 1911. His was an active and varied career. In early life he moved out to Rock Prairie, Wisconsin, and in 1872 to Cedarville, and established his home in Fairmont in 1881. During the Civil war he was for three years a member of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry, with the rank of captain, for a number of years held the office of county treasurer of Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, and after moving to Martin County, Minnesota, lived on a farm for a time, and then for eighteen years was clerk of court in that county. He subsequently became a justice of the peace, an insurance agent and acted as attorney in the handling of land matters and for old soldiers' pensions. Edward F. Wade married Miss Amelia A. Sherwood, who was born at Whitehall, Wisconsin, in 1843, and is still living, with home at Fairmont.

Frank E. Wade spent his youth in several different places, attending public school at Galesville, Wisconsin, in Martin County, and also in Fairmont Village. He also had a course in the Curtis Business College at St. Paul. His natural disposition and energy took him into affairs at an early age. Under C. F. Loweth, who is now chief engineer of the Milwaukee railway, he had considerable engineering practice and instruction, and at the age of nineteen, in 1881, became connected with G. W. Sherwood & Co., a firm engaged in the building of bridges along the Mississippi River. That was his line of work until

1886, the firm being Sherwood, Sutherland & Fitz, of St. Paul. Before he had reached his majority he was superintendent of construction, with 370 men under him, and in full charge of bridge construction.

In 1887 Mr. Wade moved to Primghar, Iowa, conducted a general store there under the name of Herrick & Wade for a year, and then moved to Sheldon, Iowa. For a number of years Mr. Wade was prominently identified with O'Brien County, Iowa, and is well remembered in that section. He did general building and contracting, and as engineer made plans and specifications, and was engaged in the construction of water works. For twelve years Mr. Wade served as county surveyor of O'Brien County. Another employment which furnished him the experience now utilized in the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Car Company, was as general salesman with Fairbanks, Morse & Company of Chicago. While selling goods for that company he also assisted to perfect the engines manufactured by that well known firm. During the year 1899, of all the men traveling from the eighteen sales agencies of the company, Mr. Wade sold the largest number of gasoline engines, and this distinction in competition with other salesmen gave him a prize of a hundred dollars offered for the largest aggregate of sales.

Mr. Wade laid the substantial basis of his fortune in the mining district of the Black Hills. He went into that region in 1902, and was one of the interested principals in the Home Stake Mining Company, and was also connected with the Globe Gold Mining Company from 1902 to 1906. Returning to Fairmont in 1906, Mr. Wade's first efforts were in assuming the management and the rehabilitation of the Water and Light Commission, and he is still connected with that important local municipal plant. In the same year he also engaged in the banking business, establishing the Fairmont National Bank, and since that time has been its president. This bank has a capital stock of $25,000, with a surplus of $4,000, and the banking house is situated on North Avenue, Fairmont.

The largest industrial establishment in Martin County is the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Company, of which Mr. Wade is president, and in the upbuilding of which he has concentrated his broad and thorough experience. At the present time a new factory is being erected on Fifth Street, a building 300 by 80 feet. The group of buildings include a factory 420 by 40 feet; a shop building 180 by 40 feet; a foundry 130 by 46; a core room 80 by 26; and also general offices, the entire plant fronting on Fifth Street for a distance of a quarter of a mile. The older buildings are now used for store rooms. This company manufactures the Fairmont Gasoline Engines. Mr. Wade has not only done much to perfect this engine in its mechanical details, but more than anyone else has by his aggressive salesmanship opened up a splendid field for the use of the factory's output. At the present time the company supplies more than four hundred of the important railways and their subsidiary lines with all the gasoline engines required for the different departments of the service. Thus the Fairmont engine is the type employed in the majority of all the railways in the United States. The company has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, with a paid-up capital of $350,000.

Mr. Wade is also president of the Fairmont Boat Company, which is incorporated with a capital of $14,000, and under his management it has been made a growing concern, principally a public enterprise for boating, fishing, outing, etc. He is also secretary of the Southern Florida Land Company, and is a vice president in the Tabasco Plantation Company, the largest sugar manufacturing plant in Mexico, and the only industry of that kind which during the past year made financial profits, notwithstanding the unsettled political conditions in the southern republic.

Mr. Wade is a member of the Christian Science Church. Politically a republican, he is and has been chairman of the State Central Committee for the past ten years. In 1915 he was elected mayor and forced them to start paving the streets, notwithstanding objections. While business affairs have not allowed him to engage in public service to any important extent in recent years, Mr. Wade made a specially noteworthy record in the office of fish and game warden. On account of the abundance of its game resources, public opinion in Minnesota has been notably lax in the enforcement of the laws for protection of game, and in few places have the wardens been efficient and sufficiently courageous to oppose this public opinion. However, Mr. Wade was a notable exception to this rule, and proved himself entirely fearless in the enforcement of the law, and while in office prosecuted and convicted seven offenders, and his work did much to educate the people to the needs of proper law enforcement in the conservation of fish and game resources.

Mr. Wade is a member of the Commercial Club of Fairmont and the Minneapolis Commercial Club, and is vice president of the Federation of Commercial Clubs of the state. He is also affiliated with Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; Fairmont Commandery No. 27, K. T.; Zurah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis; with Fairmont lodges of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, and with the United Commercial Travelers at Sheldon, Iowa.

On January 2, 1888, at Minneapolis, Mr. Wade married Miss Georgia St. John, daughter of Adam St. John, now deceased, who was a farmer at Welcome, Minnesota. Mrs. Wade was born in Lyle, Moyer County, Minnesota. Their children are: Harold E., who graduated from the public schools at Fairmont and for three years was a student in the University of Minnesota, is now purchasing agent for the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Car Company; Fern O., who graduated from the Fairmont High School and from the Handicraft Guild at Minneapolis, was for some time a student in the Chicago Art School and is now a student of vocal music in Chicago; Helene G. is a student in the Principia School at St. Louis, Missouri.

Hon. Ralph J. Parker is considered one of the able and reliable lawyers of his district. He is located at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he has been in practice for more than twenty years, having come here soon after graduating from the state university, and throughout his career has made himself effective on the basis of merit and proved ability. Mr. Parker has recently been elected a member of the Legislature.

He was born at Frankford, in Mower County, Minnesota, December 17, 1867, a son of W. H. and Hannah (Wiseman) Parker. His father was

born in New York State in 1824, a son of William Parker, of that state. The father died in 1889. The mother was born in England, a daughter of Phillip Wiseman, who came from England and settled near Berlin, Wisconsin, on a farm in the early '50s. The mother is still living, having her home in California. The parents moved out to Minnesota in 1858, when it was still a territory, and located on a farm in Mower County. The father was a man who at that time had practically no capital, but before his death was the owner of a well improved estate of 500 acres. During his career in Mower County he held several township offices, and was at one time county commissioner. His wife was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were six children, and the four now living are: Carrie, living with her mother in California; Ralph J.; Mrs. W. H. Goodsell, whose husband is an extensive farmer in Mower County, owning 1,000 acres of land in that section; and Mrs. Dora Walker, who lives in California.

Ralph J. Parker was educated in the Spring Valley public schools, and after finishing the high school course and earning some money of his own he entered the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1890 in the first class that finished the law course. After his graduation he remained about a year working as clerk for a law firm in Minneapolis, and in 1892 opened an office in Spring Valley. For twenty years he practiced as an individual, and in 1913 took into partnership Ludwig Gullickson.

In 1909 Mr. Parker married Caroline Hendershot, who was born in Spring Valley. Her father, David Hendershot, was a very early settler in Minnesota, and by trade was a blacksmith and liveryman. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have one child, Suzanne, now attending school. Fraternally he has taken the York Rite degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knight Templar Commandery. Almost since establishing a home in Fillmore County he has been active in republican politics, and served for six years as county attorney. In 1914 he was a successful candidate for representative from Houston and Fillmore counties. As a lawyer Mr. Parker has for a number of years had all the business he could attend to. He is a director in the First State and in the First National banks of Spring Valley and also represents these institutions as attorney.

Thomas H. Bunn. The official distinction of Thomas H. Bunn as postmaster at Pine Island is only one of many marks of a successful business career, which, beginning as a clerk, has brought him to independent success as a merchant and has left him with ample material prosperity and full opportunity to serve his community. Mr. Bunn was made postmaster at Pine Island under the present administration on July 1, 1914. Though now retired from merchandising, he is the owner of a creamery at Pine Island, and still has his father's old homestead in the county.

On that homestead Thomas H. Bunn was born October 12, 1866. His parents were Isaac and Cynthia (Criley) Bunn. The Bunn family is of Holland-Dutch ancestry, and was established in this country by three brothers about 300 years ago. A great-great-grandfather of Thomas H. Bunn was a soldier on the American side in the Revolutionary war, and lived to the great age of ninety-nine years. The maternal grandfather was Karl Criley, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved west to Illinois and died in that state. Isaac Bunn was born in Pennsylvania in 1817 and died in 1887, and his wife was born in the same state in 1827 and died in 1907. They were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom are living, and Thomas H. is the eleventh in order of birth. Isaac Bunn was one of Minnesota's pioneers, moving to the territory in 1856 and getting 120 acres of land from the Government. That homestead was the scene of his activities and his residence until his death. Isaac Bunn was the son of Benjamin Bunn, who spent all his life in Pennsylvania. Isaac was a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a democrat.

Thomas H. Bunn grew up in Goodhue County, was educated in the common schools, and after working as a farmer until eighteen found a position as clerk in a drug store. His knowledge of the business and experience in merchandising enabled him, in 1892, to buy the store, and he conducted it successfully for more than twenty years until selling out in February in 1913. In 1892 Mr. Bunn married Florence Miller, daughter of Charles R. Miller, of New York State. They have one son, Lloyd, who is now a student in the state university of Minnesota. Mr. Bunn is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has passed all the chairs in the Masonic Lodge and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. For a number of years the democrats of Goodhue County have considered him a leader, and through his private business and influence as a citizen it has been possible for him to promote in many ways the welfare of his community.

William L. Craddock, M. D. For a period of more than a quarter of a century Doctor Craddock has quietly and efficiently performed his services as a physician at the Village of Pine Island and vicinity. A man of high standing in his profession, the town and township has reason for congratulation that he chose to spend his career in a country community where the opportunities for service are just as great as in a city, and where he has enjoyed many of the rewards of community esteem in a richer degree than are ever paid to the city practitioner.

Dr. William L. Craddock is a native of Ireland, born March 29, 1858, a son of George and Margaret (Kelly) Craddock. As he left Ireland at the age of ten with his sister, and has since made his home in America, Doctor Craddock never knew his parents after that time. His early youth was spent with an uncle in Philadelphia, where he attended the city schools, took up the study of medicine, and in 1879 was graduated M. D. from the Philadelphia Medical College. His early experience was in metropolitan practice at Brooklyn, New York, but in 1887 he came west and located at Pine Island, and there is no adequate measure for the usefulness of his professional services in that community since the beginning of his practice. While he has done a great deal of unremunerated work, Doctor Craddock has also been successful in business, and has enjoyed some of the distinctions of public life. For a number of years he has served as health officer, also as mayor of Pine Island, but it is as Doctor Craddock that he is best known and esteemed over the country about Pine Island. Doctor Craddock owns a farm and has always enjoyed farm work and has done something to advance rural prosperity in his section. In politics he is a republican and he is a member of the Goodhue County Medical Society.

In 1889 Doctor Craddock married Mary O'Neill, who was born in Wisconsin. To their marriage have been born four children: Catherine, who has finished the work of the public schools; Helen, Margaret and William J., all attending school.

JOHN H. TOWEY. Now filling the office of postmaster at Stewartville, Olmsted County, John H. Towey is a native son of Olmsted County, where his parents were early settlers, and his business career as a merchant and his faithful service and public spirited attitude in all the relations of life have well justified his recent appointment to his present office.

John H. Towey was born in Olmsted County, June 10, 1874, and his parents, Thomas and Catherine (Grady) Towey, still reside on their well improved farm in High Forest Township. Thomas Towey was born in Ireland in 1834 and his wife in the same country in 1837. They were married in Wisconsin in 1859. The paternal grandfather spent all his life in Ireland, while the maternal grandfather Grady was a resident of Olmsted County, Minnesota, at the time of his death. Thomas Towey came to Olmsted County nearly half a century ago, and is one of the honored pioneer citizens and representative farmers of the county. He is a stanch democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Of the ten children John H. was the seventh, and the six others still living are: Mrs. Peter M. Burns, wife of a successful farmer in the State of Montana; Hugh, an Olmsted County farmer; Mrs. Thomas Warren, who lives on a farm near Rochester in Olmsted County; Catherine, living at home; Agnes, now in Montana; and Thomas F., a farmer in Olmsted County.

John H. Towey grew up on a farm, and his early education came from the district schools. Though many years of his active career have been spent an a merchant, he continues loyal to his early influences and was a farmer until the spring of 1896. At that date he established his home in Stewartville, and in partnership with Albert T. Danielson engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. The partnership was continued nearly three years, following which, for eighteen months, Thomas A. Nelson was the partner of Mr. Towey. Since that time Mr. Towey has conducted the enterprise in an individual way, and has an establishment well equipped and with a large and representative patronage.

Mr. Towey has been specially active in local politics as an advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party. He did some effective service as chairman of the county committee in Olmsted County. It was in recognition of this service and of his personal qualifications that resulted in his appointment as postmaster of Stewartville on February 11, 1914. He has since given a very careful and efficient administration to that office.

In 1901 Mr. Towey married Miss Nellie Z. Toher of Stewartville. Both are members of the Catholic Church, in which faith they were reared. Their five children are named: Ralph J., Robert F., Richard L., Andrew E. and Katherine Zeida.

GEORGE REGELSBERGER. One of the largest and most important concerns of the kind in the twin cities is the George Regelsberger & Company, plumbing and heating, at 180 West Seventh Street, St. Paul. This is a business which has been developed through many years of experience and substantial service, and from small beginnings, and credit for its success must be given to the initiative and ability of George Regelsberger, who is not only one of the solid and responsible citizens of St. Paul, but also one of the city's oldest native sons.

George Regelsberger was born at St. Paul, September 6, 1854, the oldest son of Peter and Amelia (Hubener) Regelsberger. His parents were both natives of Germany, were educated in that country, and emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City; from there they went to Wisconsin, were married in Wisconsin, and in 1852 settled in St. Paul, which was then a village on the outskirts of the frontier of civilization. Peter Regelsberger was a farmer and gave the best years of his life to that calling. He died in 1888, and his wife passed away in 1910 at the age of seventy-six.

The earliest memories of George Regelsberger are associated with St. Paul when it was still a village. He acquired his education in the public schools, attended high school for a time, but soon took up the serious responsibilities of practical life as an employe of the J. H. Wolsey & Co. of St. Paul, and subsequently was with Kenney & Hudner, plumbers. In this way he was introduced to the business which he has made his permanent profession. He was with Kenney & Hudner nine years, and at the end of that time formed a partnership with P. W. Hudner under the firm name of Hudner & Regelsberger. This was a well known partnership in the plumbing business until 1904, at which time a reorganization occurred with James K. Stark as one of the interested principals. The name of the business was at that time changed to George Regelsberger & Company. In the course of many years' experience Mr. Regelsberger has installed the varied appliances and apparatus for plumbing and heating in hundreds of the first class public buildings, stores and residences of St. Paul and vicinity. At the headquarters on West Seventh Street the company carries a large and varied stock, and some of the best ideals of prompt and efficient service have been realized in this concern. Mr. Regelsberger's wife is deceased, and he has no children. He is a member of the Assumption Catholic Church.

GEORGE WILLARD DEWEY, M. D. Though Doctor Dewey has practiced at his present home in Fairmont only since 1910, his career as a physician and surgeon is one of nearly twenty years in extent, and has been rich and fruitful in experience and service in the various localities of his residence. Doctor Dewey is one of the best equipped and successful physicians and surgeons in Southern Minnesota.

George Willard Dewey was born at Marshall, in Dane County, Wisconsin, August 26, 1871, in the same log house in which his father was born. His ancestors were New England people, and the family was represented in the Revolutionary war. Doctor Dewey's great-grandfather was David Dewey, a native of Vermont, and related closely with the other collateral branch of the Dewey family which produced Admiral George Dewey. Doctor Dewey's grandfather was Asa Dewey, who was also born in Vermont and came out as a pioneer farmer to Wisconsin during the forties. Adelbert Dewey, father of Dr. George W., was born in Marshall, Wisconsin, in 1847, and died there September, 1913. Adelbert was a lifelong farmer in Dane County. He married Abbie Jane Pierce, who was born in the State of Vermont in 1852 and died at Marshall, Wisconsin,

Dr. Geo. W. Dewey & Family.

in 1912. Their children were: George W.; Edith, wife of William Pyburn, a farmer at Spring Valley, Minnesota; Lyda J., who is a trained nurse in the Asbury Hospital in Minneapolis; and Leon H., a druggist in Dundee, Illinois.

Dr. George Willard Dewey spent his early life on a farm in Dane County, Wisconsin, and in 1889 was graduated from the Marshall High School. For two years he was a student in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, not far from his home, and prior to beginning his professional studies was for two years a teacher in the Dane County public schools. Doctor Dewey was graduated from the Milwaukee Medical College with the degree M. D. in 1896, and for one year was an interne in St. Mary's Hospital at Oshkosh. Doctor Dewey began practice in December, 1896, at Columbus, Wisconsin, lived there until 1898, and then established a home at Burnett Junction in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and lived there and practiced successfully until 1910. In that year he moved out to Fairmont and has since built up a large general practice as a physician and surgeon, both in Fairmont and extending throughout Martin County. He maintains his offices in the Pfeiffer Block, and his home is at 408 North Avenue.

Doctor Dewey is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American and Southern Minnesota Medical associations, and during his residence at Burnett Junction served as health officer. He is an independent republican in politics, and is active as a member and also as steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His fraternal affiliations are with Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; the Knights Templar Commandery of Fairmont, and with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias at Fairmont. At Marshall, Wisconsin, March 24, 1897, Doctor Dewey married Cora E. Mitchell. They have four children: Artis Marie, Dudley Leon and Carter, all three of whom are students in the public schools of Fairmont, while Opal is the youngest and is still at home.

Thomas Barlow Walker. No citizen of the Northwest has contributed as much to the development of the commercial, educational, social, religious and political life of Minneapolis and incidentally to the Northwest as Thomas B. Walker. A man of intense business energy and ability and in practical achievement the peer of any in his generation, he has been successful not only in the typical American sense of accumulating riches, but even more so in his wise use and distribution of what fortune has lent him as a steward and trustee. In his own career he has exemplified some truths that are of special significance in an age of industrial and social unrest—emphasizing the fact that living is as vital as activity and that the soul must be satisfied not only with things but with ideals, culture and benefit.

Thomas Barlow Walker was born at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, February 1, 1840, son of Platt Bayliss and Anstis (Barlow) Walker. His father was a descendant from early American settlers originally from England, and when Thomas was born was a prosperous business man at Xenia. A few years later his adventurous spirit led him to undertake a trip to the newly discovered gold fields of California. He invested all his capital in outfitting and collecting a supply of goods to be sold on the Pacific coast. While on the way he was stricken with cholera, and died at Warrensburg, Missouri. His partner in the business went on to California and sold the goods at a large profit, but never made any returns to the widow and children back in Ohio. Mr. Walker's mother was a woman of great force of character and came of a strongly intellectual family. Two of her brothers were prominent lawyers and judges, Thomas Barlow in New York and Moses Barlow in Ohio. With the courage and resourcefulness which were so intimate a part of her character, she set herself resolutely to provide not only the necessities of life but means of education for her children. Thomas B. Walker was at that time nine years of age and soon began to contribute to the expenses of the home by selling papers, cutting wood, working in stores and other employment. As an early indication of his commercial genius it has been noted that when he undertook to pick berries or do similar work he would hire other boys to work for him and pay them a certain amount, and thus getting pay not only for his individual services but also for what he did in directing others. When he was sixteen years of age the family removed to Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio, where the mother hoped to secure better educational advantages for her children. Here Mr. Walker had the benefit of a few terms in Baldwin University, but the insistent necessities of the home kept him at work in stores and also at a worker in the lumber woods. Though his occupation was one of daily labor, he used many of his night hours and his Sundays in study. He was finally commissioned to travel and sell Berea grindstones, wooden bowls and wagon spokes, and it is said that no other representative of the firm turned in more orders than young Walker. While traveling he carried his clothes in one grip and books in the other, and studied the latter as industriously as his work would allow. His inclination led him to continue his study in the higher branches of mathematics and science, and in later days he has confessed a large debt to mathematics as the source of his success. As one student of his career has expressed it: "Mathematics taught him the practical necessity of keeping corrected up all along the line; of retracing his steps the moment he found himself on the wrong road and not waiting until the error had grown important; of taking advantage of all the knowledge and experience of others and not waiting to find a thing out all over again for himself." His knowledge of business was gained by travel and experience, contact with other business men, studying business methods, solving big problems, and pushing himself forward in the world generally, in which he employed all his ability, courage and self reliance to advantage and with good judgment.

In 1859, at the age of nineteen, he undertook a contract, which in view of his meager experience and capital, well indicate his courage and resourcefulness. He was then selling grindstones at Paris, Illinois, where a railroad company was engaged in construction work. Without friends, without capital, without credit at the local banks, he took a contract to supply the railroad with a large amount of cross ties and cordwood. He bought some timber land, to be paid for from proceeds, and soon had his workmen organized and was filling his contract engagement in a manner indicating a profitable enterprise; but at the end of eighteen months the railroad company failed, and after settling up the contracts on a basis of only about 50 per cent of the amount due him he had only a few hundred

dollars left above the amount of his obligations, which he fully paid. He then returned to Ohio and began teaching school. In this occupation the outbreak of the Civil war found him, and, while the war caused the discontinuation of his school and made the general business outlook ominous, Mr. Walker volunteered for service in an artillery company, but failed to secure admission.

The necessity of getting employment caused him to go west to Wisconsin, where he applied to the president of the board of regents of the state university for a position as assistant teacher in mathematics. His qualifications were adequate, but while waiting for a decision on his application he went on to Iowa, and there his attention was first attracted to the new town of Minneapolis, described as being "ten miles above St. Paul."

Thus, in the year 1862, Thomas B. Walker arrived in Minneapolis, having previously accepted a position in a surveying party under government direction. The turning point in important careers are always of interest, and had Mr. Walker not accepted a place in this surveying party before the receipt of the delayed appointment as an instructor in the University of Wisconsin he might have devoted his life, certainly with eminent success, to university life of which he would probably have been in command before many years had elapsed instead of to the lumber industry. As a surveyor he quickly proved himself an adept, and during the greater part of the '60s was engaged in work with the compass in running township lines and also part of the time in surveying for some of the railway routes then under construction. His engagements as a surveyor took him all over Northern and Western Minnesota and the experience was of the greatest advantage to his future operations. It made him familiar with the white pine regions of the state, and led him to begin purchasing tracts of timber, in connection with other persons, for the manufacture of lumber.

In 1868 Mr. Walker formed a combination with Levi Butler and Howard W. Mills to exploit these lumber regions. It was not an easy matter to convince skeptical capitalists that any profit could be made from working up the isolated timber district so far from the markets. Mr. Walker, with his characteristic earnestness, managed to convince the two men who became his partners, and they combined their money with his experience. The enterprises which the new firm undertook were all worked out under the personal supervision of Mr. Walker. He examined every piece of land taken up and knew the exact value of each acre of property. From the beginning the firm of Butler, Mills & Walker grew and flourished. After the withdrawal of Mr. Mills on account of ill health the firm became Butler & Walker. This firm built one of the largest sawmills on the Mississippi and did a very extensive manufacturing business for several years. In 1877 Mr. Walker and Maj. George J. Camp formed the firm of Camp & Walker and bought the old Pacific mills, which burned down in 1880 but were subsequently rebuilt.

In 1880 Mr. Walker began to purchase large quantities of pine lands on the headwaters of Red Lake and Clear Water River, and to utilize this timber he and his oldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, organized the Red River Lumber Company, erecting mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota. In 1887 Mr. Walker became associated with H. C. Akeley, and it was said that the logging firm of Walker & Akeley handled larger quantities of logs than any other firm in the Northwest.

Mr. Walker exhibited the breadth of judgment and foresight of his nature twenty-five years ago, when the limits of Minnesota's timber resources began to be realized, in extending the field of his operations and timber land purchases to the extreme Northwest. He investigated the timber lands of the Pacific Coast as early as 1889, and beginning about 1896 invested heavily in the timber lands of Oregon, Washington and California. He chose as the most desirable the immense sugar and yellow pine timber of the upper Sierra Nevada Mountains, and bought huge tracts in that region, magnificently stocked with the great white pine, spruce and fir trees. In these purchases and in their management he has had the active co-operation of his sons, all of whom are now actively identified with some one department or other of the immense business controlled by Mr. Walker.

As one of the largest individual owners of timber resources in America, Mr. Walker's position on the conservation question is one of vital significance. His views have been so frequently expressed in his writings and addresses that there is no difficulty in assigning him to the ranks of the most ardent conservationist, and still more important, Mr. Walker has endeavored and is endeavoring to translate his ideals into concrete practice, and the intelligent management of the vast timber holdings of the Walkers in the Northwest probably furnishes more encouragement to the friends of the conservation movement than any other individual example. His practical course in this matter has been well stated in the following sentences: "Soon after migrating to the North Star State he was afforded an opportunity of realizing the coming value of the large virgin forests that grew along the northern border. To secure a goodly supply of this bounty of nature and to husband it for future generations was his ambition. The greedy tax shark and the exigencies of the times, however, compelled him to cut off, with the other lumbermen, his supply of pine trees. To carry out his fixed purpose he then searched our country over and finally in the far West, in the Golden State, found an immense tract of timber that promised to afford an opportunity of carrying out his ideas of economical use and perpetuation of the supply. I am confident that it is not for the purpose of laying claim to the title of being the owner of the largest amount of timber in this country, or in the world, that Mr. Walker has been investing many millions of dollars in these valuable assets. The millions of feet of timber that he has now the undisputed title to is vastly more than he, his sons, or even his grandsons can profitably utilize. This vast forest, utilized as he has planned, will be an incalculable blessing to those that require lumber in the centuries to come. By simply utilizing the matured trees and protecting the young and growing ones an endless supply is insured. From a strictly commercial and mercenary standpoint such enterprises as this are not considered logical, and certainly entail expenses and annoyances which Mr. Walker can never expect to be compensated for in his life or the next generation to come. Any combination or conspiracy intended to restrain trade or impose hardship on the people has ever received his most emphatic disapproval. He has repeatedly

declined to pool or consolidate his interests in timber lands either in Minnesota or in the West, although constantly importuned to do so and offered exceedingly tempting proposals. His experience and study of forestry problems have led him to conceive a broad and comprehensive plan for co-operation between the general government and local governmental bodies and all private owners of forests, and only by such co-operation, he believes, can anything of a practical or far-reaching benefit be gained. He feels that his personal interest in conservation and that of the public are identical. The forests, he holds, grew for the benefit of all, and a solemn obligation rests upon the men into whose hands they come to use them with economy, and to replant them and to provide for a future supply.

So far this article has been concerned only with Mr. Walker's stupendous business achievements. His public spirited efforts in behalf of his home city are perhaps known to everyone who has been interested in the development of Minneapolis during recent years, and some reference to the part he has taken in local development is only demanded for the judgment of the future. A resident of Minneapolis fully fifty years, his desire has constantly been for the welfare of the city, and his ambition to see it among the leading centers of the country in educational, industrial, commercial and social importance. He was the founder of Business Men's Union, which was succeeded by the Commercial Club. With the co-operation of Major Camp he planned and established the central market and commission district, now one of the greatest wholesale markets and wholesale exchanges in the world, and which has made Minneapolis the third city in this country as a commission center, outclassed only by New York and Chicago. He also furnished the capital for and built the Butler Building when it was a question whether the Butler Company would locate its western branch in Minneapolis or St. Paul. He thus secured for Minneapolis the largest wholesale establishment west of Chicago.

From the standpoint of the future undoubtedly Mr. Walker's greatest achievements will be regarded on the cultural side. Only a few great American business men have so fully expressed their intellectual and social ideals in such enduring manner for the benefit of all the people. With all the intensity of his business activity he has remained a student and is a master of many lines of thought and action. He is a recognized connoisseur in art, an authority on literature, both ancient and modern. The manifold phases of his genius have made him a captain of industry, an eminent citizen, a student, thinker, writer and speaker, a humanitarian, a political economist and a collector and discriminating judge of the beautiful and rare in art. Many men of great wealth turn their resources to the benefit of humanity largely by proxy. This has not been Mr. Walker's course. Minneapolis is indebted to him for its fine library and for the greatest individual collection of art open absolutely free to public enjoyment in the world, and yet these and other benefits are only the direct expression of his own character and depth of mind and heart. Mr. Walker was one of the early members and patrons of the old Athenaeum Library, and with the increase of his individual means he utilized the membership in that association so as to make its collection of books practically free to the public, and later secured the enactment of the law which gave to the city its present fine library building. The rapid growth of the library in capacity and popular favor since it was opened in 1889 has given it a standing and circulation fourth among the public libraries in the United States. Its first board of directors elected Mr. Walker president and he has been annually re-elected now for nearly thirty years.

As an art collector Mr. Walker deserves a place in the same category with the late Pierpont Morgan and Henry Altman and other wealthy Americans, who have not only used their vast resources to collect the best in the field of art but have also placed their collections for the use and enjoyment of the public. In some respect Mr. Walker has gone beyond any others in the liberality which he has shown in making his art treasures absolutely free to all who may enjoy them. The Walker homestead in Minneapolis occupies more than half a block on Hennepin Avenue, well within the business district. Mr. Walker was one of the first citizens to set a worthy example by converting his grounds into a park, from which the public are not excluded by fences. While the public has become familiar with his art gallery, less is known of his remarkable collection of books, said to constitute one of the finest private libraries in the United States. Mr. Walker is not only a book collector and buyer, but one who has an intimate knowledge of the contents of his library in all the chief subjects represented there—philosophy, religion, science, therapeutics, history, political economy, biography, art, poetry and all the standard authors, both ancient and modern.

Some years ago Mr. Walker erected a large gallery, in which he has placed 500 or more examples of medieval and modern painters, together with one of the largest and most valuable collections of porcelains and glass, jades, jewels and examples of carving and the goldsmith's art. It is one of the great private collections of the world, and has been assembled by Mr. Walker personally during the last thirty years. In addition to this collection at his home he has about a hundred paintings in the public library and a large number not yet hung. His art gallery is enriched by a large assortment of the finest Chinese, Persian, Japanese and Corean pottery and porcelains, and the collection of jade stands ahead of any known collection in beauty of form and color. This gallery, with its wealth of treasures, is open every day in the week to the public without any charges for entrance fees or catalogs. It consists of fourteen rooms adjacent to his residence. Besides the part of his collection found in the public library he has placed in the museum of the Academy of Science a fine collection of ancient art work, pottery, porcelain, ancient glass, Greek and Persian vases, and some ancient bronzes, numbering some forty cabinets.

For nearly half a century Mr. Walker has been a member and active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been president of the Methodist Church Extension and Social Union of Minneapolis, and has contributed largely to the upbuilding of many Methodist churches in his home city and state. He has been especially interested in the cause of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for years has served as northwestern member of the national committee of that organization. In 1914 Mr. Walker was named as one of the commissioners from the State of Minnesota to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

It is perhaps a result of the broad culture of such a man that the tremendous rugged energy of his nature and his forcefulness in business and all affairs should be concealed under a quiet demeanor and an unassuming simplicity, sincerity and gentleness. He well exemplifies the old maxim, "suaviter in modo fortiter in re." Large interests, strenuous action, successful command of resources, have only increased the courtesy of the heart which he betrays in all his personal relations with his fellow men.

On December 19, 1863, Mr. Walker married Miss Harriet G. Hulet. Mrs. Walker has been one of the notable philanthropists of Minneapolis, and as such her career deserves individual mention, which will be found in the succeeding sketch. To their union have been born six sons and two daughters. The five living sons, all of them associated with the large business interests of their father, are Gilbert M., Fletcher L., Willis J., Clinton L. and Archie D. The son Leon B. died in 1887. The living daughter is Julia, wife of Ernest F. Smith, and has four children. The daughter Harriet, who died in 1904, was the wife of Rev. Frederick O. Holman, formerly pastor of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church.

Mrs. Thomas B. Walker. That a woman's work must be limited by no arbitrary distinction or traditional customs, but solely on the basis of fitness and ability, is rapidly becoming American practice, and perhaps more slowly is being accepted by the moral and logical sense of the nation. Many persons have commented on the ideal character of the home relations of the Walker family in Minneapolis. The making of a home and the rearing of sons and daughters under competent direction and training for a proper sense of responsibility and service in the world is not only a primary obligation, but one that transcends all others in human life. While assuming and discharging these duties in so creditable a manner that parenthood is one of their finest achievements, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Walker have also extended their activities and influence to the broadest and most substantial objects of social endeavor. While in previous paragraphs an attempt has been made to review concisely the character and work of Mr. Walker, it is only a matter of justice to give a similar tribute to his wife, who has long stood as one of the foremost woman philanthropists in Minneapolis and also the country at large.

While never neglecting or slighting any of the details pertaining to the rearing, training and welfare of her large family, Mrs. Walker has for years been foremost in planning, developing and managing many large public and charitable works carried on by women of Minneapolis, and has also been more or less prominent in matters of national importance. She has been a determined foe of all forms of intemperance and the liquor traffic. She was the principal factor in planning, establishing and maintaining the Northwestern Hospital, of which organization she served continually as president from its beginning. She is the only survivor among the four originators of the Bethany Home, and was also one of the originators of the Woman's Council, an organization of great practical benefit, and of which she was president during the greater part of its existence. For years her time and means have been taxed to the utmost in responding to the calls from the unfortunate members of society, particularly women and children. All this work has been superimposed upon, and has not been substituted for, the immediate duties of her home. Her character, energy, remarkable judgment, clear understanding of home and public affairs, has been an important element in giving character and direction to her sons and daughters, and it has been well said that her part in the development of the ideal family life of the Walker home has been equally important with that of her husband.

Harriet Granger Hulet was born in Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, September 10, 1841, a daughter of Fletcher and Fannie (Granger) Hulet. Both her parents were Massachusetts people and of English colonial descent. Her grandfather, John Hulet, was a soldier of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill, while the father of this patriot, also named John Hulet, is said to have built the first Methodist Episcopal Church erected in Massachusetts. When Mrs. Walker was six years of age her parents removed to Berea, Ohio, in order to secure for their children the educational advantages of Baldwin University. There she lived in a home radiated with ideals of service, and during young womanhood cultivated her natural gifts in music, language, and absorbed readily all the cultural influences of the time. Her earliest ambition was to become a producer in the field of literature, she wrote for periodicals, and cherished a design to write a book which might have a permanent place among the standard authors. While she never accomplished this purpose, her literary tastes and ability have found expression in lectures and addresses in behalf of her numerous philanthropies.

In the sketch of Mr. Walker mention has been made of the Hulet family. Mr. Walker was employed by Fletcher Hulet as a traveling salesman, and the two young people were together in Baldwin University. It was in 1856 that their acquaintance began and it was maintained with increasing affection during the years while young Walker was struggling to establish himself in business affairs. After her graduation from Baldwin Miss Harriet spent two years as a piano instructor in that institution with which her family had many associations, her father having been one of the board of trustees and a contributor of the funds for the erection of Hulet Hall on the campus.

On November 19, 1863, seven years after they first met, Mr. and Mrs. Walker were married at Berea. Mr. Walker had in the meantime made his first excursion to the Northwest and after preparing a simple home in St. Anthony Falls sent for his bride. Six years later he built a residence at Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue South, which was then so far out of town that he felt obliged to keep a horse for transportation between the city and his home. During the first twelve years of her married life Mrs. Walker devoted her energies to her growing family and gave little time to any work outside of her home. Her husband in his business as surveyor and lumberman was absent from home for months at a time. The little family had only limited means, and Mrs. Walker had to meet and solve many perplexing problems. She accepted her lot with fortitude and cheerfulness, and was a constant source of inspiration and encouragement to her husband, and devoted herself unreservedly to the care and training of the children who at that time filled the modest home.

For fully forty years Mrs. Walker has been engaged in the active work of philanthropy. She has helped in the founding of benevolent and helpful

institutions, has given generously of money, and the results of her life work in this field serve to place her name among the most capable, efficient and admirable women of America.

Mrs. Walker was a member of the first organization of Women's Christian Associations of Minneapolis, which at its beginning assumed the care of all the poor of the community. A few years later she joined in organizing and managing the Sisterhood of Bethany, an association for the care of erring women and their infant children, and as already stated she was either secretary or president of the organization almost throughout its existence. The Sisterhood of Bethany finally developed into a larger agency, known as the Northwestern Hospital Association, organized to care for the worthy poor who are ill. Mrs. Walker has been president of this association since its beginning. The hospital was started in a poorly furnished house, with meager facilities, and with neither cash nor credit to support it. At the present time the Northwestern Hospital has an equipment and service that rank it among the best institutions of its kind in the country, with a capacity of 100 patients and with a training school for nurses. The buildings are now free of debt and the association has an endowment fund of over $40,000. Since 1901 the hospital has been open for men as well as women.

Other movements of practical benevolence with which Mrs. Walker's name is closely associated are the Women's Christian Union, the Newsboys Home, the Kindergarten Association and the Children's Home, the last being an outgrowth of the Sisterhood of Bethany. She had long been eminent in temperance work, has conducted many meetings in her home city, has published temperance literature, and at the World's Temperance Conference in the Columbian Exposition in 1893 delivered a lecture on the Keeley Cure, which had a wide distribution both in America and in other countries.

One of the interesting facts in connection with Mrs. Walker's benevolent activities is that she believes in and has introduced business system into her work, keeps regular office hours and brings to her duties the same judgment and prompt decision which are characteristic of successful business men. Mrs. Walker was responsible for the introduction and establishment of police matronship in connection with the city government of Minneapolis. Through investigations in the eastern cities she became fully convinced that all women prisoners in the custody of the police ought to be under the care of a woman. Great opposition was encountered to the movement, but having become convinced of its desirability she never desisted until her purpose was accomplished.

Her promptness in acting in emergencies was illustrated by her actions at the time of the Sauk Rapids cyclone. In a few hours after she had been notified of the pressing need for assistance in the devastated districts she started for the scene with twelve nurses, most of them from the training school of the Northwestern Hospital. She remained in Sauk Rapids two weeks, taking care of one of the hospitals, and several of the nurses continued on duty there two or three months.

Such is only a brief review and condensed report of the many beneficent activities of this noble Minneapolis woman, who as a wife has been a wise counselor and a loyal supporter, whose motherhood has been such that her children may rise up and call her blessed, and who for many years has been almost constant in tending the highways and byways of sordid existence and not only lifting up but supplying practical relief and hope and courage to thousands who have fallen by the way.

The Walker Art Galleries. This really great collection is more than a veritable surprise to all visitors who are to material extent acquainted with the public and private art galleries of Europe and America. The owner is Mr. T. B. Walker, who has assembled, personally, this magnificent collection of paintings, ancient and modern, and ancient and early Chinese, Persian, Japanese, Greek, Corean and old delft and English wedgewood, porcelains and pottery, finest examples of ancient Chinese bronzes, temple incense burners, and sacred images or statues. He has the finest known collection of jades and cut stones, crystals and gems, with a matchless collection of ancient Roman, Egyptian, Babylonian and Persian pottery and jewels, including by far the largest and finest collection of necklaces known. He has gathered and collected this rare and costly collection of the world's finest examples, some of them running back for long periods reaching 5,000 years, as in old Egypt, to 2,500 years in Greek art, to 2,000 or more years of Syrian and Roman, and from the Christian era to the present time in Chinese, Japanese, European and American art. This collection is most generously open to the public every week day from 8 o'clock in the morning to as late as the daylight will show the collection, which is most unusual and exceptional. The gallery is also open a great many evenings during the year to clubs and associations and classes, as well as for receptions. Many of the finest examples from many of the famous private collections of England, France, Spain, Italy and America, that have come into the market, have been secured and brought into this most select collection.

Not only is the art gallery open to the public, but the grounds on which the residence and gallery are built, located in the center of the business part of the city and on the main and widest avenue, have along the front for 250 feet and on the side street about an equal distance, steel benches running this whole distance under the large spreading oak and elm trees. These benches are occupied in the warm season of the year, day and night, by multitudes of people, who use them more freely than if they were on public grounds for there are no "Keep of the Grass" signs and the lawn is not fenced in, but left open. Mr. Walker originated the idea of the open lawn, his being absolutely the first instance of the open lawn known, and from this beginning the custom has spread not only over the City of Minneapolis, but to practically every city and village of the country.

The editor of the Congregationalist, after a visit in 1912, to the Walker Art Galleries, writes:

"The Journambulist returned to his hotel that afternoon, thoughtful as from a church service. The Presbyterian editor with his ideals of journalism, the Congregational banker with his conceptions of public service, the Methodist millionaire with his priceless collection of treasures, shared freely with all who cared—it was the Christian manhood of the northwest dominating the hustle and hurricane of prosperity. As the dollars grow more numerous, they often, too, grow smaller. The rushing flood of money-getting is succeeded, perhaps more often than the pessimist lets us realize by the still, deep tides

of philanthropy and public welfare. The signs of Roman decay do not yet appear in the northwest."

Men who have seen many of the finest art galleries in Europe and America consider this the finest collection. It is much larger and finer than the Wallace collection and more uniformly magnificent than the National Gallery, or the Tate Gallery. The Turners here are finer than in any other collection reported, as are also the Rembrandts and the Van Dycks. Every picture is of the highest grade of art and there are no commonplace ones in the entire collection.

It would be impossible to mention all of the pictures and objects of art which Mr. Walker has so generously placed in the public view. He is constantly adding pictures, objects of ethnological and anthropological interest, making several collections of which the city may well be proud. A collection which Mr. Walker has just completed is the great Indian and Scout pictures, of which there are 130, by H. H. Cross. This is probably the greatest assemblage of Indian portraits in the world. Skeptics can be excused for incredulity when you tell them that samples of Raphael, Michelangelo, Rubens, Carlo Dolci, Murillo, three of Van Dyck's, eleven of Rembrandt's, sixteen of Turner's, four portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and portraits by Gainsborough, Hogarth, Holbein and other equally great artists are hanging on the walls of a Minneapolis house.

Among the paintings by Rembrandt are: Two of the many portraits which he painted of himself; the portrait of the wife of some Dutch merchant or alderman—a plain, wholesome woman of his time; a burgomaster with a reddish beard from the collection of Jacob Anthony Van Damm, of Dortrecht, which the catalogue says "is in the great master's most attractive style." It would be difficult to find among all his works a more beautiful portrait, and it is considered one of the most characteristic in softness and refinement of tone.

The largest collection of Turners that can be found outside of a public museum is said to be here, and includes sixteen characteristic works of the great artist, who, experts say, is the most difficult to copy of any man who ever wielded a brush.

A portrait that has greater interest to Americans is of Benjamin Franklin, made in 1775 by Jean Baptiste Greuze in Paris, where Franklin was agent of the American colonies. It was presented by Franklin to Archibald Hamilton Rowen and passed through the hands of several other owners before it reached Mr. Walker's gallery.

William Dobson, who in 1641 succeeded Van Dyck as court painter of England during the reigns of Charles I and Charles II, is represented by three fine examples.

The four portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds are all characteristic. One of them, which has been pronounced the finest portrait in America, is an exquisite picture of the wife of Edmund Burke, the great Irish patriot and advocate.

Some comprehension of the magnitude of this collection may be gained from the fact that the splendid pictures are over 600 in number, the productions of more than 250 distinguished artists.

In the new addition there is a long gallery filled with fine canvases, many of which are new. The room in the rear contains a marvelous collection of rarest old porcelains; Chinese, Persian, Corean, Japanese, Babylonian, Greek, Old English cameo and basalt ware, with finest sets of old Dutch delft. The adjoining room is devoted to priceless old jade and crystal, said to be the finest collection of its kind in the world. In another room there is a splendid collection of small ivory carvings, and several cases of jade, crystal, amber, agate, amethyst, chalcedony and other old Chinese snuff bottles, on which a day could easily be spent with much pleasure and profit. In still another room is a magnificent collection of miniatures, without doubt one of the largest and finest collections of the kind in existence. It would be impossible to go into detail concerning the contents of these rooms, for there is so much in them which would be of interest to the student of art and the lover of color and design.

George T. Slade. Now first vice president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, George T. Slade began his career in the railway service soon after his graduation from Yale University. His first work was as a clerk in the accounting department of the Great Northern Railway Company. In that position he remained at St. Paul during 1893-94, and the following year was spent as timekeeper, foreman and assistant roadmaster at St. Cloud, Minnesota, Leavenworth, Washington, Spokane, Washington, and at various points along the Pacific Coast. His next promotion was to chief clerk to superintendent at Superior, Wisconsin, which he held in 1895-96, and in 1896 became assistant superintendent at Superior, and in 1897 was promoted to superintendent at Superior. He closed this consecutive service for the Great Northern Railway in 1899, resigning to become general manager of the Erie & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company at Scranton, Pennsylvania. When that company was absorbed by the Erie Railroad in 1901, he became its general superintendent, with headquarters at Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1903 Mr. Slade again returned to the Northwest and until 1907 was general superintendent of the Great Northern Railway Company, having reached this position of responsibility just ten years after entering the St. Paul offices as clerk. In 1907 Mr. Slade transferred his services to the Northern Pacific Railway Company as general manager, held that office until 1910, from 1910 to 1913 was third vice president, and since 1913 has been first vice president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company with headquarters at St. Paul.

George T. Slade was born in New York City July 22, 1871, a son of George P. and Cornelia W. Slade. His education was acquired at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and at Yale University, where he was graduated with the class of 1893. His American ancestry is indicated by the fact of his membership in the Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of Colonial Wars. Mr. Slade has membership in various clubs in New York, Chicago and St. Paul. He is a director in the First National Bank of St. Paul. Mr. Slade was married October 9, 1901, at St. Paul, to Miss Charlotte E. Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill.

Roger B. Shepard. One of the younger group of men now in active control of St. Paul's business affairs is Roger B. Shepard, treasurer of the wholesale house of Finch, Van Slyke & McConville, and also a director of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul. The name Shepard has been prominently identified with railway construction, banking and other business affairs of the Northwest since the pioneer period of Minnesota.

L. A. Fritsche

Roger B. Shepard was born at St. Paul September 14, 1885, the third son of the late Frank P. Shepard. The grandfather was David Chauncey Shepard, a man conspicuous in the early railway construction and development of the Northwest.

Frank P. Shepard, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853, came to St. Paul with his parents in 1857, and after reaching manhood was for many years closely associated with his father in railway construction and in extended financial operations. He was a director of the First National Bank of St. Paul, a stockholder in many corporations, and throughout his career a man of the highest integrity and influence. He died in St. Paul December 24, 1912. Frank P. Shepard was married in 1880 to Miss Anna McMillan, who is still living at 325 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul.

Roger B. Shepard grew up in St. Paul, attended the city schools and after his high school course entered Yale University in 1904, graduating in 1908. Following his university career came three years of experience in a Chicago banking house and on returning to St. Paul he became connected with the firm of Finch, Van Slyke & McConville, and for several years has held the position of treasurer. This is one of the large wholesale dry goods houses of the Northwest, has had a long and honorable record of business and a reputation for stability and solid integrity. The firm's location is well known to the St. Paul citizens, a large brick office and warehouse at the corner of Fifth and Wacouta streets.

Mr. Shepard, as one of the enterprising and liberal citizens of St. Paul, has numerous associations with both business and social life. His home is at 45 South St. Albans Street. In 1910 he married Miss Katherine Kohlsaat of Chicago, daughter of H. H. Kohlsaat, one of the oldest and most prominent business men and editors of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have two children: Roger Jr. and Blake.

Hon. Louis Albert Fritsche, M. D. An acknowledged leader in the financial, commercial, social and official life of Brown County, Dr. Louis Albert Fritsche, of New Ulm, is also numbered among the prominent professional men of this part of Minnesota, having acquired an extensive practice and a broad reputation in the sciences of medicine and surgery. At the present time he is serving efficiently as mayor of New Ulm, a position he has held for two terms; is president of the Brown County Bank, and vice president of the New Ulm Roller Milling Company, and is an accepted leader in every movement that is making for progress and civic betterment in this thriving community.

Doctor Fritsche is a native son of New Ulm, and belongs to a family that settled here during the days of the county's infancy. He was born May 28, 1862, and is a son of Fred Fritsche, who was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1838, and was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents in their emigration to the United States. Carl J. Fritsche, the grandfather of Doctor Fritsche, was a member of the land association that laid out the Village of New Ulm, and his property was a part of the land that now forms the town. He took an important part in the settlement and development of this region, and was justly accounted one of the community's stirring and helpful citizens, and during the Indian outbreak of 1862 served as a defender of New Ulm. Fred Fritsche completed his education in the schools of Saxony and in the Chicago schools in 1855. He participated in the struggles that arose because of the depredations of the hostile Indians in 1862. His attention early turned to agricultural pursuits and he became a large land owner in Nicollet County, but in 1872 moved to St. Peter, Minnesota, and there served in the capacity of treasurer of Nicollet County for a period of ten years. Mr. Fritsche married Miss Louise Lillie, who was born in Hanover, Germany, and was four years of age when she accompanied her parents to the United States, her father, Christian Lillie, settling in New York State in 1853 and coming to New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1858, to take up a claim. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fritsche, namely: Dr. Louis Albert; Emil H., who is engaged in farming in Nicollet County, Minnesota; Dr. Fred, a dental practitioner, who died in New Ulm, February 1, 1913; Otto, who is engaged in agricultural operations in Nicollet County; and Bertha, the wife of William H. Mueller, who is a member of the firm of Johnson & Company, overall manufacturers of Saint Peter. The other brothers died young.

The early education of Doctor Fritsche was secured in the graded and high schools of Saint Peter, following which he took up his medical studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1887. Previous to this time, in order to further prepare himself, and to add to his resources he had taught for one year in the country schools. While at the university, Doctor Fritsche made a very creditable record in his studies, was popular with his mates, and was a member of the Adelphi Literary Society. In 1887 Doctor Fritsche returned to New Ulm and entered upon the practice of his profession, but two years later, feeling the need of further preparation, he went to Berlin and in 1889 and 1890 took post-graduate courses, being graduated from Berlin University March 31, 1890, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While abroad at that time Doctor Fritsche was a member of the Tenth International Medical Congress in Berlin, August 7-12, 1890. He now maintains well appointed and excellently equipped offices in the Brown County Bank Building, and has a large professional business, his practice being broad and general in character, although he has specialized in surgery, a field in which he has gained wide recognition and reputation. He belongs to the Brown County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, American Medical Association and the Southern Minnesota Medical Society, and was first president of the last-named organization.

A democrat in politics, he served as pension medical examiner under President Cleveland's second administration; was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners in the year 1900 by Governor John Lind, and served for three years, the last of which was as president of the board. In the year 1907 he was commissioned by Gov. John A. Johnson as brigade surgeon of the Minnesota National Guard on the staff of Brigadier-General Bobleter, with the rank of major. This commission was renewed by Gov. A. O. Eberhart, and he still serves in this capacity. He has served as health officer of the City of New Ulm, as well as coroner of Brown County, for a number of years, and in the year of 1912 was the choice of the people for the office of mayor. His administration was made notable by a business-like handling of the

affairs of the office and the introduction of a number of much needed reforms, and in 1914 he was again chosen mayor. Everything seems to indicate that he endeavors to the fullest of his ability to advance the city's interests, and his services in this connection have but placed him further in the confidence of the people. In 1904 he served as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, where he supported the nomination of John A. Johnson, the great Minnesota governor, for President. Doctor Fritsche is president of the Brown County Bank and in business circles is accounted by his associates a man of many attainments. In addition to his private practice he is surgeon to the Loretto and the Union hospitals in New Ulm.

Doctor Fritsche has traveled extensively, both in this and foreign countries, and in his last trip to Europe met with some thrilling experiences. He was a member of United States Senator Fletcher's party of mayors and civic leaders in the summer of 1914, attending an International Congress of Municipal Executives held at London, July 20th and 25th. Subsequently he went to Paris and to the International Urban Exposition at Lyons, where the party disbanded. They were royally entertained by the lord mayors of London and Liverpool, and officials at Paris and Lyons. Doctor Fritsche was still in the latter city when war was declared by the European countries, in August, 1914, and by the narrowest possible margin was able to escape being confined in that city, getting out by the last train to Berne, Switzerland.

On June 14, 1890, Doctor Fritsche was married in Berlin, Germany, to Miss Amalie Pfaender, daughter of Col. William Pfaender, deceased, who served in the Union army during the Civil war, and who had charge of Fort Ridgely from the year 1862 until its abandonment in 1866. Six children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Fritsche, namely: Elsa and Albert, who are attending the University of Minnesota; William, who is a student in the University of Wisconsin; Louise, who is a pupil in the New Ulm High School; and Carl and Theodore, who are attending the graded schools of New Ulm

Nels O. Nelson. In the career of Nels O. Nelson, both as business man and public servant, success to him has meant an earnest and untiring struggle every step of the way. From the time he came to the United States with his parents, as a lad of seventeen years, he has found that nothing of victory has come easy to him as it does to many less worthy, or has been thrust upon him. However, the fruits of success, when won through personal effort, are doubly sweet. As a business man, Mr. Nelson has been and is identified with a number of enterprises of an important character; in public life he has long held offices of responsibility and trust, and at present is serving his county, Kandiyohi, as treasurer for the fourth consecutive term.

Nels O. Nelson was born October 17, 1854, in Malmöhus Län, Sweden, and is a son of Ola and Karna (Swanson) Nelson. His father was born in Sweden, November 26, 1822, and his mother in the same country, April 27, 1821, and in 1871 the family emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City May 21st of that year, and arriving in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, June 1st following. Here Ola Nelson located on a farm at Whitefield, and during the remaining years of his life continued to be engaged in successful and extensive agricultural operations.

Nels O. Nelson received his education in the public schools of his native land and was brought up to the pursuits of agriculture. For several years after coming to this country he was engaged in assisting his father in the cultivation of the home place, but when he accumulated the means purchased some land of his own in the same locality and settled down to farm on his own account. Mr. Nelson's operations as a tiller of the soil have been eminently satisfactory, and at the present time he is the owner of the southeast one-quarter of section 22, the northeast one-quarter of section 27, and the south one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 33, all located in the Town of Whitefield, eight miles from Willmar, and only forty rods from the district school. He has modern, substantial buildings on his property, the latest machinery and modern equipment of all kinds, and raises large crops of grain and breeds a high grade of cattle. While a large part of his attention has been given to farming, he has also been interested in other directions, having been manager of the Farmers Elevator of Willmar since its inception, when he leased the building from the company in partnership with Swan Nelson, but later took over Mr. Nelson's interest and is now conducting it alone.

Mr. Nelson has always maintained an independent stand in political matters, and it has been solely upon the merits of his general good citizenship and well-known integrity that he has been elected to public office. During his residence in the Town of Whitefield, he was connected with the management of its affairs, serving as town clerk, chairman of the board of supervisors and as a member of the school board for years. Since taking up his residence at Willmar, he has continued to serve the people in responsible capacities, having been alderman of the Fourth Ward and a member of the Municipal Light and Water Commission. In 1898 he was elected a representative to the Minnesota Legislature, being nominated on both the republican and democratic tickets, and served in that body for one term, making an excellent record. In 1908 he first became a candidate for the office of treasurer of Kandiyohi County, and by successive elections is now serving in his fourth term. His administration in this high office has been one of the greatest benefit to the county's interests, and Mr. Nelson has strengthened his position in the confidence of the people materially by his many wise and sagacious acts. With his family, Mr. Nelson attends the Swedish Lutheran Church, in the faith of which he was reared and a member of which he has been since boyhood.

On July 14, 1880, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Olga Hanson, who was born at Fjelkinge, Christianstad Län, Sweden, September 5, 1860, a daughter of Hans Larson and Nilla (Rasmussen) Hanson. She died April 12, 1888, having been the mother of three children: Hattie Carolina, born May 30, 1881, the wife of S. L. Benton, who is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business at Willmar; Nannie Alfreda, born September 14, 1883; and Maria Adelia, born September 17, 1887, who is engaged in teaching in the graded schools of Willmar. On June 7, 1889, Mr. Nelson was again married when united with Miss Lena Regina Westerberg, who was born in Elmstad Parish, Smoland, Sweden, July 27, 1864, daughter of Lars Magnus Westerberg, born August

7, 1831, and Anna (Frederickson) Westerberg, born December 11, 1835, both native of the same place. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson: Amy Olga Regina, born April 23, 1891, and now engaged in teaching school at Delano, Minnesota; and Carl Herbert, born April 26, 1896, who died in infancy.

Charles H. Cooper, president of the Mankato Normal School, is a schoolman who has been active in his profession since the age of sixteen, is an experienced educator, with practical and progressive ideals, and keenly alive to the needs of modern education, and possessed of the ability to fit educational training into practical relations with the scheme of twentieth century society. As a teacher Mr. Cooper has had experience in the best schools of both the East and West, and has brought to his present position the ability of the administrator as well as sound knowledge and ideals.

Charles H. Cooper was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, June 16, 1855, the only son of James M. and Anna (Hermance) Cooper. His father was born in New York State in 1794 and died in 1865, came out to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1853, and his occupation was chiefly as a gardener and a drayman. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. The mother was born in New York State in 1816, and died in 1906.

Charles H. Cooper from an early age was brought into close touch with the actualities of life. His education and his career are the product of his individual efforts, and his own early struggles have made him all the more sympathetic in his relation with those whose preparation for life he has supervised. After an education in the common schools, he began teaching at the age of sixteen, and by alternating his work as a teacher with that of student he finally acquired a liberal education, and is a graduate of one of the best of the eastern colleges. He received his degree A. B. from Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1877, and his alma mater conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts in 1880. One of his earlier positions was as sub-master of the Abbott School at Washington, D. C., where he remained one year, and then became sub-master and later master of the Hitchcock Academy at Brimfield, Massachusetts, his relations with that institution continuing from 1878 to 1882. For one year he was an instructor in Dartmouth College, and then accepted the Chair of History and Science at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, and was one of the professors of that splendid institution of higher learning from 1883 to 1898. Mr. Cooper in January, 1899, assumed his duties as president of the Mankato State Normal School, and for sixteen years has directed its administration and has impressed his ideals and enthusiasm on his faculty and the student body. At the present time he is at the head of a staff of thirty-seven teachers and instructors, and the enrollment in all departments aggregates 1,345.

In 1883 Mr. Cooper married Caroline A. Wheeler of Woburn, Massachusetts. They are the parents of three children: Helen, educated in the Carleton College, spent five years as teacher in a high school, then was abroad as a student of languages one year, and is now an instructor of French in the East High School of Minneapolis. Margaret, who graduated from Carleton College, and in the kindergarten training course of Mankato Normal, is now instructor of primary methods in the Des Moines College of Iowa. Robert, the only son, is a student in Carleton College. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is independent in politics, and during his residence at Northfield was a member of the local school board a number of years.

Christian J. Laurisch. The Mankato bar has always been recognized in Minnesota for the high qualifications of its members, and outside of the two largest cities there is probably no bar in the state outranking that of Mankato. A lawyer whose attainments and connections justify a foremost position in this list of attorneys is Christian J. Laurisch, whose active career covers nearly twenty years, and all of it in Blue Earth County.

Christian J. Laurisch was born on a farm in Blue Earth County October 2, 1873. His parents were John C. and Mary (Krause) Laurisch, both natives of Germany. The grandfather Christian Laurisch emigrated from Germany to the United States in the early days, and spent his last years in Blue Earth County. The maternal grandfather Krause lived all his life in Germany. John C. Laurisch was born in 1842 and died in 1900, and his wife was born in 1844 and died in May, 1914. They were married at Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1866. John C. Laurisch was brought to the United States when a boy in 1856, and lived on a Wisconsin farm until the beginning of the Civil war. In 1861 he volunteered for service in the Union army, with Company E of the Third Wisconsin Infantry, and his record as a soldier covers almost the entire period of hostilities. He was wounded in the battle at Antietam, and spent six months in hospital at Annapolis. After his recovery he returned to his command and continued without interruption from duty until the war was over. After the war he returned to Wisconsin, was married, and in 1867 moved to Minnesota and bought a farm in Blue Earth County. He began life as a poor boy, eventually prospered, and at his death left a valuable estate of 225 acres. For many years he was a recognized leader in the republican party in Blue Earth County, and for thirteen years held the office of assessor in Danville Township. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Mapleton, was a member of the Lutheran Church, while his wife was a Catholic. They had a large family of ten children, nine of whom are still living: Nicholas, an engineer at Appleton, Wisconsin; John, a farmer in Pine County, Minnesota; Mrs. Lena Sauerhering of Warsaw, Wisconsin; Frank, a farmer in Blue Earth County; Christian J.; Gertrude, who is cashier with a hardware company at Minnesota Lake; Marie, a trained nurse in a Minneapolis hospital who has recently returned from professional service in the Philippine Islands; Elizabeth, also a nurse in St. Paul; and Theresa.

Christian J. Laurisch had the usual training and experiences of a farm boy, attended local schools and the Wells High School, and in 1892 entered the law office at Mankato of Pfau & Young, remaining with them as clerk and student three years. After one year in the law department of the University of Minnesota he was graduated LL. B. in 1895 and admitted to the bar the same year. Mr. Laurisch began his practice at Mapleton and in the community where he had been reared succeeded in building up a substantial practice. Ten years later he came to Mankato and became a partner in the prominent and old established law firm of Pfau & Pfau, under

the firm name of Pfau, Pfau & Laurisch. After the election of the senior member to the bench Mr. Laurisch continued in practice with A. R. Pfau, Jr., under the name Pfau & Laurisch, until January 15, 1915. Since that date he has maintained an office of his own. In the course of twenty years Mr. Laurisch's services have been retained in most of the important cases, both criminal and civil, before the local, state and federal courts, and is the local attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad companies. While a resident of Mapleton he served on the city council and as city attorney and is a director of the Mapleton State Bank. While the law is his chief business, he also deals to some extent in real estate.

Mr. Laurisch was married at Watertown, South Dakota, to Lulu Anna Littel, a daughter of Robert Littel of Blue Earth County, a retired farmer. They were married in 1903. Mrs. Laurisch is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Laurisch is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has passed all the chairs except that of worshipful master in the Masonic Order, and he and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a republican.

Edward Carty Boxell, M. D., Ph. G. Measured by the extent of his practice and his prominent professional associations, Dr. Edward C. Boxell is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of St. Paul. A native of Minnesota himself, he is a son of one of the territorial pioneer families.

His father, the late John William Boxell, was a pioneer and is also remembered as a successful educator. John William Boxell was born in Ohio, February 6, 1824, was educated in public schools and in the McIntyre Academy at Zanesville, Ohio, and on November 23, 1848, married Mary Shaw, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1854, four years before Minnesota became a state, the family came to Minnesota, Mr. Boxell being accompanied by his mother, his wife and children. He settled in Washington County, and bought a large farm fifteen miles east of St. Paul, near Afton. While looking after his farming interests he also organized a school in that locality, and for thirty years gave most of his attention to educational interests. In 1885, having sold his farm, he moved into St. Paul in order to be with his children, and for the following ten years was connected more or less actively with the Northwest Magazine. John W. Boxell died March 1, 1899, and was buried under the auspices of the Knight Templar organization, of which he was a member.

Dr. Edward Carty Boxell was born at his father's old home near Afton, Minnesota, November 13, 1863. His early education came from the public schools, and his early ambition was to be a lawyer. For one year he read law under the tuition of Sen. Cushman K. Davis at St. Paul. Later he spent a year in the Duluth Yale School, and then entered the University of Minnesota. In the meantime he had turned from the law to medicine, and after one year in the state university entered the Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1893. In 1892 he had taken the degree Ph. G. from the Minnesota College of Pharmacy. Between his college terms he had practiced medicine at Buffalo, Minnesota, and also filled the post of health officer. After procuring his degree Doctor Boxell engaged in general practice at St. Paul Park, but in June, 1897, removed his office to the City of St. Paul, and soon was in the enjoyment of a large practice and became well known for his advanced ideas in therapeutics.

Doctor Boxell has associations with many fraternal, scientific and other organizations. He is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association; of the National Geographic Society of Washington; of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, his ancestry including men who participated in the war for independence; an honorary member of the Anthological Society of London, England. Doctor Boxell possesses one of the largest private libraries of general literature in St. Paul. Politically he is a republican.

On June 25, 1902, Doctor Boxell married Mary Elizabeth Hess of St. Paul. They were married at Atlanta, Georgia. Mrs. Boxell was born at Langdon, Minnesota, in 1876, daughter of Samuel Hess. One son has been born to their union, Allen, who was born at St. Paul, June 9, 1905.

H. L. Melgaard. In the banking circles of Northwestern Minnesota there is no name associated more influentially and more extensively than that of H. L. Melgaard, who is the organizer and president of half a dozen or more institutions in Marshall and adjoining counties. Mr. Melgaard is a banker in the best sense of the term, and not only an able manager of finance from a conservative point of view, but one who judiciously uses the resources of the banking business in such a way as to profit to the largest possible extent the commercial and industrial community in which his institutions are located.

Mr. Melgaard has his home in Argyle, and is president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of that city, which he organized as a private bank in 1886 and which has the distinction of being the oldest bank in Marshall County. He has been the controlling factor in this institution since its beginning. In 1895 a state charter was taken out under the name Farmers and Merchants Bank, with a capital of $10,000. Mr. Melgaard was the first president. In 1892 he erected a substantial building in which the bank still has its quarters, a brick block 22 by 45 feet. In 1915 the capital stock of this bank is $25,000, with surplus of an equal amount and undivided profits of over $8,000. The total deposits aggregate over $400,000. It is a bank of service, and includes among its customers hundreds of the most substantial farmers and business men in Marshall County. Besides Mr. Melgaard the other officers and some of the principal stockholders are: P. I. Holen, vice president; O. L. Melgaard, who has served as cashier since the bank was organized, with the exception of the first two years; E. I. Amundgaard, Andrew Olson, Henry Keye, C. J. Moline and F. D. Keye.

Hans Larson Melgaard is a native of Norway, born November 4, 1859. His parents were Lars and Anne (Melgaard) Melgaard, farming people of the old country. Mr. H. L. Melgaard secured his education in Norway, and was about twenty-three years of age when he came to this country and located in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1882. The following four years, spent as bookkeeper in the First National Bank of that city, gave him a detailed knowledge

Roland L. Barry

of American banking, and he then supplemented this experience with his individual ability and private capital in organizing the first banking house at Argyle in April, 1886. Since that time he has organized and has served officially in a number of other local banks. He is organizer and president of the Scandia State Bank of Stephen, organizer and president of the State Bank of Kennedy, organizer and president of the State Bank of Middle River, organizer and president of the Citizens State Bank of Oslo, these constituting a string of substantial banking institutions in Marshall County, and all offering the guaranty of prudent and conservative banking, the same as the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Argyle. Mr. Melgaard is also vice president of the State Bank of Warren, vice president of the State Bank of Viking, vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Alvarado, and vice president of the Farmers State Bank of Newfolden.

While these banking interests have necessarily taken the best energies of his active career, Mr. Melgaard has at the same time been a leader in local affairs of a general nature. He organized and served as the first president of the Commercial Club at Argyle. He was one of the charter members in establishing the first lodge of Masons at Argyle and was worshipful master of the lodge five years. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Melgaard indulges his fancy for country life, and also gets considerable profit, at the same time furnishing an example of his enterprise to others in the community by operating a model farm of 640 acres, known as the Spring Bank Farm, where he raises thoroughbred stock, fruit and other crops. For several years Mr. Melgaard served as president of the council of Argyle. In politics a republican, he has long been a leader in that party, has served in county and state central committees, and was a delegate at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated.

On May 17, 1893, Mr. Melgaard married Miss Hulda Elizabeth Mankell, who was born in Minnesota. They are the parents of six children: Agnes Lucile and Irene Margaret, both students in Carleton College in Northfield; Ruth Eleanor, Mildred Dagmar, Harold Lucian and Carmen Elizabeth, who are still at home.

Roland L. Barry. Now general superintendent of the Tri-State Telephone Company, with offices in St. Paul, Roland L. Barry is an acknowledged expert and authority in telephone matters in the Northwest. He was born in the State of Maine in 1874, a son of William P. and Henrietta M. (Dormer) Barry. Both parents were natives of Maine, and their ancestors came, respectively, from France and Scotland. William P. Barry brought his family from Maine to Minneapolis in 1882, and was for a number of years connected with the traffic department of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company.

Roland L. Barry received his early education in the public schools of Minneapolis, where he has lived since he was eight years of age, and after leaving school found his first employment in the commercial department of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, known as the "Soo Line." He was connected with that company for about five years, and then in 1897 entered the mechanical department of the Northwestern Telephone Company. In 1901 he transferred his services from the Northwestern to the Twin City Telephone Company, which is now a part of the Tri-State Telephone and Telegraph Company. He became manager of the St. Paul exchange, and held that office until his advancement in 1911 to the general superintendency of the whole system embraced under this corporation. In 1912 the government of the Province of Manitoba enlisted his services to carry out a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Provincial Telephone Company. After conducting a thorough examination of the system and its commercial and mechanical organization, he reorganized the entire system, appointing a new set of officers who, under his direction, have built up one of the very few government-owned corporations that is giving satisfaction to the public and showing a profit from operation each year. The 1914 published report shows a surplus of almost 10 per cent of the capital invested. Seldom has there been a better proof of what can be done by the introduction of efficient methods into corporate management, and the results were largely due to Mr. Barry's thorough experience and efficiency as a telephone manager.

He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and has membership in the Commercial Club of St. Paul, the Town and Country Club, and the Association of Commerce. In 1902, at St. Paul, he was married to Miss Gertrude Colter, of St. Paul. Their two children are Harlan William, aged seven, and Roland C., aged four. The family attends the Trinity Methodist Church, of which Mr. Barry is one of the trustees. Their home is at 1633 Portland Avenue.

Christ J. Sylling. Now serving as mayor of Spring Grove, Christ J. Sylling is a native of Houston County, had a thorough training and is an expert in farming matters, and for a number of years has carried on an extensive business, both as a farmer and stock buyer and shipper.

Christ J. Sylling was born in Houston County, February 22, 1877, a son of Jul and Bertha (Blexrud) Sylling. Both the Sylling and Blexrud families have been identified with Minnesota since pioneer times. His grandfather, Hans Sylling, brought his family from Norway to Houston County and lived on a farm until his death, and the maternal grandfather, Lars Blexrud, was also prominent as an early farmer of Houston County. Jul Sylling was born in Norway in 1832 and died in 1911, and his wife, who was a native of the same country, is still living. They were married in Houston County, and the father spent all his life as an active farmer. He was one of the leading members in his Lutheran Church, and in politics was a republican. By industry and the overcoming of the obstacles of pioneering he made a substantial property and at his death left a good estate. There were six children: Helmer, who lives on a farm in Houston County; Lars, a Houston County farmer; Christ J., at Spring Grove; George, who occupies the old homestead; Albert, a farmer in Houston County; and Anna, wife of Mr. Bekkemo, a farmer in Houston County.

Christ J. Sylling grew up on a Houston County farm, was educated in the common schools, and for a time was a student in the Normal College at Decorah, Iowa. After farming for a couple of years, he moved to Spring Grove in 1902, and for the following ten years devoted most of his time

to the creamery business. He finally sold his interest in that line and then began the buying and shipping of live stock. Chicago has been his chief market, and in recent years he has all he could attend to. Mr. Sylling is also the owner of two farms, one comprising 160 acres and the other eighty acres, and supervises their management.

In 1900 Mr. Sylling married Louise Larson of Iowa. Their six children are: Geneva, aged eleven; Oberlin, aged nine; Gladys, aged seven; Charlotte, aged five; Harold, aged three; and Alfred. The family are members of the Lutheran Church and Mr. Sylling is a republican. He has shown much interest in local affairs, and the people of Spring Grove congratulated themselves on his choice to the office of mayor.

Frederick H. Warwick. The H. M. Smyth Printing Company of St. Paul is a business that has more than local distinction, since its trade relations extend over several states of the Northwest. The plant in size and equipment would bear favorable comparison with other concerns anywhere in the country. The company has a three-story brick building 80 by 100 feet, all the floors being used for the business, and about fifty people are employed in the various departments. The power for the machinery is supplied by electric motors, and the equipment comprises all facilities for printing, lithographing, binding, designing and fine color work, and the execution of such high grade products as maps, bonds, checks, drafts, etc. The company published the New Atlas of St. Paul, Kirk's Public Map of St. Paul and Minneapolis and Curtis' Street Guide Map of St. Paul.

This business was started in 1881 by H. M. Smyth and was conducted by him individually until 1899. The company is now incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000.

Guel G. Morehouse, M. D. In this history of Minnesota it will be found that there are many salient points that make specially interesting a consideration of the career of Doctor Morehouse. He is a native son of the city and county in which he now maintains his home and is a representative physician and surgeon, besides holding preferment as mayor of Owatonna, in 1914, and is a scion of one of the best known and most honored pioneer families of Steele County, where he is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears. His father, the late Dr. Eli M. Morehouse, established a home at Owatonna, judicial center of Steele County, in 1855, about four years prior to the admission of Minnesota to statehood, and with the civic and material development and progress of this section of the state the name of Morehouse has been prominently and influentially identified.

Dr. Guel G. Morehouse was born at Owatonna, on the 27th of October, 1876, and is a son of Dr. Eli M. and Lorinda A. (McRostie) Morehouse, the former of whom was born at Warren, Ohio, in 1835, and the latter of whom is a native of Ogdensburg, New York. The father died at Owatonna in 1891, and his widow still maintains her home in this fine little city. As a youth Dr. Eli M. Morehouse learned the trade of cabinet maker, but at the age of eighteen years he made effective protest against such limitation of his powers and ambitions, as he began the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Dr. William Payne, a representative physician of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He admirably fortified himself for the work of his chosen profession and in 1854 he located at Independence, Iowa, where he was engaged in practice about one year, his removal to Owatonna, Minnesota, having occurred in 1855. He was one of the first physicians to engage in practice in Steele County and long held precedence as one of the able and representative physicians of this section of the state. He was broad-minded and progressive as a citizen and his life was guided and governed by the highest principles, so that he had inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. He was a leader in the local councils of the democratic party, though he had been a republican prior to the Civil war, and in 1879 he represented Steele County as a member of the State Legislature. He served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen of Owatonna and was serving his third term as mayor of the city at the time of his death. A strong and noble character, he wielded large and benignant influence in civic and material affairs and his memory is revered in the city and county that long represented his home. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, was a Knights Templar Mason and was affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Concerning the children of Dr. Eli M. and Lorinda A. (McRostie) Morehouse, the following brief record is entered: Dr. Eli M., Jr., who was graduated in Bennett Medical College, in the City of Chicago, is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Yankton, South Dakota; Effie L. is the wife of John W. Adsit, manager of the Owatonna Hotel; Timothy N., who was a commercial traveling salesman, met his death in a stage-coach accident at Roseburg, Oregon; and Dr. Guel G., of this review, is the youngest of the children.

To the public schools of Owatonna Dr. Guel G. Morehouse is debted for his early educational discipline, and he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1897. In preparation for the work of the profession that had been signally honored by the services of his father, he was matriculated in Bennett Medical College at Chicago, in which he was graduated in 1902 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the following year, after an effective post-graduate course, he was graduated also in the medical department of Valparaiso University, and in 1904 he gained valuable clinical experience through his service as interne in Cook County Hospital, one of the great institutions of the nation's western metropolis. For a short time after his graduation in Bennett Medical College Doctor Morehouse was engaged in practice in South Dakota, but since December, 1904, he has been established in the practice of his profession in his native city, with a clientage whose scope and representative character attest alike to his ability and his personal popularity, his well appointed offices being at 120 West Broadway. The Doctor is an enthusiast in all that pertains to his profession and insistently keeps in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He is identified with the Steele County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Clinical Congress of Surgery. In the Masonic fraternity the ancient craft affiliation of Doctor Morehouse is with Star of the East Lodge

No. 33, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in his home city, and he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he is affiliated with Winona Consistory, besides being a member of Zurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of St. Paul, and of the Owatonna Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Morehouse maintains an independent attitude in politics, and in the spring of 1914 he was elected, on an independent ticket, to the office of mayor of Owatonna, his administration showing his loyalty to his native city and his ability as a municipal executive of progressiveness and excellent judgment. The Doctor is president and secretary of the Owatonna Hotel Company, which owns one of the fine hotel properties of Southern Minnesota. He is the owner of his attractive residence at 717 South Cedar Street, and, with Mrs. Morehouse as its gracious and popular chatelaine, the home is a center of hospitality and of much of the representative social activity of the community.

In November, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Morehouse to Miss Margaret Moore, daughter of Henry R. Moore, who is a retired business man and representative citizen of Owatonna. Doctor and Mrs. Morehouse have no children.

In a retrospective way it may be stated that the founder of the Morehouse family in America was Thomas Morehouse, a stanch Scotch Presbyterian who was driven by religious difficulties from his native land to Holland and who came from the latter country to America in 1640, his home having been established at Boston, Massachusetts.

Orville W. Walker. To those who are still struggling with the vicissitudes of the world and to young men who must soon face the responsibilities of serious life, there will be found a great deal of inspiration and encouragement in the following paragraphs, which furnish a suggestive outline of the career of Orville W. Walker, now a prosperous business man of Mankato and head of the O. W. Walker Company, one of the leading real estate and insurance firms of Minnesota.

Born March 7, 1873, at Verona, Frontenac County, Ontario, Canada, he is the third son of Samuel W. Walker and Lavina (Percy) Walker, both natives of Canada and a grandson of George Walker and Michael Percy, natives of England, who emigrated to Canada and spent their declining years there. Samuel W. Walker was born in 1841, and when but eight years of age left home and became self-supporting. Steady industry and economy finally gave him sufficient means to purchase a small tract of land, with which he entered upon a career of agriculture. In 1891 he came to the United States, locating at Caldwell, Kansas, where he has since made his home and has accumulated a fortune in farming wheat and corn. During the last ten years he has spent most of his time in travel, passing most of his winters in Florida, California or Texas and hot summers in Duluth and Colorado. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, to the cause of which he has donated liberally of his means, is a republican in politics and maintains a fraternal connection with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Walker, who was born in 1846, passed away in 1885, leaving her husband and eight children.

The early education of Orville W. Walker came from a log schoolhouse in Canada, and at Caldwell, Kansas, to which place he went with his parents when he was eighteen years old, he finished the eighth grade of public schools. His first vocation was working on a farm at $8 a month, and he continued that until twenty-one, at which time he purchased a relinquished claim in the recently opened Cherokee Strip of the Indian Territory, and set about to improve the same. He built a sod dug-out in the side of a bank and batched there three years during the hard times of 1894-95-96. The year 1897 gave good crops to the people of Oklahoma, and on the promise of continued prosperity, in the fall of that year he took to himself a wife. She was Oma Lee Fleming, who came with her people from Missouri and homesteaded a claim a few miles from Mr. Walker's location. After marrying Mr. Walker continued to farm two years, proving up his claim under the Free Homestead Bill, and during this time two sons were born, W. Paul and Torrance D. Having acquired unrestricted ownership of their land, and Mrs. Walker being somewhat frail and in ill health, they decided to leave the farm and try city life. The farm was sold for $3,500. They moved to Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and ventured into the hotel business. It was a successful venture up to the third month, when smallpox broke out in the city, the town was quarantined, and in six months time business had collapsed and their money was practically all gone. Being dissatisfied with the climate of Oklahoma as it affected the health of his family, and believing that all would enjoy better health in the northern states, Mr. Walker left Oklahoma and removed to Duluth, Minnesota. There they bought a rooming flat, which Mrs. Walker cared for while her husband tested his powers as a life insurance salesman. After one years as local agent he was promoted to an assistant superintendency and transferred to Ironwood, Michigan. His record there during the next four months was so satisfactory that the company transferred him to Superior, Wisconsin, and made him superintendent in charge. During this period his third son, Mark F. F., was born.

Having become tired of his position in the insurance business, Mr. Walker resigned and accepted traveling work on the road writing insurance. Later he became identified with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, making his headquarters at Mankato, Minnesota, to which city he moved his family in 1905. After his second year with the school the owners of the Eagle Roller Mill of New Ulm, Minnesota, met him and induced him to accept a position selling their flour through Western Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. In order to be near his work he removed his family to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and lived there one year. While a resident at Duluth and Superior he had invested the proceeds of his farm in real estate, and owing to a slump in values lost practically everything he had accumulated. The one year he spent in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was a time of illness for his wife and children and as a result of the experience he resigned his position and returned to Mankato, Minnesota. In that city his fourth son was born, named James S.

On returning to Mankato Mr. Walker himself was stricken down by la grippe, and during a lingering illness he was reduced to bed rock financially. For six weeks he was able to accomplish little, spending his time in looking up a promising business

in which to engage. Finally convinced of the opportunities in real estate and insurance he opened an office on April 1, 1908. That was a panic year among the banks and he found it hard sledding, but by continual hard knocks every day and every evening he finally developed a clientage that gave him a good living and eventually brought him to the front among the business men of Blue Earth County. He founded the O. W. Walker Company, real estate, insurance and loans, with offices in the Coughlan-Hickey Building. This company specializes in city properties, including residence, business building, city and suburban lots. Mr. Walker is regarded as an expert in real estate and realty values. His business record in the city has attracted to him many friends and well wishers, and in the past six years his company has bought and sold more city property than any two firms in Blue Earth County. His judgment is much in demand by both buyers and sellers. He was the builder and is still the owner of the Omalee Place, a six apartment building located in the best portion of the City of Mankato on the corner of Second and Liberty streets, next door to his large brick residence. He also owns property in Duluth and in the State of California.

The O. W. Walker Company accepts the management of estates, collects rents, and on a great many occasions he has rendered an invaluable service to his clients, both renters and owners, and is probably one of the most popular agents of property in the city. His firm writes fire, life, sick and accident, steam boiler, plate glass, casualty and compensation insurance and also does bonding. He represents the National Surety of New York, the Casualty Company of America, the New York Plate Glass, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company, the North American Accident, the German American Fire Insurance Company, the Fire Association, the Aetna, Twin City, Sun Office of London, Hand in Hand, Western of Toronto, etc. Through Mr. Walker's operations he has done much to promote the interests of both buyers and sellers, has effected some sales noteworthy for the quickness of the transaction, and his capable handling of business and his ability to get mutual advantages for both parties to every transaction has resulted in bringing to him many firm friendships. In the fall of 1912 the people of North Mankato, feeling they needed a bank, and Mr. Walker being public spirited, organized a co-operative state bank, known as the Peoples State Bank of North Mankato, capital $15,000, and he was elected its first president and a member of the board of directors, and served as such until the spring of 1913, at which time his real estate business called for all of his time and attention, and he sold his interest in the bank and resigned his position as president of the institution.

Mr. Walker is connected fraternally with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Mankato Commercial Club, and has allied himself as a booster with all movements that have promised to benefit the community. His political views are those of the republican party, but he has found little time to devote to politics. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which all are members.

Clifford C. Eaton. The Eaton family has been identified with Southern Minnesota through three generations since pioneer days in Minnesota Territory. Clifford C. Eaton is known not only as editor and owner of the Winthrop News, but also for his activity in stimulating agricultural enterprise in that section of the state, and particularly for his work in securing adequate representation at the state fair of the agricultural products of several counties.

Clifford C. Eaton was born at Sleepy Eye in Brown County, Minnesota, July 16, 1883. He is a grandson of a pioneer Minnesota newspaper man, William S. Eaton, who for a number of years was editor of the Rochester Post before it was consolidated under its present form as the Post Record. William S. Eaton also served as state senator from Olmsted County, and was one of the early settlers in that section of the state. Clifford C. Eaton is a son of Horace G. and Lida (Kendall) Eaton. His father, who was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, May 31, 1841, and died January 19, 1911, was prominent from the early days as a grain buyer. He put in forty-eight years in that service, and the State Grain Journal gave him credit for being the oldest man in the business. Soon after the Indian outbreak during the Civil war he located at New Ulm, removing to that city from Rochester. For a number of years he bought grain from the boats that used to ply the Minnesota River between New Ulm and Riverside. Riverside is now the site of North Redwood. He had enlisted for service in the Union army about the time of Lee's surrender. He was also active in republican politics in the state. Clifford C. Eaton has a brother, Bernie A., who was born in 1881, and married Minnie Schon, and is now located in North Dakota.

Clifford C. Eaton was educated in the high school at Morgan and took a commercial course at Mankato. His first occupation was the printing business, and he has spent all his active career in the printing trade and in newspaper work. In October, 1912, he became editor and owner of the Winthrop News, and has made that one of the bright and interesting journals of Sibley County. During his residence in Morgan County he interested himself in county agriculture exhibit work, and placed the first county display of Redwood County products at the Minnesota State Fair. He followed that work for about four years, and after locating in Sibley County collected the first exhibits from that county for the state fair. He is vice president of the Minnesota State Exhibitors Association.

Mr. Eaton is affiliated with the Sibley Lodge, No. 209, of Winthrop, and with the Chapter of the Masonic Order at New Ulm, and with Gaylord Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Eaton was married, in 1906, to Antoinette Schnobrich. Their one child, Genevieve, is now two years of age.

Alfred J. Krank. The development of one of St. Paul's leading mercantile concerns can be read in the career of Alfred J. Krank, a native son of Minnesota, and for more than thirty years identified with business in St. Paul.

Alfred J. Krank was born January 10, 1866, in New Ulm, Minnesota, a son of Frank William and Susan (Sausen) Krank, who were early settlers in the German community of New Ulm. Mr. Krank received his early education in the common schools of St. Paul and St. Louis, Missouri, living in St. Paul since 1877, and in the year of 1879 beginning to learn the cutler's and grinder's trade with Franke & Schnell. He became foreman of this firm in 1881, and in the year of 1883 bought the interest of

Alfred J. Krank

Mr. Schnell, who had succeeded Franke & Schnell. The firm then became known as Alfred J. Krank, but later on Mr. Schnell again bought an interest, and the name became H. Schnell & Company in 1884. It was then Schnell & Krank until 1903, at which date Mr. Krank established the present business of Alfred J. Krank, manufacturer and dealer in barbers' supplies and cutlery, the largest concern of its kind in the Northwest.

This business occupies an eligible location at 142 East Sixth Street, in a three-story building 25 by 135 feet, a floor over 140 East Sixth Street, all the floors and space being required for the stock and salesrooms and general offices of the firm. A further idea of the extent of the business is conveyed by the fact that sixty people are employed in the establishment. The business is conducted both wholesale and retail, and its outside trade extends all over the northwestern states. Mr. Krank is also president of the A. J. Krank Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of all toilet necessities; a member and director of the Barbers Supply Dealers Association of America; also a member of the Perfumers Association of America; a director in the People's Bank; vice president of the Association of Commerce; chairman of the advisory committee of the local division of the Association of Commerce; and is a member of the building committee of the St. Paul Athletic Club. He is a member of the Elks and is a member and has been treasurer of the St. Paul Turnverein and a member of the Automobile Club, the Commercial Club and a life member of the Minnesota Historical Society; also a member of the United Commercial Travelers.

Mr. Krank and family reside at 893 Osceola Avenue. He was married February 17, 1891, to Miss Emma Hundt. They have two daughters and a son, Virginia, Erma and Walter A.

Rudolph H. Werges. A popular young banker of Gaylord in Sibley County, Rudolph H. Werges, though still in his twenties, has made himself a useful factor in the community where he has spent his career, and represents one of the solid old pioneer families of Minnesota.

Rudolph H. Werges was born at Gaylord in 1891. His father, John H. Werges, was born in Sibley County in 1858, the year Minnesota was admitted to the Union, has followed business as a contractor and farmer, and is still living. He has held all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Lutheran Church and a republican in politics. John H. Werges is a son of Frederick Werges, who was one of the very first settlers in Kelso Township of Sibley County. The mother of Rudolph H. Werges was Margaret Otting, who was born at Gaylord in 1864 and is still living. Other members of the family are Hertha Spellman, Isabel and Ella.

Rudolph H. Werges grew up in Sibley County, attended the public schools and was graduated from high school in 1909, and his first activities in self support were as a farmer and one year as a teacher in the rural schools. He became identified with the Citizens State Bank at Gaylord in 1910 and has since been advanced as experience has merited until he is the cashier of that institution. Mr. Werges was married, April 20, 1915, to Elsie M. Byhoffen. He is a progressive republican in politics and has filled several chairs in the lodge of Odd Fellows.

Charles W. Quandt. Both in the law and in banking Charles W. Quandt has had a career of successful achievement. Born on a Minnesota farm, he has created most of his opportunities through persistent industry and application, has been steadily increasing his powers and his influence, and is regarded as one of the most successful men of Sibley County.

Charles W. Quandt was born in Nicollet County, Minnesota, in 1876, a son of August and Fredericka (Blumrick) Quandt. Both parents were natives of Germany. His father was born in 1837 and died in 1914, having brought his family to Minnesota in 1871, and as an early settler having followed farming in Nicollet County to the close of his active career. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. His parents were married in Germany, and the mother was born in 1843 and died in 1898. Of their children seven are living: Mrs. Mary Sivert, whose husband is a farmer in Nicollet County, and they have three living children; Mrs. Ricka May, wife of an electrician living in Buffalo, New York, and the mother of one child; William, a Sibley County farmer; Paul, also a farmer in Sibley County; Herman, a farmer in Nicollet County; Charles W.; and Albert, a farmer in Canada.

Charles W. Quandt grew up on a farm, had an education in the common schools, and from early boyhood was noted for his studious inclinations. After his school career, while incidentally engaged in farming in Nicollet County, he also taught school. Mr. Quandt finished his education for his profession by attendance at the St. Paul College in St. Paul Park, was graduated in 1899 from the Illinois College of Law, and was awarded the degree LL. B. by the law school of the University of Minnesota in 1900. His practice for the past fifteen years has been one of growing importance at Winthrop, and while looking after the interests of his clientele he has also given considerable service in public office and as a banker. Mr. Quandt has served as county attorney and as city attorney, as president of the school board, and has never failed to give response to calls upon his services and leadership in public affairs. Mr. Quandt is president of the State Bank of Winthrop, is president of the Farmers State Bank of Rock Creek, Minnesota, and vice president of the Farmers State Bank at Atwater, Minnesota. He has passed all the chairs in the Masonic lodge, and politically is identified with the republican party.

In 1904 Mr. Quandt married Sarah Erickson, whose people were among the early settlers of Sibley County, having located there about 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Quandt have two children: Bernice, aged three, and Charles, aged two.

Emil W. Olson. An important individual part in business service has been performed in Sibley County by Emil W. Olson, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Winthrop. Mr. Olson is a native Minnesotan, and since early manhood has been steadily progressing to larger accomplishments in business affairs, having begun as a farmer, later was in merchandising, and now looks after the affairs of one of the sound financial institutions of Sibley County.

Emil W. Olson was born on a farm in Sibley County in 1875, a son of John W. and Lottie (Kulander) Olson. Both parents were natives of Sweden, his father born in 1844 and still living.

He came to Minnesota in 1868, was one of the early settlers in Sibley County, and as a farmer has been unusually successful, being the owner of about 600 acres in that section of the state. He is a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church. The mother, who was born in Sweden in 1851, is also still living. The parents were married in Sibley County in 1874, and of their six children five are living: Emil W.; August W., a farmer occupying 220 acres and who married Amelia Peterson and has four children; Charles O., also a farmer; Arthur L., who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Winthrop, married Alice Anderson, and has two children; Esther A., living at home.

Emil W. Olson was reared on a farm, had the usual training of a country boy, and graduated from the farm first into the mercantile business and later into the bank at Winthrop, which he is now capably serving as cashier.

In 1896 Mr. Olson married Hilda A. Asp. By their marriage five children have blessed their home: Edith A., Laura H., Mildred L., Leonard T. and Everett A. Mrs. Olson's people came from Sweden about 1890. Her father is one of the successful men of Minnesota. Mr. Olson is prominent as a banker, being president of the Farmers State Bank of Almont, North Dakota; vice president of the Farmers State Bank at Lafayette, Minnesota, and a stockholder in state banks at Atwater and Rock Creek, Minnesota.

Hon. LeForest E. Potter. The activities of Hon. LeForest E. Potter, state senator of Brown and Redwood counties, Minnesota, during a long and uniformly successful career, have embraced farming, the breeding of blooded stock, business and financial activities of a varied character and politics, as well as useful participation in the movements which have done so much to make this one of the important commercial and agricultural centers of the state. Mr. Potter was born in the State of Wisconsin, August 10, 1858, and on his mother's side belongs to a family which originated in England and came to New England prior to the Revolutionary war, while on his father's side he is of Scotch descent.

John A. Potter, father of LeForest E. Potter, was born in the State of Maine, in 1832, and as a young man migrated to the West, settling first in Wisconsin and subsequently, in 1865, removing to Watonwan County, Minnesota. Later he moved to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and in 1869 took up his residence in Brown County as a farmer. From that time until his retirement he continued to be actively identified with agricultural operations, and his death occurred in 1885, at his home at Springfield. Mr. Potter married Miss Olive S. Weymouth, who was also a native of Maine, where she was born in 1835, and she still survives him and makes her home at Springfield. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Andrew, who is a successful farmer and resides near Vesta, Minnesota; George, also a farmer, who resides near Springfield; LeForest E., of this review; Ida, who is the wife of Simon Dotson and resides in California; Lottie, who married James Casserly and resides at Tracy, Minnesota, Mr. Casserly being a railroad fireman; John F., who is engaged in farming on his property near Springfield; Accie, who married Ed Crumlett and resides on a farm in Cottonwood County, Minnesota; Allen, who carries on agricultural operations in the vicinity of Springfield; Elsie, who married the late P. McLaughlin and resides on the old homestead farm; and Arthur, a farmer of Cottonwood County.

LeForest E. Potter was reared amid agricultural surroundings, and as a youth assisted his father on the homestead while securing his education in the district schools. He remained with his father until reaching the age of twenty-seven years, at which time he embarked in farming on his own account, and has continued to be engaged therein to the present time, being now the owner of a well-cultivated property of 330 acres located two miles out of the Village of Springfield. He carries on diversified farming, under modern methods, but has given particular attention to the breeding of blooded stock, principally Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs.

Probably no man in this part of the state has done more to advance agricultural standards than has Mr. Potter. As president of the Brown County Farmers' Association he has encouraged the agriculturists of this region in their efforts to secure larger and better crops, and has labored unselfishly in educating the farming population in new methods and processes. He is president of the Hereford Breeders' Association of the state, a capacity in which he has been an important factor in making this breed of cattle popular among stock raisers. He also has the presidency of the Farmers Elevator Company, is president of the State Live Stock Breeders' Association, and has been able to secure many benefits for the grain growers here. A nonpartisan in his political views, he has taken an active and intelligent interest in civil affairs, and November 3, 1914, was elected state senator from his district, and he is also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His activities in finance have been as vice president of the First National Bank of Springfield. Mr. Potter is a director of the Village Cemetery Association.

At Springfield, Minnesota, in 1885, Mr. Potter was united in marriage with Miss Ada May Redford, daughter of the late James Redford, who was for some years a farmer in Brown County, and to this union there have been born the following children: Olive M., who has charge of the home economics department of the Morris (Minnesota) State School; Reuben M., who is his father's associate in the management of the home farm; Fern, who is assisting her sister, Olive M., at the State School; Forest, who died young; and Hettie, who died at the age of eighteen months.

A. Xavier Schall, Sr. Now a business man and resident of Duluth, Mr. A. X. Schall has a number of interesting connections with the life of Minnesota and the Northwest, where at different times he has been a manufacturer, a newspaper man, and at the present time is manager of the Fitger Brewing Company of Duluth.

His family has been prominent in manufacturing and other lines of endeavor in this country for several generations. A. Xavier Schall was born June 9, 1860, in Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father, Francis Schall, started the first machine shop in what is now the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia, and died at Matanzas, Cuba, while engaged in the installation of machinery of his own manufacture. His wife, Susanna S. Schall, was the youngest daughter of Francis P. Barat, who

built and operated the first cotton mill in Manayunk, which is now the Twenty-first Ward of Philadelphia.

Mr. A. X. Schall finished his liberal education in Manhattan College and in Columbia University at New York City. His first important post in the business world was as cashier of the Reading Iron Works at Reading, Pennsylvania. For several years he was a merchandise broker in New York City, and then became interested in coal mines in Southern Indiana. He should be given credit as the pioneer in the manufacture of charcoal on a large scale for iron smelting purposes in the northern peninsula of Michigan, which was the scene of an important portion of his business career. Subsequently Mr. Schall turned his attention to newspaper enterprises in Minneapolis, and his name is familiar to most of the older journalists of the state. He held the office of president of the Minneapolis Press Club when that organization was at the height of its power. In addition to other business interests at Duluth Mr. Schall is a stockholder in various iron mines.

As to his relations with politics he can be classed as strictly independent, and one who has always worked for better and cleaner government and the introduction of high ideals into public service. He is a member of the Minneapolis Press Club, of the Kitchi Gammi Club at Duluth and of the Duluth Commercial Club. While not a member of any church, he attends regularly some denomination, and his convictions may be defined as in favor of a free expression of thought on religious subjects and the right of each individual to worship as his conscience dictates. He has been a strong believer in and practitioner of the simple rules of charity.

Mr. Schall was married in New York City in 1879 to Miss Mary G. McLaughlin, daughter of Peter McLaughlin, who was a railroad contractor at Reading, Pennsylvania. There are three children: A. X. Schall, Jr., who married Ethel Cannon and is a resident of Minneapolis; Mayme G., the wife of John Schmutte of Indiana; and L. Leon, a student in the University of Minnesota.

Capt. Anthony Xavier Schall, Jr., is a young Minneapolis lawyer whose name is quite frequently mentioned in connection with outside affairs. He is one of the alumni of the state university, made a military record of active service during the war with Spain, has been identified with the state national guard, is prominent in various civic and social organizations, and in his profession has a large practice in real estate and tax law.

Anthony Xavier Schall, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 9, 1880, a son of A. Xavier Schall, Sr., and Mary Gertrude (McLaughlin) Schall. His father was born in Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, and his mother in Reading, Pennsylvania, and they were married in New York City.

Captain Schall has had his home in Minnesota since the spring of 1894. His first location was at Duluth, and while in that city he attended the high school, and from there entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, which graduated him in the class of 1904 with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He did not begin active practice at Minneapolis until 1907, and looked after his legal business alone until 1911, when H. A. Brown joined him under the firm name of Schall & Brown. On January 20, 1913, Judge Elliott made a new member of the firm, then known as Elliott, Schall & Brown, until August 20, 1913, since which time the firm has been Schall & Brown, with offices in the Security Building. While his practice is of a general nature he has made a reputation for skill and successful handling of real estate and taxation questions.

During his university career Captain Schall earned his way by work in the city engineer's office and later in the county auditor's office, beginning as draftsman, and when he left he was chief counter deputy. Some years ago he made an unsuccessful race for the office of court commissioner and municipal judge. His politics is progressive republican.

While his active military service was in the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrections, Captain Schall gained his first acquaintance with military tactics as captain of Company H in the University Cadets during 1903-04. He served as corporal in Company I in the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers in the Philippines and was in all the engagements participated in by Company I. Since that time he has been connected with the national guard, holding various non-commissioned offices, both company and regimental, and on April 2, 1908, organized and was first captain of Company M, First Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, holding his commission as captain of that company until his resignation about two years ago.

Captain Schall has membership in the Lake Harriet Commercial Club, the Traffic Club, the American and State Bar Associations, and is a popular member of professional and civic circles in the city. On August 31, 1904, at Duluth, Captain Schall married Miss Ethel Frances Cannon, daughter of George H. Cannon of Duluth, where her father is now a commission merchant. Mrs. Schall was born in Marinette, Wisconsin, but was educated in Duluth. They are the parents of four children: Marion Gertrude, Anthony Xavier III, Richard C., and Charles Leon, all of whom were born in Minneapolis. The family home is at 4553 Xerxes Avenue, South.

James E. Trask's active membership in the St. Paul bar has been maintained for over a quarter century, and with such associations and scope of practice as only the leading lawyers enjoy. He is of New England birth and training, and since coming to the Northwest has been able to realize many of the ideals of service which he had set for himself at the outset of his career. His St. Paul offices are in the Germania Building.

James E. Trask was born March 2, 1855, in that part of the Town of New Sharon, Maine, originally a part of the Town of Industry. His parents were Robert and Zelphia (Drew) Trask. His New England family record goes in direct line back to Osman Trask, who came to this country from Somersetshire, England, in 1645, and settled at Beverly, Massachusetts. From Osman (1) the line of descent is through: 2. John Trask, who was born in Beverly, August 15, 1653. 3. Nathaniel Trask, born in Beverly, January 15, 1695, moved to Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1715. 4. Rev. Nathaniel Trask, born in Lexington, March 18, 1721, graduated from Harvard College in 1742, studied theology, and for many years was pastor of the Congregational Church at Brentwood, New Hampshire. 5. Jonathan Trask, born in Brentwood, December 12, 1764, married Elizabeth Leavitt, moved to that part of Industry, Maine, which in 1852 was annexed to New Sharon, and died September 27, 1838. 6. Jonathan Trask, born

in Brentwood, September 1, 1787, was married June 4, 1810, to Martha Jewell, and died September 7, 1838, in that part of Industry previously mentioned. 7. Robert Trask was born October 8, 1818, and died October 19, 1869.

James E. Trask is therefore in the eighth generation of the family in America. He left the homestead farm in New Sharon in 1874 to begin a college preparatory course of study in the Waterville Classical Institute, from which he graduated in June, 1876. In September of the same year his college career began in that fine old institution, Colby College, at Waterville, Maine, from which he graduated in the class of 1880. From 1880 to 1887 Mr. Trask taught the branches of natural science in the South Jersey Institute at Bridgeton, New Jersey, and while in that work his alma mater conferred upon him the degree A. M. While teaching his vacation periods were devoted to the study of law, part of the time in the law office of his brother, Robert D. Trask, Haverhill, Massachusetts, and part of the time with H. and W. J. Knowlton, at Portland, Maine.

Mr. Trask came out to St. Paul in 1887, and since his admission to the Minnesota bar in 1888 has been engaged in practice with office and residence in that city. Although his business has been and is that of a general practitioner, he has become best known by his work in conducting litigation for the enforcement of what is known as the individual or constitutional liability of stockholders in insolvent Minnesota corporations. As the stockholders are often widely scattered, and as the non-resident stockholders generally resist payment upon one ground or another, this line of litigation has extended his business outside of Minnesota and given him a wide practice in the courts of other states.

Mr. Trask married, in June, 1897, Harriet Feagles. Their three children are: Allen Trask, born July 12, 1898; Catherine Trask, born January 23, 1900; and James E. Trask Jr., born May 23, 1903.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, though usually attends the Episcopal Church, of which the others of his family are members. Politically his support has usually been given to the republican party. In college he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, and has since joined the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. His favorite amusements are music and long walks in the country.

Hon. John Lind. While John Lind has been known throughout the State of Minnesota for many years as a prominent lawyer, a member of Congress, fourteenth governor of the state, and in many other important civic relations, it was through his effective service as the personal diplomatic representative of President Wilson in Mexico in 1914 that his name became permanently fixed in national recognition. While at this time it is impossible to estimate or understand the full extent of Mr. Lind's service in the adjustment of the difficulties between the United States and Mexico, there is no question that Mr. Lind performed his exacting and delicate duties in such manner as to win the unqualified approbation of President Wilson and other high officials, and in the history of this international controversy his part will always have a prominent place. Mr. Lind returned to Washington after this important mission on April 13, 1914. Until his services were thus called into the national adminstration, Mr. Lind had for more than ten years, since leaving state politics, been identified with the practice of law at Minneapolis, and is senior member of the firm of Lind, Veland and Jerome.

As one of Minnesota's leading public men, the biography of John Lind is not only an interesting story of the rise of a poor boy to eminence, but also reflects many important features in the state's politics and civic affairs during the past quarter of a century. John Lind was born in Sweden March 25, 1854, a son of Gustav and Catherine (Johnson) Lind. His father was born April 11, 1826, and died August 11, 1895, and his mother was born April 26, 1831, and reached a ripe old age. She was a woman of unusual intellect, devoted to her church, the Methodist, kept herself thoroughly posted on current affairs, and was a good business woman. In the early generations Mr. Lind's forefathers were farmers, freemen owning the soil which they tilled, and have been identified with their home province in Sweden for many generations. The older men on both sides had always been connected with the administration of communal affairs and as peace officers. They were neither wealthy nor poor, and their record for character was without stain. They were proud of their standing, and resented an insult with a promptitude that commanded respect.

In 1867, incited by the stories of American opportunities, the Lind family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Goodhue County, Minnesota. When the family located there John Lind was thirteen years old. Born in a humble home, with a comparatively limited education, he raised himself by his talent and industry to a controlling position in the affairs of the state. Soon after locating in Minnesota and at the age of thirteen years, he lost his left hand by the accidental exploding of a gun while hunting. This was one of those misfortunes which are often blessings, and turned him from manual labor to intellectual pursuits. He entered the public schools, and at the age of sixteen was given a certificate entitling him to teach. He taught in Goodhue County one year, and then moved to New Ulm. By hard work and study in a local law office and the exercise of close economy he was able to enter the University of Minnesota in 1875. Later he passed the examination for the bar in 1877. Beginning with a limited practice, he eked out his income by serving as superintendent of the schools of Brown County for two years. In 1881 President Garfield appointed him receiver of the United States Land Office at Tracy in Lyon County. In a short time his legal ability began to be recognized, and he won reputation by his success in some important cases against the railroad companies.

For a number of years John Lind was one of the energetic workers in the republican party of Minnesota. In 1886 he was nominated for Congress in the Second District, comprising nearly all Southwestern Minnesota. It was an exciting campaign and Mr. Lind was elected by a majority of nearly ten thousand. In 1888 he was elected over former United States Senator Morton S. Wilkinson by a majority of over nine thousand. By 1890 when Mr. Lind was nominated for the third time, the alliance party had gained great strength in Minnesota, and he contested the campaign against Gen. James H. Baker, who received the votes of both the democrats and the alliance, and Mr. Lind was elected by a plurality of less than five hundred. Mr. Lind was the only republican in the state in that year elected to Congress. During his six years in Congress Mr. Lind took much interest in Indian affairs, securing the passage of a bill establishing seven Indian schools

in different parts of the country, and secured the payment of many long standing claims for Indian depredations to citizens in his district. Another measure was the "Lind Bill," for the reorganization of the Federal courts in Minnesota, as a result of which Federal courts were held at Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona and Fergus Falls as well as in St. Paul, thus saving long journeys and great expense to litigants. Mr. Lind also upheld the integrity and enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Act, had charge in the House of the original bill providing automatic couplings and air brake and similar devices for the protection of human life in railway service. It was due to him that Minneapolis was made a port of entry. He became an acknowledged authority on all questions relating to the public lands. Mr. Lind resisted a tariff on lumber because he believed it hastened depletion of the forests of the United States. He favored free sugar, free material for binding twine, and showed himself progressive in many tariff measures. In 1892 Mr. Lind absolutely refused to become candidate for re-election.

During the early '90s Mr. Lind allied himself with the free silver wing of the republican party, and by his position on that issue he naturally and gradually became identified with the populist movement, and in 1896 accepted the nomination for governor at the hands of the populist and free silver convention, and his nomination was endorsed by the democrats. The popularity of his candidacy was illustrated by the reduction of the republican majority to a little more than three thousand. In 1898 Mr. Lind abandoned his large law practice and offered his services to the United States Government during its war with Spain. He was made quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bobleter of Uam, and was commissioned with the rank of first lieutenant. Though the regiment did not reach the scene of actual hostilities, Mr. Lind performed important service in keeping the men well equipped and provisioned during their stay in Camp Thomas and Chickamauga National Park. While still in the service of the army, Mr. Lind was nominated in October, 1898, by the people's silver republican and democratic organizations for governor. Though he had formally retired from politics, the call from these different sources was too pressing to decline, and though the time left before election allowed him the opportunity of making only two short speeches, his well known position on the financial question and other reforms, his splendid record in Congress, and his popularity with the Scandinavian people and with the best classes of Americans in the state, gave him a decided majority over all the other candidates, and thus he began his term as fourteenth governor of the state on January 2, 1899, and served until January, 1901. In 1900 Governor Lind was a candidate for reelection, but was defeated by Samuel R. Van Sant.

In the history of Minnesota state politics the noteworthy fact about Mr. Lind's election to the office of governor was that he was the first candidate to break through the continuous possession of power by the republican party, which had been vigorously maintained in all the important campaigns for forty years. During his term as governor Governor Lind's views and policies as expressed through his messages were of particular interest as concerned taxation and the regulation of railways and state institutions.

On retiring from the executive office, Governor Lind took up his residence in the City of Minneapolis, where he has since enjoyed one of the largest clienteles given to any lawyer in the state. Though he had no desire for further political preferment, Mr. Lind was nominated and elected on the democratic ticket to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District in 1902, and served during the following term. In 1907 Governor Johnson appointed him a regent of the State University, and he was a member of that body and president of the board until relieved by Governor Eberhart in February, 1914, at which time he was sent to Mexico by President Wilson. After his return from Mexico in April, 1914, the Navy League of the United States at its annual meeting elected Mr. Lind a director, this honor being paid him in recognition of his interest in the navy and the men in the service during his experience in Mexico.

On September 15, 1879, Mr. Lind married Miss Alice A. Shepard, a daughter of Richard Shepard, of Mankato, who had seen service as a soldier in the Union army. Mrs. Lind was educated at Mankato, and while teaching in Brown County formed acquaintance with John Lind. To their marriage were born the following children: Norman, Jenny, Winifred, and John Shepard. Mr. Lind in his private and personal character possesses those sterling qualities which entitle a public man to confidence and respect. His life has been one of personal purity, his family ties are such as to enhance the domestic virtues which should govern every true American home, and whatever his relations in the course of his active career he has never deviated from the path of high rectitude and his convictions of right and honor.

Milie Bunnell is vice president and manager of the Duluth News-Tribune Company, one of the leading newspaper corporations of the state, and one that has exerted a powerful influence in furthering the civic and material progress of the City of Duluth.

Only a newspaper man can appreciate the exactions and vicissitudes that must have attended the early journalistic career of Mr. Bunnell. Born in the Village of Goodrich, Genesee County, Michigan, on the 4th of December, 1861, he represents a sterling pioneer family of the Wolverine Commonwealth. His parents, Miron and Viola (Mathewson) Bunnell, were born in the State of New York, and married in Michigan. Miron Bunnell was a boy at the time of his parents' removal from his native state to Michigan, in the pioneer days, and was reared and educated in the latter state, where he long maintained his home and became prominent in business and public affairs. For a number of years he served as sheriff of Bay County, Michigan. He moved to Duluth, Minnesota, in 1882 and became one of the honored and influential citizens of Duluth and was actively identified with its development and upbuilding. He served as a member of the village council and after Duluth obtained its city charter, was a member of the first municipal board of public works. He died in Phoenix, Arizona.

Milie Bunnell is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his early educational discipline, and was granted also the advantages of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He entered the literary department of this institution as a member of the class of 1882, but left before completing his course to engage in newspaper work. In 1880 he went to Cheboygan, Michigan, where he founded

the Cheboygan Democrat, a weekly paper. The following year he located at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he continued in newspaper work until February, 1883, when he came to Duluth, Minnesota, and established the Duluth Herald, of which he continued editor and publisher for six years. In 1889 Mr. Bunnell went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed in various capacities on the local newspapers, resigning his position as managing editor of the Kansas City Globe to become Kansas political editor of the Kansas City Times. This latter position took him to Topeka, Kansas, where he lived until December, 1896, when he returned to Duluth. Two years later he purchased a half interest in the Duluth News-Tribune, which has been under his personal supervision since that time.

Mr. Bunnell, both in a personal way and through the columns of the News-Tribune, has done all in his power to further the best interests of Duluth and St. Louis County. As a citizen he is loyal and public spirited, his political allegiance is given to the republican party, and in his home city he is identified with such representative civic organizations as the Kitchi Gammi Club, the Northland Country Club, the Commercial Club, the Duluth Boat and Curling Clubs, the Washington Club and the Tetegausch Club, besides which he retains membership in the Minnesota Club of St. Paul.

In 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bunnell to Miss Elizabeth Birney Cook, of Duluth, and they have one son, Miron, who was born at Duluth in the year 1889. Miron Bunnell was graduated from William College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, as a member of the class of 1911, and after spending six months in European travel returned to Duluth, where he has since been business manager of the News-Tribune.

William E. McEwen. Among the individuals who are justly entitled to a place in the roll of honor of American men of energy, William E. McEwen, publisher of The Labor World, of Duluth, and postmaster at that city, stands prominently forth. Possessed of breadth of vision, invincible faith in the cause to which he has devoted his best energies, and a first-hand experience which has come to him as a product of the working classes, he has led countless others to his belief, has accomplished broad and sweeping reforms and has solidified and strengthened the brotherhood of man. Surely his name will not be forgotten when the story of American development is told. The value of Mr. McEwen to the cause of labor lies no less in his character than in his activities. His deeds and words, whether upon the public platform, through the columns of his publication or in conference with those high in official authority, are the simple, direct, true expressions of his integrity, and none who know him doubt the absolute honesty and disinterestedness of his views on labor and economic questions.

Born August 10, 1874, at Duluth, Minnesota, Mr. McEwen is a son of William and Anna (Grant) McEwen. His father was born at Inverness, Scotland, a descendant of the famous clan of that name, nearly all of whose members lost their lives on the bloody battlefield of Culloden. He was married in his native land to Anna Grant, who was born at Rosshire, Scotland, a member of the Grant clan, and in 1865 the family came to the United States, locating at Duluth four years later. The father was for some time employed on the Great Lakes in various capacities and for a quarter of a century was jailer at the Duluth Police Station. He died in 1913, when seventy-four years of age, the mother having passed away in 1884.

William E. McEwen has the distinction of being the first white child born at Rice's Point, now a part of Duluth. He received very limited educational advantages, and early began to be self-supporting as a newsboy in the streets of his native place. Subsequently he apprenticed himself to the plumber's trade, and upon becoming a journeyman plumber came into direct contact with the labor movement. With enlistment of his sympathies in the cause of the workingman, Mr. McEwen began to make a thorough and systematic study of the fundamental causes underlying the constant friction between capital and labor, and in 1900 left the plumbing trade to become owner and editor of The Labor World, a weekly publication, which at that time had a circulation of about one thousand copies. That he has been successful in the management of this organ is shown by the fact that it now has a subscription list of about ten thousand, and circulates throughout all northern Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin. Its columns are not alone devoted to labor matters, but also to questions of economic importance.

As editor of this enterprising weekly, Mr. McEwen came into public prominence and favor, and in 1896 was elected secretary and treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, a position which he held until July, 1914, when he received the appointment from President Wilson as postmaster at Duluth. Although he has held this office but a comparatively short time, his able executive management has been felt in the service and many reforms have been made and others are under way. For a period of six years, from 1902 to 1908, he served the city as alderman, from 1907 to 1908 was state oil inspector, and in 1909 and 1910 acted in the capacity of state commissioner of labor. In the latter capacity his work was that of a fearless official, who insisted upon the observation of the laws, whether by employe or employer. He is the father of the Compensation Law, which has proven of such benefit to the laboring classes. In 1909, as the best man who could be secured for such a mission, he was appointed by Governor Johnson a member of the Minnesota Employes' Compensation Committee, to make a study of workingmen's compensation, and in this capacity was sent by the State of Minnesota to Europe to observe and familiarize himself with working conditions in that country. His report to the 1911 Legislature resulted in a bill being introduced, but not passed at that session, owing to many causes, the principles of which were almost of a revolutionary character of legislation, bringing out many divisions of opinion on the subject. In the Legislature of 1913, the bill in an amended form was passed, this containing the general principles of his original measure, so that workingmen injured at their occupation now automatically receive specific compensation, provided by law, and without suit, irrespective of the question of negligence. His observations while in Europe led him to inaugurate in America the "safety movement" which is now being effectually taken up in various sections of the United States. Mr. McEwen has the characteristic qualities of his forebears—industry, sharp-sightedness, clear-headedness and capacity in molding opportunities and managing affairs. To these the circumstances of his youth combined to add quiet resoluteness, self-reliance and concentra-

C. H. Parker

tion upon a given purpose. He has taken a leading part in all reform movements in Minnesota since 1896. He was a member of the Charter Commission of Duluth, and in 1913, when the new commission form of government came into effect in this city, was a candidate for mayor, but lost the election by the narrow margin of six votes on the face of the returns. He has been a prominent member of Plumbers Union No. 11, of Duluth, and has held numerous offices in the local, including those of president, secretary and a delegate to all the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. His fraternal connections include membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of Scottish Clans and the Modern Samaritans.

In 1897 Mr. McEwen was married to Miss Pearl Mary Holding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Holding of St. Paul, pioneer residents of Minnesota, and to this union there has come one daughter: Ann Grant. The family home is located at No. 2022 East Fifth Street, Duluth.

Robert E. Denfeld. Few citizens of Duluth have rendered greater or more helpful public service to the city than that contributed by Robert E. Denfeld, the accomplished and energetic superintendent of public schools, whose labors have culminated in the building up of a school system which for efficiency and results accomplished ranks second to none in the country in a city of this size. The preservation of our free institutions is dependent primarily upon the successful solution of the problem of educational reform, a problem which it would seem has been solved by Superintendent Denfeld. His entire career has been devoted to work in his present field of endeavor and his high achievements in recent years have come as a result of the most thorough training and broad experience in the line of his vocation.

Robert E. Denfeld was born at Westboro, Massachusetts, June 29, 1853, and is a son of Franz and Margaret (Weigand) Denfeld. His parents were well educated in their native home in Germany and came to the United States in 1848 with the object in view of organizing a school of physical culture in New York City, but at that time this country was not ready for this innovation, and the project, being in advance of the times, proved a failure. Finally, after numerous discouragements, the father moved to Westboro, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business and continued therein until his death in 1904, the mother surviving him only three months.

The public schools of Westboro furnished Robert E. Denfeld with his primary educational training and subsequently he entered Amherst College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1876 and that of Master of Arts in 1878. While attending that college in his sophomore year (1874) he started to teach school in order to secure the necessary means with which to defray his expenses. After his graduation, in 1876, the position of principal of the Peters High School, Southboro, Massachusetts, was tendered him and held by him until 1878 when he went to Needham, Massachusetts, as principal of the Needham High School. There he remained three years, in the meantime devoting himself to the study of law, and in 1881 he resigned his charge to take an ocean trip. While in the Pacific Ocean, the ship on which he was a passenger became disabled and was forced to put into port at Valparaiso, Chile, South America, where Mr. Denfeld remained several months, then returning to the United States and entering the Boston University Law School, to complete his studies. While there he was invited to accept the principalship of the Webster High School, at Webster, Massachusetts, and, accepting, occupied that position for part of a year and then went to Weymouth, Massachusetts as principal of the high school at that place. There, on examination in 1882, he was admitted to the bar, although he continued his educational duties until 1884. In the summer of 1884, while en route to Helena, Montana, where he intended to enter upon the practice of law, Mr. Denfeld stopped at Minneapolis and there became acquainted with Dr. D. L. Kiehle, the state superintendent of schools of Minnesota, and at his urgent request accepted the position of superintendent of the Mankato High School, which he held for one year. In 1885 occurred his advent in Duluth as superintendent of schools, a position he has occupied to the present time. In 1907 he became president of the Minnesota State High School Board, by appointment from Governor Johnson, and in this capacity has done probably more than any other individual in bringing the high schools of Minnesota to their present high efficiency. He is an active member of the National Educational Association, of which he was at one time secretary, and is a lecturer and writer upon educational subjects of national repute.

For a number of years Mr. Denfeld has been prominently identified with fraternal matters, and is now a thirty-third degree Mason, holding the office of honorary inspector general. He is grand master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, A. F. & A. M.; past master of Ionic Lodge No. 186, A. F. & A. M.; member of Keystone Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., and of Duluth Council No. 6, R. & S. M.; past eminent commander and member of Duluth Commandery No. 18, K. T.; a member of Aad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, including Duluth Consistory No. 3, of the thirty-second degree, and has taken both the York and the Scottish Rites. Mr. Denfeld also holds membership in the Duluth Commercial Club.

In 1882 Mr. Denfeld was married to Miss Helen Boyd, daughter of Capt. A. P. Boyd, of Needham, Massachusetts, who was a sea captain and ship owner during the days of wooden sailing vessels. Four children have been born to this union: Margaret, who married Irving McLaren Hudson, of Benson, Minnesota; Kathryn, who is now a teacher in the Virginia High School; Gilbert, who graduated from the Duluth Central High School in the class of 1914; and Frederick, a member of the junior class of the same school. The family home is at No. 18 Oxford Street, Duluth.

Charles N. Parker. On December 20, 1911, Charles N. Parker passed from the scenes of his labors in Brainerd, yet the memory of his pure life, his many benefactions and his kindly deeds still remains. A man of sterling character, he was honorable in business, stanch in his friendships, sincere in his religious professions and true to every trust, and probably no man ever lived in Brainerd whose removal caused more general regret than did his.

Charles N. Parker was born at Bridgeton, Maine, April 6, 1834. His was a long career and one of

varied activities and accomplishments. In youth he learned the trade of machinist, and subsequently became a locomotive engineer. On coming West he found employment with the early railways of Minnesota, and was promoted to the position of master mechanic of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, now the Great Northern system. He resided in St. Paul for many years, and while there served as a member of the fire commission. It was during his residence in St. Paul that he established a large foundry. In April, 1885, he removed to Brainerd to operate the Northern Pacific foundry. Associated with Mr. Parker in this enterprise was H. W. Topping of St. Paul, under the firm name of Parker & Topping. The late Mr. Parker had built the first foundry in Brainerd about 1872, and at one time he operated foundries in Brainerd and the northwestern states of Oregon and Washington. The firm of Parker & Topping from 1885 prospered and extended its business rapidly, and for many years was one of the chief centers of industry in Brainerd and a large asset to the commerce of that community. In 1911 the business was incorporated under the name of Parker & Topping Company.

The late Mr. Parker was the type of business man whose activities give breadth and prosperity to a community, and he often at sacrifice of his own means undertook improvements for the benefit of the city. He built an electric street railway at Brainerd during the '90s, and that enterprise cost him a great deal of money. He also established the first telephone system. He was interested in the Citizens State Bank, and was the heaviest stockholder in the Parker-Dunn corporation which built the fine bank block now the home of that institution. The late Mr. Parker was actively identified with the Masonic order, had taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish rite, and had membership in Osman Temple of the mystic shrine at St. Paul.

On October 28, 1856, the late Mr. Parker married Miss Almina Smith, who was born August 1, 1836, in Ohio and died January 10, 1899. Surviving Mr. Parker and wife is one son, Fred S. Parker, of Brainerd.

The late Mr. Parker had unusual relations of intimacy and old-fashioned loving kindness with the people who were his employes and with all his fellow citizens at Brainerd. Though for many years a large employer of labor, he had no strikes and the men at the foundry were most sincere and earnest in their expressions of admiration for their executive head. The late Mr. Parker until the last retained the old-fashioned custom of mingling on terms of personal intimacy with his subordinates, and this was no doubt a large factor in the success of his industry. There were many tributes paid him at the time of his death, and the keynote of them all was an expression of admiration for his practical honesty, his simple kindliness, and his unostentatious citizenship. There was recently dedicated in the city park at Brainerd a simple and dignified band stand, erected and given to the city by F. S. Parker and family as a memorial to the late Mr. Parker. In one of the addresses delivered at the dedicatory services the following sentences express an excellent estimate of the man. The fact that the stand had no marble tablet commemorating the life and accomplishments of an active and useful citizen, merely the one word "Parker" was taken as a significant illustration of the simplicity in the character of Mr. Parker, "a plain, unassuming, modest man, whose quiet dignity and self poise gave him the confidence, the esteem and the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was a successful business man and at various times during his long, active business life was extensively interested in a number of large business enterprises, both in Brainerd and elsewhere. He was also a public-spirited citizen. He loved Brainerd and was always endeavoring to build up and benefit in every way possible the community in which he made his home. He was an extensive employer of labor, but as he was always fair and just with the workingmen he was popular with all. He was a most lovable man, possessed of a genial, happy, sunny disposition, he scattered sunshine and flowers along his pathway through a long and useful life. His charity was as broad as it was boundless, but it was his nature to avoid all publicity whenever possible, and as it was his habit in such cases to act through a third party, those he helped in the hour of need seldom knew who was their benefactor."

The tribute of a friend to the late Mr. Parker was happily expressed through some verses which are quoted in conclusion of this brief sketch:

Gifted with judgment rare and true,
A broad and liberal mind;
A friend to any one in need,
A friend to all mankind.

A sunny smile, a cheery word
To all upon the street;
And many weary hearts grow light
When him they chanced to meet.

No glittering show he ever made
Of deeds of kindness done,
But they're recorded in the Book
That's read when life is run.

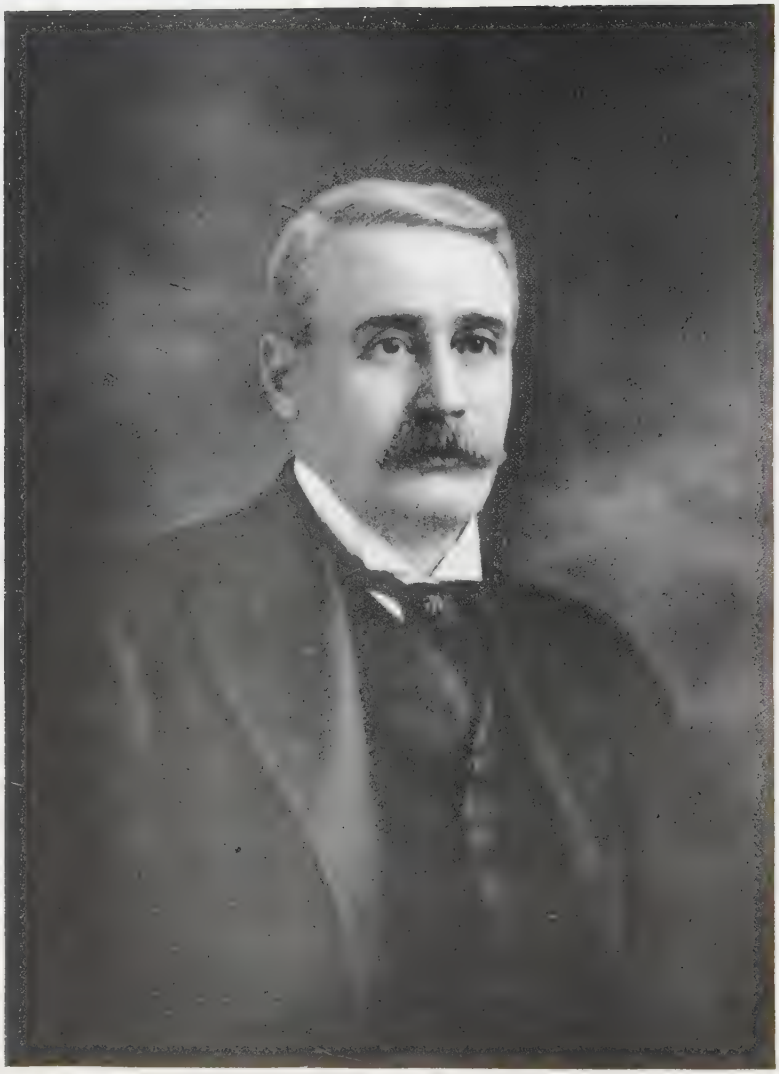
And few will have a greater count
Of Credits to their name;
And Honor will be his, now he's
Returned from whence he came.

And though success has crowned his life,
He did not look or turn,
From him who won by manual work,
His daily bread must earn.

His friends were chosen for themselves
And not outward show;
With him, a man was still a man,
Be his station high or low.

And should you wonder why he was loved,
And ask the reason why,
"God made but few as good as he;
Too bad such men must die."

Fred S. Parker was born April 11, 1858, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, and in June, 1885, came to Brainerd with his father, and became connected with the foundry of Parker-Topping Company. He continued with that company actively until 1892. About that time his father built the first street car line in Brainerd, and the son took its active management, and was also superintendent and manager of the telephone plant, which was also installed through the enterprise of his father. Later Mr. Parker resumed an active relation with his father's manufacturing business. He was one of the men interested in the Citizens State Bank and the erection of the handsome three-story brick building in which that institution now has its headquarters. Mr. Parker is secretary



H. W. Topping

and treasurer of the Parker-Dunn Corporation, and a director of the Parker-Topping Foundry Company.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce. Outside of his manufacturing and financial interests he is the owner of 1,100 acres, comprising a splendid farm at Long Lake, and has his summer home there.

At St. Paul on November 17, 1880, Fred S. Parker married Hattie M. Emerson, who was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, October 28, 1856. To their union have been born four children: Ethel Parker is now Mrs. R. T. Campbell of St. Paul; Clyde E., who was born June 9, 1886, is secretary and treasurer of the Parker-Topping Company of Brainerd; Irma is the wife of George E. Brown of Miles City, Montana; and Ruth is the wife of Allen M. Lowry, manager of the Lowry Letter Company of St. Paul.

HERBERT W. TOPPING. The career of the late H. W. Topping, who died at Sierra Madre, California, February 20, 1915, was a potent influence for good in two localities of Minnesota—Brainerd, where he was long in the foundry business, and also in St. Paul, where he was likewise identified with industrial affairs and was at one time president of the St. Paul Park Board.

Born in Maryport, Solway, England, July 9, 1850, Herbert Wilken Topping was well educated and trained for business by practical experience. He was a resident of Minnesota from 1870, and as a result of his business enterprise acquired a substantial competence which in recent years enabled him to travel extensively. He made several trips around the world, and lived in California a good share of the time.

In 1885 Mr. Topping became secretary and general manager of the St. Paul Foundry & Manufacturing Company, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of brass and iron goods. He was associated in this enterprise with the late Charles N. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Topping, and in April, 1885, they began the operation of the Northern Pacific Foundry at Brainerd. The firm of Parker & Topping from 1885 prospered and extended its business rapidly and for many years was one of the chief centers of industry in Brainerd and a large asset to the commerce of that community. In 1911 the business was incorporated as the Parker & Topping Company.

During his residence in St. Paul Mr. Topping served as alderman from the Seventh Ward from 1884 to 1886, and in 1906 was elected president of the Park Board. He also had important relations with banking and other affairs. He was married at St. Cloud, Minnesota, September 4, 1873, to Miss Ida B. Mead of St. Paul.

The late Mr. Topping was affiliated with Palladin Lodge and with the Knight Templar Commandery of St. Paul and stood high in Masonic circles. Though not a member, he was a liberal contributor to church and to organized philanthropy, but in the highest degree his charity was performed unostentatiously. In later years he took a great deal of pleasure in motoring and in various outdoor exercises and aside from business found a constant pleasure in his library and was a student of many subjects and one of the best informed men among his large circle of associates. The late Mr. Topping was a successful business man, of a genial, kindly and generous disposition, and his somewhat sudden death was cause for sincere grief to a wide circle of friends.

GEORGE M. GILBERT. This gentleman comes fairly within the representative class of younger men who in Duluth have successfully followed the law. Although he has been engaged in practice here but a little more than three years, he has already won an excellent standing and reputation among his professional brethren, and as a member of the firm of Abbott, MacPherran, Lewis & Gilbert has been connected with a number of the important and noteworthy cases that have recently been tried before the Minnesota bar. He was born at Deer Park, Wisconsin, September 3, 1884.

George M. Gilbert commenced his education in the public schools of Minnesota and at the age of nine years accompanied his parents to Duluth, where he became a student in the graded schools. This training was supplemented by a course in the Duluth High School, and subsequently he pursued his academic studies at Hamline University at St. Paul, Minnesota, which institution he attended for two years. He then entered the University of Minnesota, and with the class of 1911 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Phi fraternity. Mr. Gilbert was admitted to the bar in 1911, and immediately came to Duluth and embarked in practice, and now belongs to the firm of Abbott, MacPherran, Lewis & Gilbert, now known as one of the strongest legal combinations in the city, with offices at No. 1000 Alworth Building. He is a member of Palestine Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., of Duluth, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 133, of this city.

GEORGE M. PETERSON. Though a young man of thirty-five, George M. Peterson is one of the alert and progressive business men of Duluth, and is particularly well known in retail merchandise circles, being secretary of the Retail Grocers and of the Retail Merchants Association. His career has been one of steady progress and of substantial accomplishment from the time he left school.

George M. Peterson was born at Vermillion, South Dakota, April 1, 1879, a son of L. H. and Bertha (Martin) Peterson. His grandfather, Jorgen Peterson, was a native of Denmark, emigrated to the United States in 1850, and died on a homestead in Dakota Territory. L. G. Peterson, who was born in Denmark in 1834 and died in Iowa in 1913, was sixteen years of age when he came to the United States, locating near Yankton, South Dakota, then Dakota Territory, and assisted his parents in proving upon the large homestead acquired in that vicinity. His home was with his father for a number of years, but afterwards he followed the trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker. His wife, Bertha Martin, came from Madison, Wisconsin, and now lives in Sioux City, Iowa.

The early education of George M. Peterson was acquired in the public schools of Northwestern Iowa, and finished with his graduation at the State Normal School in 1898. A little later Mr. Peterson went to Washburn, Wisconsin, where he found a position in a wholesale grocery, and remained for six years. With this thorough experience in the grocery trade, he arrived in Duluth in 1904 and took charge of a retail store owned by his uncle, H. Peterson, for two years. Since 1906 Mr. Peterson has been district manager of the Red Star Compressed Yeast Company of Milwaukee, and the energetic manner in which he has built up the business of that company in Duluth territory is a well known

feature of his business record. A distinction that has brought him a large acquaintance among business men in Northern Minnesota was his election in 1911 as secretary of both the Retail Grocers and secretary of the Retail Merchants Association, positions which he has held ever since. Mr. Peterson is a member of the Asparagus Club, a club of merchants limited to ninety-nine members, and no vacancy is filled except upon the death of a member. He is also secretary of the St. Louis County Good Roads Committee, secretary of the Merchants Mercantile Company, secretary of the Head o' the Lakes Committee, member of the Duluth Industrial Exposition, of the Duluth 1915 Pageant Committee, and through these organizations and in other ways has taken a very prominent part in Duluth affairs. A republican, he has served as secretary of the St. Louis County Republican Committee, and at the present time is a strong candidate for the state senate from the Fifty-ninth District, on nonpartisan ticket. Mr. Peterson is past grand of Zenith Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F.; is past patriarch of Duluth Encampment No. 36, is past commander of the North Star Canton No. 14, and is the youngest man who has ever gone through the different chairs of Odd Fellowship at Duluth. Mr. Peterson also has membership in Zenith Lodge No. 40 of the United Commercial Travelers, and has passed all the chairs and is grand conductor of the Grand Council for North Dakota and Minnesota. In the Modern Woodmen of America he is past counsel of Duluth Camp No. 2341, belongs to the West End Commercial Club and to the Duluth Rotary Club.

Mr. Peterson and family reside at 510 Twenty-fifth Avenue West. In November, 1905, at Duluth, he married Mary Josephine Bjorge, of Duluth. Their two children are Grace Alice and Harriet Winifred.

Arthur H. Burg. This truly representative son of Duluth, one of the most widely known men of the state in real estate, mortgage, building and loan circles, and a leading citizen, was born December 29, 1879.

The Burg family came originally from Germany, where the father of Arthur H. Burg, Herman Burg, was born. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1852, and at that time located in the City of Detroit, Michigan, residing there four years and then coming as a pioneer to Duluth. After two years he went to Ontonagon County, Michigan, but in 1866 returned to Duluth, and shortly thereafter made a trip to Lake Vermillion, where he was employed in the mines until removing to Superior City. In 1870 he again returned to Duluth and here opened the Lake Superior Meat Market, a business with which he was identified until his retirement, supplying many of the vessels at the head of the lake in addition to furnishing a large city trade with its meats. He was engaged also in the retail lumber business and in various ways contributed to the growth and development of Duluth. His death occurred February 2, 1907. Mr. Burg married Miss Anna Kugler, also a native of Germany, and she still survives and makes her home with her son at Duluth.

Arthur H. Burg was given good educational advantages in his youth, attending first the graded and high schools, from which latter he was graduated with the class of 1897, and then the Duluth Business College, where he completed the course in 1898. In that year he formed a partnership with his father, in the retail lumber business, and was engaged therein until 1906, when his father retired from active pursuits and the younger man established a real estate, mortgage, loan and building business, with offices at No. 23 Fourth Avenue, West. Since that time he has carried on a large real estate enterprise at Duluth and in Northern Wisconsin, representing the only company that has loaned money in Chisholm, Beaudette and Warroad and the other large towns which were destroyed by forest fires. In addition Mr. Burg has erected numerous structures of a public, business and private nature, throughout Duluth, thus contributing materially to its development and welfare. He is president of the A. H. Burg Company and the Burg Acreage and Townsite Company and is vice president of the Northern Securities & Loan Association. Few men have a more comprehensive knowledge of realties and realty values in this section of the Northwest, and his judgment is relied upon implicitly by his associates. Mr. Burg is a member of the German Evangelical Church. His fraternal connections include membership in Ionic Lodge No. 186, F. & A. M.; Keystone Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; Duluth Commandery No. 18, K. T., and Aad Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., having attained to the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry; and in Lodge No. 133, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Burg is also a member of the Old Settlers Head o' the Lakes Society and the Duluth Boat Club.

Otto J. Wendlandt. A business at Duluth that represents individual enterprise and development from small beginnings is the Wendlandt Brothers Book Bindery at 114-116 West First Street. It has been in existence for a dozen years, and its proprietors have displayed great progressiveness and expert skill in improving a service that is much appreciated throughout the City of Duluth and vicinity. Otto J. Wendlandt is also extensively interested in mining and other lines of business at Duluth.

Born April 3, 1877, at Bloomer, Wisconsin, he is the son of John Wendlandt, who was born in Germany in 1851, was educated in that country, came to America before his marriage, and at Bloomer, Wisconsin, a town then on a boom, built and owned a brewery and had a very successful career. In 1891 he moved to Superior, Wisconsin, where his death occurred in 1900. The maiden name of his wife was Minnie Berg, who still lives in Duluth. Her children are: Robert, a deputy sheriff at Duluth, married Lydia Brooks, now deceased; Henry, who is unmarried and is at the mines on the Cuyuna Range; William H., who is the partner of Otto in the book bindery; Bertha, wife of R. A. Bartholomew, secretary of the Stone Ordean Wells Company; Ida, who married Christian Behring, of Duluth; and Louis G., who is unmarried and another member of the firm of Wendlandt Brothers.

Otto J. Wendlandt has depended largely upon his own resources for his advances in life, and after attending the public schools of his native town of Bloomer, including two years in the high school, began practical work but continued study at night and has become a man of broad general information and of strong executive faculties. His first employment was along general lines, and at Superior he and his brother, William H., spent nine years in the book bindery of R. C. Mast, and thus acquired the experience and skill which have served them

Geo. N. Ramer

so well in their present independent business. On leaving Superior and moving to Duluth in 1902, the brothers established their book bindery, and now have a large and complete equipment, with machinery and trained employes for all classes of book binding. Much of their work is in blank books and loose leaf work, and they supply practically all the county offices with this class of supplies.

Mr. Wendlandt is vice president and assistant treasurer of the Cuyuna Mille Lacs Iron Company, and vice president and assistant treasurer of the Cuyuna Duluth Iron Company, both of which concerns are now consolidated with the American Manganese Manufacturing Company, with which larger corporation Mr. Wendlandt is assistant treasurer.

In politics he is independent, and his fraternal associations are with the Duluth Lodge No. 133, B. P. O. E., and the Sons of Hermann, and he also has membership in the Duluth Commercial Club and is a trustee of the German Lutheran Church. On June 13, 1900, at Superior, Mr. Wendlandt married Christina Yeska, of Long Prairie, Minnesota. Her parents were William and Christina Yeska, her father a farmer who died in Cornucopia, Wisconsin, while her mother lives in Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Wendlandt, whose home is at 1101 East Third Street, have the following children: Pearl, Vernon, George, Violet, and Marion, all at home.

Horace E. Emerson. The capable and energetic chief deputy state grain inspector of Minnesota, Horace E. Emerson, has served continuously in this position for twelve years, and his services have been such as to gain him the well-merited approbation of the general public. Mr. Emerson was born June 15, 1867, at Portage, Wisconsin, and is a son of Horace Emery and Emma C. (Kittredge) Emerson.

Of Welsh origin, the Emerson family was founded in America during Colonial days, the progenitor settling in one of the New England colonies, from whence one of the forefathers of Mr. Emerson enlisted for service in the War of the Revolution. Horace Emery Emerson, the father of Horace E. Emerson of this review, was born at Bangor, Maine, in 1839, and as a young man went to Wisconsin, where at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, this being attached to the far and justly famed "Iron Brigade." Mr. Emerson served with this organization for three years, participated in numerous engagements, and was honorably discharged after a particularly valiant service with the rank of orderly sergeant. Subsequently he took up the vocation of locomotive engineer, and continued to be thus occupied until his retirement. He died at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 30, 1912, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Emerson, who was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, still survives, and is now making her home at St. Paul, in hale old age.

After completing the course of study in the public schools of St. Paul, Horace E. Emerson enrolled as a student in Delano (Minnesota) High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886. He then entered upon his career as an employe of a coal concern at St. Paul, and continued in that capacity until 1902, when he was appointed deputy grain inspector. He has continued to be connected with this department of the state's affairs to the present time, and through industry, close application and fidelity has won promotion to the office of chief deputy inspector. His record as an official is an excellent one and his services have contributed materially to the civic welfare. Mr. Emerson maintains offices at No. 724 Board of Trade Building, Duluth. In political matters a republican, Mr. Emerson has supported his party and its candidates with energy and enthusiasm. His fraternal connection is with Duluth Lodge No. 133, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Emerson was married at Chicago, Illinois, in 1904, to Miss Harriet Louise Hall, daughter of B. A. and Harriet Hall, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have no children. They reside at No. 1225 East Fourth Street.

George H. Ramer. As president of the A. M. Ramer Company, manufacturing confectioners in the City of Winona, Mr. Ramer is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of affairs in the commercial circles of this thriving city, and the important industrial enterprise of which he is the executive head was founded by his father, who was a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of Minnesota.

George H. Ramer was born at Lewiston, Winona County, Minnesota, on the 18th of June, 1878, and is a son of Abraham M. and Augusta M. (Lasansky) Ramer, the former of whom was born in Ripley County, Indiana, on the 30th of July, 1851, and the latter of whom was born near the City of Berlin, Germany, on the 12th of August, 1853, her death having occurred in the City of Winona, on the 21st of February, 1910, and her husband having passed away on the 30th of the following September, so that their companionship was not long severed. Abraham M. Ramer was about two years of age at the time of his parents' removal from the old Hoosier State to Minnesota, in 1853, and his father became one of the pioneer farmers of Winona County. In this state Abraham M. Ramer was reared and educated and during his youth and early manhood he continued to be actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture. In 1878 he became the proprietor of a general store in the Village of Lewiston, where he continued his successful operations in this field of enterprise until 1890. He then removed to the City of Chicago, where he became associated with his brother in introducing and placing on the market the Pettijohn California Breakfast Food. They finally sold their distribution contract to the American Cereal Company, and on the 1st of April, 1894, A. M. Ramer engaged in the manufacturing of candy in the City of Winona, this modest enterprise having been the nucleus around which has been developed the large and substantial manufacturing business now controlled by the A. M. Ramer Company, of which George H. Ramer, of this review, has been general manager since 1901. The trade of the company is now disseminated throughout the various states of the Union and in its service is retained a corps of eight traveling representatives. The fine manufactory, modern in all details of equipment, now has an annual output of about four million pounds of candy, and the high grade of the products constitutes the most effective advertising for the same. Employment is given to an operative force of fully two hundred persons, and the capital stock and surplus of the company is now $180,000, so that it may readily be understood that the enterprise is one that has contributed much to the commercial precedence of

Winona, one of the most thriving and progressive cities of Minnesota.

In the year 1894 Abraham M. Ramer began the manufacturing of the now celebrated Ramer chocolates, and the original factory in Winona was a modest establishment at 62 East Second Street. From this location removal was made to 48-50 East Second Street, and in 1895 removal was made to the present eligible location, each change having been made to accommodate the ever increasing demands placed upon the institution with the substantial expansion of its trade. Abraham M. Ramer conducted the enterprise in virtually an individual way until 1901, on the 1st of May of which year the A. M. Ramer Company was organized and incorporated, with Abraham M. Ramer as president; George H. Ramer as secretary and general manager, and George B. Stager, vice president. After the death of the president, on the 30th of September, 1910, George H. Ramer became president and treasurer of the company; S. L. Prentiss, vice president, and Frederick H. Ramer, secretary. The present head of this representative corporation has been identified with the business from the time of his youth, and in all the relations of life he is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

At Lewiston, this state, on the 30th of May, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Abraham M. Ramer to Miss Augusta M. Lasansky, and of the three children the eldest is Gertrude, who is now the wife of George B. Stager, her husband being engaged in the jewelry business in Winona; George H., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Frederick H., who was born at Lewiston, Winona County, on the 5th of November, 1887, is secretary of the A. M. Ramer Company, as already noted.

George H. Ramer is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens who are doing a fine service in furthering the commercial and civic advancement of Winona, and in his native county and state he has a wide circle of friends in both business and social relations. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Winona County and the City of Chicago, and has been identified with the business founded by his honored father from the beginning of operations, in 1894. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has completed not only the circle of the York Rite, in which his maximum affiliation is with the Winona Commandery of Knights Templars, but has also received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and is identified with the Ancient and Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he is a member of Winona Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers and a director of the Deposit Bank of Winona.

On the 3d of July, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ramer to Miss Gertrude Pohlman, daughter of Louis H. and Dora (Stark) Pohlman, of Winona, and the names of their four children are here designated, with respective dates of birth: Stanley H., January 10, 1902; Milton G., March 19, 1903; Alice, December 21, 1906; and Frank W., November 18, 1912.

Lynn L. Culbertson. One of the largest commercial houses of Duluth is the Culbertson Brothers Company, engaged in the general commission business and extensive dealers in wholesale fruit and produce. The president of this company has been a resident of Duluth since early youth, and his career is a proof of the value of concentration along one line, since his first regular employment after leaving school was in the general line of business with which he is now identified, and from a clerical position he has risen to control a large and important concern, and has various other extensive interests in the business affairs of Duluth.

Lynn L. Culbertson was born in Enfield, Iowa, in 1876, a son of John T. and Orlena (Kidner) Culbertson. The Culbertson family comes of good old American stock, and was established in Philadelphia as early as 1776. In 1890 the family moved from Iowa to Duluth, and Lynn L. Culbertson finished his education in the public schools of that city.

In 1895 the firm of Thomas Thompson Company, successors to the older firm of Bevier, Williams & Company, gave him employment as a clerk. In a few years his ability had grown with his experience, and in 1902 when the Thomas Thompson Company was incorporated with Thomas Thompson as president and W. T. Smith vice president, Mr. Culbertson was given an office in the company as secretary and treasurer. In 1906 Mr. Thompson and Mr. Smith withdrew from the business, and in the reorganization that followed under the new name Culbertson Brothers Company, Mr. Culbertson became president and has since been at the head of this general commission and fruit and produce house. Mr. Culbertson is also president of the Cuyuna-Sultana Company and president of the Almar Iron Mining Company.

His relations with social affairs in the city are indicated by membership in the following clubs: The Commercial, the Tennis, the Boat, the Northland Country, the Gun, the Curling Clubs, the United Commercial Travelers, the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In June, 1903, Mr. Culbertson married Louisa Grandy, daughter of John and Jane Grandy. Their two children are John Randolph and William Harrison.

Norval Seabring Mitchell. A representative of Duluth's progressive enterprise, Norval S. Mitchell has been identified with that city for nearly twenty-five years, was long connected with the railway service, and since 1906 has been in the stock and grain brokerage business, with very influential connections with that branch of business in the Northwest.

Norval Seabring Mitchell was born at St. Mary's, Canada, November 1, 1870, a son of Burley and Elizabeth (Griggs) Mitchell. His father came from England to Canada at the age of nine years, and his active life was spent as a Canadian farmer. The formal schooling of Mr. Mitchell was concluded in 1886 with a course at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute. While a resident of Canada he learned telegraphy, became an operator, and in 1890 came to Duluth in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. For three years Mr. Mitchell was chief train dispatcher for that road at Duluth. His resignation in 1906, after a long experience and acquaintance with business affairs and business men of the Northwest was followed by establishing himself in the brokerage business under the firm name of N. S. Mitchell & Company, grain, stocks and bonds.

Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Duluth Stock Exchange during its existence. He was one of the charter members of the Duluth Commercial Club, and has affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Mitchell before her

marriage was Matilda E. Schonning of Northfield, Minnesota. Her father, Peter N. Schonning, was a farmer.

Charles F. Haley. One of the best known men in the Minnesota grain trade is Charles F. Haley, manager of the firm of A. D. Thompson & Company, of Duluth. A pioneer of this city, where he has been located for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Haley has been continuously identified with the growing business interests of the city and has gained a recognized position among Duluth's business leaders as a result of the display of superior abilities. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, November 15, 1867, and is a son of Michael J. Haley.

Michael J. Haley was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, where the family has made its home for many generations, in 1815, and as a young man came to the United States and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of that city. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Haley enlisted in an Ohio volunteer infantry regiment, and served three years, establishing an honorable record for bravery and devotion to duty, and only leaving the service after receiving a severe wound on the shin bone. After his return from the Southland, he took up his residence at Dayton, Ohio, where he established himself in a paper manufacturing business, and to this he continued to devote himself during the remainder of his active career, his death occurring at Dayton in 1896, when he was eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Haley passed away at Dayton some years before her husband's demise.

After attending the graded and high schools of Dayton, Charles F. Haley, at the age of fifteen years, began to make his own way in the world, his first position being that of billing clerk with Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago, the famous merchant prince, in whose employ he remained for a period of three years. In 1885 he secured a position with the Mitchell Grain Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the employ of which concern he remained until 1888, in May of which year he came to Duluth. Here he secured a position in the Minnesota Grain Inspection Department and remained until 1895, when he became associated with A. D. Thompson & Company, of which he is now manager, with offices at Nos. 406-410 Board of Trade Building. Mr. Haley's career evinces not alone the possession of high business talents as well as executive ability of more than ordinary character, but also of industry and fidelity, for in each of his different engagements he has been completely successful, and has been most highly valued and esteemed by every firm he has served. A man of attractive presence and courteous and genial disposition, he has made hosts of friends, who are frequently entertained at the family residence at No. 2401 East Fifth Street. Mr. Haley is a republican, but not a politician; his religious connection is with the Church of the Sacred Heart, and he is a good and devout Catholic. His social connections include membership in the Kitchi Gammi and Northland Country Clubs, both of Duluth.

In 1901, at Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Haley was married to Miss Katherine O'Donnell, daughter of Thomas and Mary O'Donnell, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where Mr. O'Donnell, now deceased, was a contractor. Mrs. O'Donnell still survives her husband and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Haley and their two children: Francis, who attends the Cathedral School; and Katherine, who is a pupil of the Sisters' School.

Henry F. Seitz. Prominent in furniture manufacturing and wholesale circles, and also in the broader sphere of business, civic and social life, Mr. Seitz is vice president and treasurer of the DeWitt, Seitz & Company, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Northern Minnesota, and with an immense trade covering several states of the Northwest.

Henry F. Seitz is of substantial German stock, his grandfather having come from Germany and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Seitz was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 5, 1875. His father, John Seitz, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and died in Superior, Wisconsin, in 1912 was for many years a manufacturer of chairs, and was one of the constituent members of the Webster Manufacturing Company of Superior. John Seitz married Mary Wintz, who now lives in Duluth. Their children are: Henry F.; Albert, who is a business representative of the DeWitt, Seitz & Company, lives in Duluth and married Miss Wansborough of South Bend, Indiana; Oscar M., who is unmarried and is connected with the brokerage business in Tacoma; Lillian, Ida and Hettie, all of whom are teachers; and John, Jr., bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Duluth.

Henry F. Seitz was educated in the grammar and high schools at Menasha, Wisconsin, leaving high school at the age of sixteen to take up the practical work of life as an employe in the Webster Manufacturing Company, makers of chairs at Superior, Wisconsin. While with that firm he acquired a thorough and expert knowledge of furniture making, especially chairs, and in 1905 carried his experience and training to the establishment of the new firm of DeWitt, Seitz & Company, with Mr. Charles E. DeWitt as his chief associate. The business is incorporated, and besides manufacturing several lines of furniture also handles a large trade as wholesalers. Their goods are sold over the extensive territory covering Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The offices and warehouses are located at the corner of Lake Avenue and Buchanan Street.

Mr. Seitz's standing in business and social circles is also indicated by his membership in Palestine Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; Duluth Council, R. & S. M.; Duluth Commandery of the Knights Templars; Aad Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Duluth Lodge No. 133, B. P. O. E.; The Duluth Commercial Club; Kitchi Gammi Club; Northland Country Club; Duluth Curling Club; Duluth Boat Club; and his home is in the Kitchi Gammi Club. Mr. Seitz is a republican in politics.

William Allen Hunt, for twenty-five years a Duluth architect, with an expanding reputation, is one of the men whom the Buckeye State has contributed to the professional citizenship of Minnesota. Coming to this city a practical stranger, a newcomer in his calling, he soon displayed such ability and resource that he was admitted to the ranks of the fraternity, in which he has since won a foremost place. Many of Duluth's largest buildings stand as monuments to Mr. Hunt's talent and bear the imprint of his distinctive style of architecture.

Mr. Hunt was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, February 13, 1859, and is a son of Porter DeWight and Anna Montgomery (Beard) Hunt.

The Hunt family is of English and Irish extraction and was founded in America in 1700, the progenitor coming from Lancaster, England, and locating in Massachusetts. Among the men which this family has contributed to the public and military history of the country may be mentioned General Warren, of Bunker Hill fame; Colonel Stall, a Civil war veteran, to whom Mr. Hunt is related on his mother's side; and the first governor to be elected on the republican ticket in Kentucky, Governor Bradley. Porter DeWight Hunt was born in 1831 at Southampton, Massachusetts, later moved to Ohio, and there engaged in the manufacture of brooms, at one time handling all the broom corn grown in the lower section of Ohio. He was known as Major Hunt, because of his service during the Civil war, and in Morgan's Raid, and died at Cincinnati in 1872. Mrs. Hunt, who survives him, still makes her home in that city.

William Allen Hunt attended the grammar and high schools of Cincinnati, and after his graduation from the latter, in 1874, began studying for the profession of architecture in the office of a Mr. Cropsey, of Cincinnati, with whom he remained four years. At that time he came to Minnesota, and after spending eight years at his vocation at Minneapolis, came to Duluth in 1889. Here he was first associated with the firm of Palmer, Hall & Hunt, but in 1904 Mr. Hall retired from the business, to be followed by Mr. Palmer in 1907, and since the latter year Mr. Hunt has conducted the business alone. Among the more prominent of the structures erected by him may be mentioned the Wolvin, Sellwood and Lonsdale buildings, the last-named being the first steel building to be constructed in the state, in 1894; the Patrick Wholesale Dry Goods House; the Marshall-Wells Wholesale Hardware Building; the Rush-Parker Wholesale Grocery Building; the Duluth Central High School; the State Normal School, a great many of the finest residences in the east end of the city, as well as all classes of structures throughout Duluth, and a number of buildings on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges. He is widely and favorably known in business circles of the city, and is president and treasurer of the Cuyuna and Bessemer Iron Company. He maintains offices at No. 307 Lonsdale Building. Mr. Hunt is a republican, but the part he has taken in shaping the laws of his adopted community has been only as a supporter of good movements. He belongs to the Duluth Commercial Club and to Lodge No. 133, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 23, 1909, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Marie B. Newberg, of Minneapolis, daughter of John Newberg, of Red Wing, Minnesota, a contractor and recently a candidate for the office of sheriff. One daughter has been born to this union, Mary Elizabeth.

Henry W. Morgan. Of the lawyers practicing at the bar of Minnesota, none have gained more deserved success than that which has attended the activities of Henry W. Morgan. Coming from an old and honored family of the East, he took up his residence in Minnesota in 1887, and since that time has been in continual practice at Lake City, where his excellent attainments and thorough devotion to his profession have attracted to him a clientage second to none. Mr. Morgan was born on a farm in Gloucester County, New Jersey, ten miles from Camden, May 1, 1850, and is a son of Hiram and Sarah (Llewellyn) Morgan.

The Morgan family originated in Wales and early settled in New Jersey, where the great-grandfather of Henry W. Morgan, David Morgan, was born in 1740 and died in 1789. His son, Randell W. Morgan, was born in Camden County, New Jersey, January 15, 1782, and died April 7, 1848. On the maternal side, Mr. Morgan is also of Welsh descent, being a grandson of Reuben and Sarah (Gauntt) Llewellyn, the former of whom was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, and held the commission of colonel in the state militia until his death. Hiram Morgan was born in Camden County, New Jersey, November 25, 1815, and followed farming throughout his life in New Jersey, dying there in 1900. He was a strong abolitionist and a republican, and at the outbreak of the Civil war had 3,000 bushels of potatoes stored in the building which later became the famous Libby Prison, and when the war had closed the consignees paid for them in full. A man of great business ability and much energy he was successful in his operations and became the possessor of a fortune. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Morgan, who was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1812, died March 22, 1892, the mother of five children, of whom two are still living: Anna M., who is the wife of Mr. Sweeten, a retired citizen of Wenonah, New Jersey; and Henry W.

Henry W. Morgan secured good educational advantages in his youth, first attending the Blackwood school, subsequently taking his preparatory course at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and Bridgeton and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and after his graduation from the last named place going to Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He commenced his career as a member of a railroad engineering corps which built a line from Amboy to Camden, New Jersey, and subsequently assisted in the construction of two other lines. His legal training was commenced under the preceptorship of Furman Shepard, of Philadelphia, following which he was in the office of his cousin, J. Willard Morgan, of Camden, but after several years of practice in his native state decided to seek the opportunities offered by the West, and accordingly, in 1887, came to Minnesota and chose the city of Lake City as his field of endeavor, a decision which he has never had the slightest cause to regret. Were a comparison instituted among lawyers in general practice to prove which of them all enjoy the largest measure of public confidence as a manager of cases calling for deep knowledge of law and practice, readiness of resource, energy of action and power of logical argument, the name of Mr. Morgan would be found very close to the top in Wabasha County. He has stood in the front rank of lawyers in Lake City for more than a quarter of a century, and nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He has never relied upon others to do his work; every question is investigated until it is exhausted. His manner is one of honesty and candor which leaves no room for doubt as to his own convictions. His large practice has been of the best kind that can come to a lawyer, and has been very remunerative, so that he has been successful in a material way, and has invested his means in city and farm realty, of which he owns a considerable amount. He has taken an interest in democratic politics, but not as a candidate for office or as a blatant advocate; rather as a strong man seeking the best laws and

Henry H. Morgan

the best legislators. His only public service has been as a member of the board of education of Lake City. While in college Mr. Morgan was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

Mr. Morgan was married in 1884 to Miss Mary L. Kelley, daughter of Patrick and Martha L. Kelley, the former born in County Down, Ireland. Mr. Kelley came to the United States in young manhood, and in 1857 settled in Minnesota, where for many years he was engaged in successful agricultural pursuits, and he passed away at Lake City, Minnesota, at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. Kelley, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September 13, 1816, also attained advanced years, dying August 1, 1898. She was a member of the Scotch Presbyterian faith, while her husband belonged to the Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Morgan still owns her father's old homestead, in Minnesota, a very valuable piece of property.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Hiram, who is twenty-seven years of age; Patrick, aged twenty years, a high school graduate; and Alexander, eighteen years of age, in the junior class at the high school. They also have an adopted daughter, Dorothy, who is twelve years old. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is widely and favorably known in Lake City.

THOMAS J. JOYCE. Although a late comer into the legal world of Duluth life, Thomas J. Joyce, who possesses qualifications for his profession in a quick grasp of salient points, an impressive manner of presentation of his cases to the jury, has already achieved prominence in his profession. Mr. Joyce is a native son of Duluth, having been born December 11, 1888. His parents were Martin and Catherine (Flannery) Joyce, the former of whom is now deceased. Martin Joyce was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1868, and was twelve years old when he came to the United States, being of a well to do family. Locating first in Boston, Massachusetts, he came to Duluth as a young man and engaged in business as a contractor, and subsequently removed to the City of Superior, Wisconsin. He was successful in his ventures, because of his energetic nature and fidelity to engagements, and was reasonably successful in a business way when suddenly called by death in 1896, when but twenty-eight years of age. Mr. Joyce was married at Duluth to Miss Catherine Flannery, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States as a young girl in 1870, locating in the City of Duluth, and she still survives and makes her home at Superior. Three children were born to Martin and Catherine Joyce, namely: Thomas J., of this review; Martin; and Patrick, who resides with his mother at Superior.

Thomas J. Joyce was a small child when taken by his parents to Superior, and there his education was commenced in the graded schools. He was less than eight years old when his father died, but the mother kept him in school, determined that he should secure a good educational training, and in 1908 he was graduated from the Superior High School. Succeeding this he became a student in the University of Minnesota, from which he came after a course of something more than two years, and then applied himself so assiduously to the study of law that in March, 1911, he was admitted to the bar at St. Paul. During the next year Mr. Joyce was engaged in practice at Minneapolis, but in 1912 transferred his operations to Duluth, where he opened offices at Nos. 1005-6 Torrey Building. His practice has since enjoyed a steady and consistent growth, and at this time he is generally recognized as one of the most successful among the younger attorneys of the city. Ever studious, industrious, conscientious, and alive to the interests of all his clients, thorough in the preparation and complete in the presentation of all his cases, fair-minded and honorable in his methods of trial, he is known as a most careful practitioner, a safe counselor and a legist thoroughly equipped in the various departments of his profession. Mr. Joyce is not unknown in business circles of Duluth, being a director in a mining company here and in the Minnesota Concrete Stone Company. He belongs to the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and his fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Superior, Wisconsin.

Mr. Joyce is unmarried and resides at No. 214 East Fourth Street, Duluth.

JOHN CHRISTIE. Citizens of Duluth often point out the Christie Building as the first example of reinforced concrete steel construction in that city, and it is a fine office building, seven stories high and now one of many structures that give character to the business district. The Christie Building has a further interest from the large and flourishing business which has its home there, a complete printing binding, lithographing and general stationery and office supply house, which is the best equipped concern of its kind west of Chicago. About twenty-three years ago John Christie was a newcomer in Duluth, had a very modest printing office, with one helper, and from that small beginning has developed one of the most distinctive enterprises in the city.

John Christie is a Scotchman, born in Blairgowrie, January 12, 1860. His family record deserves mention in detail. His parents were David and Jane (Nicol) Christie. His father was born in Perth February 21, 1824, and died September 1, 1900, while his mother was born in the same place July 13, 1831, and died March 19, 1891. They were married at Perth April 25, 1851. David Christie was a son of John and Ann (McIntosh) Christie, the former of whom died May 6, 1870, at the age of seventy-eight, and the latter on February 24, 1859, aged sixty. Jane Nicol was the daughter of Robert and Margaret (McEwen) Nicol, the former of whom died January 19, 1865, aged seventy-four, and the latter April 4, 1872, aged seventy-four. Robert Nicol was a ship owner. The children of David and Jane (Nicol) Christie were as follows: Margaret Nicol, who married Frank Morrison, was born September 4, 1852; Robert Nicol, born April 23, 1854; Ann, who married David Gow, was born January 25, 1856 and died August 21, 1891; Jane Nicol, who married James Cuthbert, was born March 18, 1858; John, the subject of this sketch; Isabella, born May 15, 1861, and died in infancy; Isabella, who married John Reid, born May 4, 1862; a son born May 25, 1863, died unnamed; Alexandra Mary, who married Harry Black, was born July 18, 1864; Marjory Nicol, Mrs. John Stewart, was born October 24, 1865, and died April 29, 1914; Davina, Mrs. Charles G. Watkins, born November 22, 1867; Agnes Cuthil, Mrs. Sam McLees, born December 30, 1868; David, born November 19, 1870 and died June 6, 1871; Williamina Dron, Mrs. David Ross, born May 10, 1872; and Elizabeth Isabella Russell, born July 19, 1873, and

died July 22, 1875. All except the three oldest were born in Blairgowrie. John Christie's father established the Blairgowrie Advertiser the year of the Crimean War, published it for over thirty years, and it is still a flourishing weekly. He also operated a job printing office at Glasgow, and was subsequently proprietor of the Forfar Herald at Forfar County Seat.

John Christie grew up in Blairgowrie, attended the public schools until sixteen, had lived in the atmosphere of a printing office since childhood, and on leaving school went to Edinburgh and spent two years in special training in a printing house. At the age of eighteen his father made him foreman of the Glasgow printing office, and that was his work until his father sold the plant two years later, and he then accompanied the elder Christie to Forfar County Seat and they were associated in business until 1882. John Christie then emigrated to America, spent two years in the printing department of the Dickinson Type Foundry at Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1884 turned his attention to real estate, a business which he followed in the East until coming to Duluth in 1891. As already mentioned, Mr. Christie began business in Duluth on a small scale, and with meager equipment, though his long and thorough experience was an excellent capital. He had two small presses and hired only one boy assistant at first. The energy with which he pushed the business and the quality of his work caused a rapid growth and the necessity of larger quarters. In August, 1907, his plant, which was located on an upper floor, was completely gutted by a fire that originated in rooms beneath his office. Owing to the fact that he carried co-insurance and had to contribute to the general loss, he determined to acquire a plant of his own, and about that time began the construction of the present seven-story Christie Building. Mr. Christie was the first in Duluth to show his faith in the modern type of the reinforced concrete construction. His business in its present dimensions comprises stationery and office furniture, filing devices, complete printing and bookbinding plant, lithographing plant both with the stone and rubber offset process, a steel die and embossing plant, and altogether his equipment is sufficient for practically every demand made in printing and binding and illustration work. His trade in office supplies and stock stationery and his custom work have a broad territory covering all of Minnesota, all of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan and North Dakota.

Mr. Christie is well known in fraternal and social circles in Duluth, is a democrat in politics, and for five years was national president of the Modern Samaritans, the general office of which order is in the Christie Building. Other affiliations are with Palestine Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M. at Duluth; Keystone Chapter No. 20, R. A. M.; Duluth Commandery No. 18, K. T.; and in the Scottish Rite with North Star Lodge of Perfection No. 6, with A. T. C. Pearson Rose Croix Chapter No. 4, with the thirty-second degree Consistory, and with Aad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Christie belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Royal Neighbors, the Royal Arcanum. His Scotch ancestry gives him eligibility in the Clan Stewart, and in a business way he has membership in the Commercial Club.

Mr. Christie was married in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1884 to Isabella Wilson, a native of Scotland, whose father was a farmer in Forfarshire and was killed by the kick of a horse when she was a child. Mrs. Christie is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. They have no living children. Mr. Christie about every second year returns to Scotland, and keeps up regular communication with his family. His last trip to Blairgowrie was in 1913, and in the family reunion of that year twenty-seven relatives were present, twenty-five of whom were residents of Scotland and England. Mr. Christie's home is at 1811 East Second Street.

Watson S. Moore. A leader in Duluth commercial affairs, president of the W. S. Moore Grain Company, and interested in other local concerns, Watson S. Moore is a type of a self-made American citizen, having advanced from the capacity of telegraph messenger when a boy to prominence in one of the leading cities of the Northwest. Mr. Moore has been a resident of Duluth for thirty years, and while his business success has been won in this city his highest distinction among the people of the community has come from his forceful and influential part in public affairs, both while a member of the city council and as a private citizen.

Watson S. Moore was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1867, a son of James G. and Carrie (Sadler) Moore. His father, who was born in Indiana in 1834 and died at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1875, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his father, James G. Moore, Sr., was also a minister in that denomination and died in Indiana.

After the age of twelve years Watson S. Moore had no formal schooling, and educated himself by practical experience and a keen observation. His first work was as an A. D. T. messenger at Baltimore, but the following year he found employment in the secretary's office of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, and the three years spent there gave him an insight into the business which has been his regular work through most of his career. In 1884 Mr. Moore located in Duluth, and up to 1889 was employed in the office of George Spencer & Company, grain dealers. In 1890 a partnership was formed with Mr. George Spencer and continued until 1911, at which time Mr. Moore established the W. S. Moore Grain Company, of which he is now president. He is also president of the Moore, Gary Land & Improvement Company, which is developing town sites adjoining the plant of the Minnesota Steel Company at Duluth. Mr. Moore was a joint owner with A. C. Volk of the property sold to the steel company, and now occupied by its plant.

As a man who had to struggle through his boyhood, Mr. Moore has manifested a thorough sympathy with young men ,and has performed much practical social service. He is president of the Duluth Y. M. C. A., vice president of the Duluth Commercial Club and superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School. On national issues his politics is republican, but he has shown strong independence in local affairs. From 1900 to 1910 he was one of the members in the Duluth city council. The joint commission appointed by the Commercial Club and the city council for the investigation of the commission form of government included Mr. Moore as one of its members, and he was one of those most instrumental in securing the adoption of this form of government under the new charter in 1910. His council record was also noteworthy for his efforts to maintain law enforcement policies throughout the city and state,

he introduced a resolution in the council, which was adopted, abolishing the red light district, the resolution that abolished the slot machine, was one of the council group that stood aggressively for municipal ownership of public utilities, and associated with one or two others started the movement that brought about municipal ownership of the electric light plant. Mr. Moore was a member of the committee that provided for the construction of the unique aerial bridge at Duluth, one of the wonders of engineering construction, and the only one of its kind in the world. He was chairman for nine years of the street commissioners, and whether in the council or as a private citizen has worked steadily and consistently for civic and social progress.

Mr. Moore was married in Duluth in 1891 to Miss Jessie Tyler, whose father, E. A. Tyler, is connected with the American Exchange National Bank of Duluth. Mrs. Moore's grandfather served in the War of the Revolution, while her father was for four years in the Union army during the Civil War, and she is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Moore and wife reside at 1829 East First Street, and their family of children are as follows: Wendell, who has taken two years of study in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, and now lives at home; Irving, attending a preparatory school in Andover, Massachusetts; Warren and Dorothy, both of whom are students in the Duluth High School.

Rollo Nichols Chaffee. A young Duluth lawyer who has done much to prove his ability and open a way towards a successful career in the law, Rollo N. Chaffee is an eastern man, was thoroughly trained in the schools and universities of New York State, and since 1906 has practiced as a member of the Duluth bar, giving special attention to real estate, corporation and probate work.

Rollo Nichols Chaffee was born in Amenia, New York, February 28, 1882, a son of James S. and Lydia A. (Judd) Chaffee. His preliminary training was acquired in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, graduating in 1900, and in 1904 he graduated LL. B. from the law department of Columbia University at New York City. Admitted to the New York Bar in the same year, his university training was supplemented by two years of practical experience in the law offices and courts of New York City, and in the fall of 1906 he came to Duluth and opened an office for the practice of real estate, corporation and probate law. Mr. Chaffee has membership in the St. Louis County and State Bar associations and has prominent connections both with the professional and social life of the city.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Duluth Boat Club, the Long View Tennis Club and Duluth Automobile Club. On May 20, 1908, occurred his marriage to Millie McKee of Duluth, a daughter of William and Louise (Tucker) McKee.

Jed L. Washburn, lawyer, Duluth, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, December 26, 1856, a son of Christopher C. and Julia A. (Showen) Washburn, the former a native of Ohio but of New England descent, and the latter of Kentucky, of an old family of South Carolina. In 1857 the parents brought their children from Indiana to Minnesota, locating among the early settlers in Blue Earth County in the Town of Vernon, where Christopher C. Washburn was a substantial farmer.

Jed L. Washburn received an academic education, but is mainly self educated, studied law with Hon. Martin J. Severance at Mankato, was admitted and began practice in May, 1880, and continued at Mankato until March, 1890, when he removed to Duluth and has since lived and practiced there, being senior member of the firm of Washburn, Bailey & Mitchell, with offices in the Alworth Building. Mr. Washburn has always been keenly interested in the school system of the state, was a member and president of the board of education of Mankato, a member of the board of education of Duluth from 1900 to 1907, and resident director of the State Normal School at Duluth since 1903. He has served on other public boards, but never held a paid political office nor accepted any recompense or reimbursement for expenses involved in his public service. In 1907 and 1908 he served as president of the Minnesota State Bar Association and has been active in the Eleventh Judicial District Bar Association. Mr. Washburn has enjoyed a large practice and the confidence of the public. His opinions are considered unselfish and unprejudiced. He has large business interests, and is president of the Northern National Bank of Duluth and of several other financial and industrial concerns.

Mr. Washburn is a member of the Kitchi Gammi, Commercial, Northland Country, Duluth Curling, and Duluth Boat clubs of Duluth, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, the Minneapolis Club of Minneapolis, and the Chicago Club of Chicago. His home is at 101 Oxford Street, while he also has a winter home in North Carolina, and spends about three months of the year there, taking a great interest in both places in the beautification of his grounds.

In June, 1882, Mr. Washburn was married to Miss Alma J. Pattee, daughter of the late Joseph R. Pattee of Stockton, Portage County, Wisconsin. His oldest son, Claude C. Washburn, an author, resides in Florence, Italy; his next son, A. McC. Washburn, lawyer, is with the law firm of Washburn, Bailey and Mitchell; his youngest son, John Lawrence, is a student at the Asheville (North Carolina) School. His daughters, Genevieve, Mildred and Hope, reside at home, and all the children have been given the best educational advantages both at home and abroad. Mrs. Washburn has been for many years interested in club, educational and charitable work and is well known throughout Minnesota and other states.

Benjamin F. Nelson. The lumber industry early became and has ever since remained one of the leading lines of business in Minnesota, and the reasons for this are strong and manifest. The bounty of nature in providing the material for the industry was almost unlimited, and the quality of that material was superior in some respects to that of what was to be found in many other heavily timbered regions. The men who initiated the industry were men of broad views, fine business capacity, resolute purpose and all-daring courage; and those who have followed them have shown the utmost capability for developing the industry to its full limitations and to handling it with unequivocal wisdom and success. Here was the raw material in lavish quantity, ready and waiting for the commanding power of mind to come and convert it into marketable form for the service of mankind, and the practical results of this initiative and constructive power have been manifest

in the magnitude, value and far-reaching results of the work achieved.

As a representative of both the earlier and the present day magnates in the lumber industry in this section of the country, Benjamin Franklin Nelson, of Minneapolis, stands in the front rank. His operations have been and still continue to be very extensive. His foresight and sweep of vision are great. His knowledge of the business has from the first been comprehensive and accurate, and his daring and acumen are of the highest and most legitimate type. Whether measured by the scope and importance of his undertakings or by the skill with which they have been directed, he is easily one of the foremost men in the lumber industry in the United States.

Benjamin Franklin Nelson was born in Greenup County, Kentucky, on the 4th of May, 1843, and is a son of William and Emeline (Benson) Nelson, who were natives of Maryland and who immigrated thence to Kentucky in early life. The family was in moderate circumstances and its record was virtually that voiced by the immortal Lincoln, himself a Kentuckian, who said of his own family that its history was "the short and simple annals of the poor." It may thus be seen that to the children of the Nelson family only limited educational advantages could be offered, owing to the exigencies of time and place. Benjamin F. Nelson attended the common schools in Greenup and Lewis counties for brief and irregular periods, and while he was still a youth the impaired health of his father placed upon him the duty of assisting his brothers in providing for the needs of the household. At the age of seventeen years he began cutting logs and rafting them down the Ohio River. This gave him his first experience in the lumber trade, and the fiber and activity of his mind were such that he made it tell greatly to his advantage at that period in his career, as well as in subsequent years.

But Mr. Nelson was not permitted to continue his efforts along this line without early and definite interruption. When the dark cloud of the Civil war that had for several years cast its pall over the national horizon at length burst in a deluge of death and disaster, he responded to the call of higher duty and tendered his aid in defense of the Confederate cause and the political views and theories of government under the influence of which he had been reared. In 1862, when but nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and during the progress of the great internecine conflict he served successively in the commands of Generals Morgan, Forrest and Wheeler, whose names are written large upon the history of the Civil war. Although the commands in which Mr. Nelson thus served were engaged in and ever performing the most hazardous duties, he escaped without disaster, save that he was taken prisoner, and he was held in confinement at the Federal prison at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, when the long and weary struggle came to its close.

After his release as a prisoner of war Mr. Nelson returned to Kentucky and with characteristic courage and determination he girded himself for the winning of the victories which peace ever has in store. The havoc of warfare had left its trail in Kentucky, and after remaining a few months in his native state he determined to seek his fortune in a more promising field of endeavor. In September, 1865, he came to Minnesota and located at St. Anthony, the nucleus around which was built up the present great city of Minneapolis. His experience in lumbering secured to him immediate employment in connection with that business, and he has been connected with this industry during the long intervening years.

Mr. Nelson passed his first year in Minnesota as a laborer in the lumber woods and mills and on the river. But such a post in the association with the great industry in which he was intensely interested did not easily satisfy his ambition or meet the requirements of his faculties, although he manfully accepted it as a stepping-stone to the realization of his high hopes, and faithfully and laboriously did he perform the incidental duties. In his second winter in the state he secured a contract to haul logs, and some time afterward he entered into a contract for the manufacturing of shingles. Even this advance he looked upon as but a means to an end, for he had his vision fixed on loftier heights. In 1872 this aspiring lumberman formed a partnership with others in the planing-mill business, and this led directly to the manufacturing of lumber. In 1881 the firm of Nelson, Tenny & Company, consisting of Mr. Nelson and William M. Tenny, bought a sawmill. Mr. Nelson was now in a position entirely suited to his taste and his abilities. He gave his whole attention to the business of the firm, and as the city and the country around it advanced in development and improvement, the firm's trade greatly expanded, with the result that before the expiration of ten years it became one of the heaviest operators in Minneapolis.

For more than forty years Mr. Nelson was engaged directly, and most of the time extensively, in manufacturing lumber. His energies in this field were not, however, confined to the company of which he was the head, nor were they wholly absorbed in this line of effort. He acquired interests in many other companies in the trade and those affiliated therewith, and he took part also in carrying forward other lines of manufacturing enterprise, as well as in the financial and public affairs of the city and county of his residence, in which he is still deeply and helpfully interested. He is president of the Leech Lake Lumber Company, the Hennepin Paper Company, B. F. Nelson & Sons Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the B. F. Nelson Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the directorate of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis and holds similar position in connection with other Minnesota banks in which he is financially interested. He has also extensive holdings in mineral lands in Northern Minnesota and in paper mills in the Dominion of Canada.

This is a record of long-continued, extensive, very exacting and highly successful business operations, but it shows only a part of Mr. Nelson's activities and achievements. He has been as liberal and zealous in philanthropic, educational and religious work as he has in business, and for years he took a prominent part in public affairs in his home city. He served as a member of the city council from 1879 to 1885, and was chairman of the ways and means and the railroad committees, at the time when he formed the acquaintance of James J. Hill, one of the greatest of all railroad men. Mr. Nelson fully believed that Minneapolis was just emerging from her swaddling clothes and as a city could afford to be liberal with railroads. Holding such views, he was able to assist materially in securing to railroads such

William E. Tracy

rights and privileges as were necessary for their expansion and economical operation, and the close friendship which he formed with Mr. Hill has remained inviolate to the present time. Mr. Nelson was a member of the first board of park commissioners, and in this association he rendered wise and appreciated service in laying the foundation of the Minneapolis park system. He was for many years a member of the old Minneapolis Board of Trade, of which he was president in 1890-91, and in 1890 he was treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis Men's Union.

From 1884 to 1891 Mr. Nelson was a member of the Minneapolis Board of Education. During this period the increase in the school population of the community was phenomenal, and the necessity of providing for it taxed to the utmost the ability of those in direct charge of the educational affairs of the city. In this pressing time Mr. Nelson's special fitness for the position which he held was amply demonstrated, and he won high praise for his resourcefulness, readiness and adaptability in the discharge of his duties as a member of the board. The experience which he gained in this important connection, as co-ordinated with his recognized business capacity, marked him for other and even higher positions of public trust. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Minnesota State Prison, and in 1899 he became president of the board. In 1905 he was appointed a member of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, and in February, 1914, he was elected president of this body, his present, and second, term as a member of the board expiring in 1916. Mr. Nelson has rendered to Minnesota service of the highest character and most productive order in the departments noted, and in the connection he has shown forth most significantly his breadth of view, his civic loyalty, his admirable resourcefulness, and his prescience as to future needs as well as circumspection in ordering affairs under existing conditions and demands. For thirty years Mr. Nelson has been a valued member of the board of trustees of Hamline University, another of the noble educational institutions of Minnesota, and contributed largely to its endowment fund. The civic and industrial interests of Minnesota have received Mr. Nelson's intelligent and fruitful interest. In 1902 he was chosen a member of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society, and after several years of most effective service he was chosen president of the board, in 1907, as was he also in the following year. Another line of enterprise that engaged his active and helpful cooperation was that for which the Minneapolis Commercial Club stands sponsor. In 1904 he became a member of the directorate of this fine organization and chairman of its committee on public affairs. He proved indefatigable in furthering the high civic ideals and progressive movements of the club, assisted in working out, under its auspices, conspicuous commercial development, and wrote his name in enduring way upon the pages of its history. In 1907 he was elected president of the club, and of this office he continued the incumbent until 1909. He is a valued member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in the social and fraternal life of the community he is identified with the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club, the Minikahda Club, the Minnesota Club, the Minneapolis Automobile Club, and the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the Knights Templar degrees in the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides having affiliation with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nelson to Miss Martha Ross, whose death occurred in 1874 and who is survived by two sons, William Edwin and Guy Henry, both of whom are associated with their father in business. In 1875 Mr. Nelson contracted a second marriage, when Miss Mary Fredenberg, of Northfield, Minnesota, became his wife. They have one child, Bessie E.

From the dawn of his manhood Mr. Nelson has given his political allegiance and services to the democratic party, but he has never sought an office or been chosen to one by a partisan election. The offices which he has held have been conferred either by non-partisan election or by appointment—in tacit recognition of his special fitness for them rather than on account of political services or partisan considerations. He has frequently been importuned to become a candidate for high elective offices, but has steadfastly refused such overtures.

Concerning Mr. Nelson, his character and his achievement the following consistent and pertinent statements have been written, and they are well worthy of perpetuation in this history of a state which has honored and been honored by him: "How like a thread of gold the splendid record of this excellent business man and superior citizen runs through the history of Minneapolis! And what a credit it is, not only to the community in which he has expended his activities but also to the whole range of American citizenship. It is an engaging theme for the pen of the biographer, and must prove a strong stimulus and incentive to those young men of the present day who become familiar with it—furnishing an example worthy of the emulation of the most ambitious."

William Edward Tracy. Though one of the younger members of the bar of Northern Minnesota, William Edward Tracy has served two terms as judge of probate of Lake County and is one of the able and thoroughly qualified lawyers of that part of the state. When first elected to the office of judge of probate it was his distinction to have been, up to that time, the youngest judge of probate of the State of Minnesota. For seven years Mr. Tracy was engaged in the general practice of law at Two Harbors and during that period was also interested in the real estate and insurance business.

William Edward Tracy was born at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, February 8, 1886, but his home since childhood and until the middle part of the year 1915 was made in Two Harbors. His parents are William and Laura Elizabeth (Bates) Tracy, his father a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Steel Corporation at Two Harbors for more than thirty years. Judge Tracy was educated in the public schools at Two Harbors, to which place the family removed in 1888, graduated from the Two Harbors High School in 1905, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and finished the law course with a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908. In June of the same year he was admitted to the Michigan bar and at once returned to Two Harbors where he was formally admitted to the bar of Minnesota in February, 1909. Mr. Tracy was elected judge of

probate of Lake County in 1908, at the age of twenty-two years, and was returned to the office in 1910. He did an important service in the careful and impartial administration of the probate affairs of Lake County and since his retirement from that office has enjoyed a lucrative probate practice.

Since leaving the office of judge of probate, Mr. Tracy has been actively engaged in looking after a large and growing practice and in June, 1915, formed a law partnership with Mr. Abe Feldman of Eveleth, Minnesota, for the general practice of law with offices at Duluth and Eveleth, Minnesota, Mr. Tracy devoting his entire time to the business of the Duluth office. The new firm brought about by this association is known at both places as Tracy & Feldman.

Mr. Tracy is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge No. 188, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Duluth Consistory in the southern jurisdiction and is a member of Aad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Duluth, Minnesota. He is a member of the Two Harbors Commercial Club, St. Louis County Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, and the Chippewa Club. His church is the Presbyterian. He was one of the organizers, and since its organization, has been president, of the Two Harbors High School Alumni Association.

Mr. Tracy was married October 19, 1910, to Miss Lucy McNutt, daughter of Thomas G. and Josephine (Beach) McNutt of Minneapolis. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, with ancestors in the War of 1812, Revolutionary war, and the party arriving on this continent in the Mayflower in 1620. Mrs. Tracy, for several years prior to her marriage, was a successful school teacher at Two Harbors, Minnesota. Their two children are William Edward, Jr., and Thomas Daniel.

WILLIAM N. PARKHURST. A citizen of influence in Dodge County is Mr. Parkhurst, who is cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Kasson, of which institution he was the organizer. He has been the primary force in making this one of the solid and popular financial institutions of Southeastern Minnesota, has been prominently identified with farming and stock-growing in this section of the state and is known as a citizen of utmost loyalty and progressiveness.

Mr. Parkhurst is a scion of old colonial New England stock and is himselt a native of the Empire State of the Union. He was born on the paternal homestead farm, in Essex County, New York, on the 31st of March, 1876, and is a son of Lemuel S. and Ellen (Kennedy) Parkhurst, who have maintained their home in Minnesota since 1911, the father being now retired from active business after long years of close and effective identification with the great basic industry of agriculture. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, on the 26th of February, 1838, and is a son of Roswell and Lovina (Wait) Parkhurst, the former having been a native of Mooretown, Vermont, and having devoted his active career to agricultural pursuits. His wife was a representative of one of the old and influential families of Washington County, Vermont, and the Town of Waitsfield, that county, was named in honor of this family, Mrs. Parkhurst having been a direct descendant of General Waite, a gallant officer of the continental line in the War of the Revolution. The genealogy of the Parkhurst family is traced back to sterling Scotch origin. James and Eliza (Parrish) Kennedy, the maternal grandparents of him whose name introduces this sketch, passed their entire lives in New England. Azel Parkhurst, great-grandfather of William N., served in the Revolutionary war, in the capacity of blacksmith. William N. Parkhurst is the eldest in a family of three children. Orville W. is vice president and active in the management of the First State Bank of Kempton at Kempton, North Dakota, which bank is controlled by the Parkhurst family, W. N. Parkhurst being president of that institution. Mettie E. remains at the parental home, her father and mother being now residents of Kasson and both being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lemuel S. Parkhurst is a stanch democrat in politics and held various minor offices in Essex County, New York, where he continued to be identified with the work and management of his fine farm until he sold the property and came to Minnesota, in 1911. He is affiliated with the ancient craft order of the Masonic fraternity.

William N. Parkhurst was reared on the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Lake Placid, an attractive town in picturesque Essex County, New York. He continued to be associated with the work of the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he assumed a clerical position in a bank at Hunter, North Dakota. About five years later he went to Kindred, Cass County, that state, where, in December, 1898, he became cashier of the Kindred State Bank, which was organized through his efforts and of which he is still a stockholder and director. Mr. Parkhurst continued his effective service as cashier of this institution until 1902, when he came to Kasson, Minnesota, and organized the Farmers State Bank, of which he has been cashier from the time of its corporation. This bank bases its operations on a capital stock of $15,000, and it now has a surplus fund of $15,000, with average deposits of $275,000. These figures indicate emphatically the able management of the institution and the hold that it has upon popular confidence.

Mr. Parkhurst has been closely identified with practical banking operations from his youth and has become a financier of ability and discrimination, his sterling integrity and admirable administrative ability having been effectively brought into play in the upbuilding of the substantial business of the institution, of which he still continues as cashier, and the policies of which he has directed with much circumspection. Mr. Parkhurst is progressive as a citizen, is arrayed as a stanch supporter of the cause of the republican party, has passed the various official chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, besides which he is affiliated with the Kasson Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Commandery at Rochester, Minnesota. He and his wife are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Parkhurst became the owner of one of the large and valuable farms of Dodge County, and he sold this property in the spring of 1914 for a consideration of $35,000. He gave special attention to the breeding of high-grade Holstein cattle and Percheron horses, and he disposed of his remaining stock of cattle at auction at the time of selling his farm. The sale attracted wide attention on the part of buyers from diverse sections of the state, and high prices were obtained for the animals, many of them being purchased for breeding purposes.

On the 19th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parkhurst to Miss Nellie Little, of Kasson, she being a daughter of John Little, who was a pioneer settler and successful farmer of Dodge County and who is one of the substantial capitalists of this section of the state. Mr. Little is now living retired at Kasson and is one of the principal stockholders and a director of the Farmers State Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst have three children: William N., Jr., Ellen J., and Roberta I.

John G. Phillips, M. D. Rice County claims as one of its representative physicians and surgeons and loyal and public-spirited citizens Doctor Phillips, who has since 1907 been engaged in the practice of his profession in the fine little city of Northfield, where he was associated with his uncle, the late Dr. J. R. Phillips, until the death of the latter, since which time he has virtually continued in control of the large and important practice that had been built up by his uncle and himself, the former having been one of the honored and influential citizens of Northfield and one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state.

Dr. John G. Phillips was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, on the 7th of January, 1877, and in the same province were born also his parents, Richard and Sarah (Leader) Phillips, who established their home at Marlette, Sanilac County, Michigan, in 1888, the father having become one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of that county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1912, his birth having occurred in 1851. His widow still resides at Marlette, and of their children Dr. John G. is the eldest; Robert, a traveling salesman, resides at Bay City, Michigan; Dr. Frederick Phillips, a graduate of the Detroit Medical College, is now engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Battle Creek, Michigan; Roy is a prosperous farmer of Sanilac County, that state; Earl is a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, as a member of the class of 1915; Mrs. Clara Jensen resides in the State of Washington, her husband being a dentist by profession; and Pearl, who remains with her widowed mother, is devoting special attention to the study of music, in which connection she has attended the conservatory of Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Doctor Phillips was a lad of about eleven years at the time of his parents' removal from Canada to Sanilac County, Michigan, where he was reared to adult age and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Marlette. There he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1895, after which he was for one year a student in Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Michigan. For five years thereafter he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Michigan, and during the major part of this period he was principal of the schools at Brown City, in his home county. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Doctor Phillips finally went to the City of Chicago and entered the medical school of Northwestern University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the two ensuing years he held the position of interne in the Union Hospital of Chicago, and this experience proved of inestimable value to him. Upon coming to Minnesota the doctor was identified with the hospital at Virginia, St. Louis County, about one year, and in 1907 he removed to Northfield and became associated in practice with his uncle, the late Dr. J. R. Phillips, with whom he maintained a most grateful personal and professional alliance until the death of his uncle, since which time he has conducted an individual practice of general order and of broad scope. His uncle represented Rice County in the State Legislature in 1909 and was otherwise influential in civic affairs in this part of Minnesota. Doctor Phillips is actively identified with the Rice County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Though intrinsically progressive and loyal in his civic attitude, Doctor Phillips has not been animated by a desire for public office, though he served for some time as a member of the board of education at Marlette, Michigan. He has identified himself thoroughly with Minnesota interests, as shown by his connection with a number of land companies and other business organizations, including the Northfield Iron Company, of which he is vice president. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and they are popular factors in the leading social activities of Northfield, where the doctor has recently completed the erection of his fine modern residence at 420 Union Street. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity his affiliations are as here noted: Social Lodge No. 41, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Corinthian Chapter No. 33, Royal Arch Masons, both at Northfield; Faribault Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, at Faribault; Osman Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also identified with Faribault Lodge No. 1166, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 28th of September, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Phillips to Miss Nellie Phillips, daughter of Ross Phillips, a well known citizen of Northfield. Though of the same name the two families can trace no kinship, even of remote order. Doctor and Mrs. Phillips have one child, Margaret Elizabeth.

In conclusion it may be stated that the paternal grandfather of Doctor Phillips immigrated to America from Scotland and first settled in the State of New York. He later removed to the Province of Ontario, Canada, where, as a man of high scholastic attainments, he became a member of the faculty of a leading college, the residue of his life having been passed in Canada.

William T. Smith. Born to parents in modest circumstances, and belonging to that class of young Americans whose every faculty must be exerted to achieve distinction through the stimulating friction of battling with difficulties, William T. Smith, president of the Florence Mining and Milling Company, of Duluth, was given no advantages over his fellows in his youth. He had his own way to make, his own battles to fight; no helpful influences started him upon life's journey. Yet in his career he has succeeded wonderfully in diversified fields of endeavor. As merchant, wholesaler, real estate dealer and mine operator he has shown his business ability, his executive, organizing and promotive powers, his capacity for handling large affairs and his courage in grasping and making the most of his opportunities. Mr. Smith was born at Virocqua, Wisconsin, May 4, 1864, and is a son of Isaac W. and Susan (Josephs) Smith. His father, born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1830, came to Wisconsin in 1854, and there was engaged in agricultural pursuits

until his death, May 12, 1906. The mother is still living at Duluth, and is seventy-seven years of age.

William T. Smith was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin and worked with his father on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-three years. At that time he went to Fargo, North Dakota, where he spent the years 1887 and 1888 in the grocery business with Mr. E. A. Perry. The year 1889 was passed in St. Paul, where he was engaged in the grocery trade, and April 1, 1890, Mr. Smith came to Duluth, which city has since been his home. For the two years that followed he was associated with Henry Folz in the grocery line, and in 1892 he became a partner in the wholesale fruit firm of Smith, Koors & Company, a business with which he was identified until 1894. In that year he associated himself with the firm of Bevier, Williams & Company, wholesale fruits, etc., a concern that was succeeded in 1895 by that of Thomas Thompson & Company, this latter being incorporated in 1902 as the Thomas Thompson Company, Mr. Lewis becoming vice president and general manager. This company did an extensive wholesale fruit business, dealing only with jobbers. In 1906 Messrs. Smith and Thompson disposed of their interests in this connection, and Mr. Smith then organized the firm of Parker, Smith & Warner, to deal in Canadian lands in Southern Alberta. Here followed one of the most remarkable deals in real estate that has occurred in that remarkable country. Within the short space of three years the partners, as agents for the owners, disposed of 800,000 acres of land, clearing up the deal entirely. Since that time Mr. Smith has devoted his time to and concentrated his energies upon the mining business in Montana, Idaho and Oregon. He has large copper interests in Montana; is largely interested in the Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mine, in the Coeur d'Alene country in Idaho, one of the largest silver and lead mines in the United States, and is also largely interested in gold mining in Southern Oregon, in Josephine County, on the Illinois River. He is also president of the Florence Mining and Milling Company of Duluth and maintains offices at No. 513 Selwood Building. Mr. Smith is a thorough master of every detail of his manifold enterprises. He finds time to keep in constant touch with the commerce of the world, and is keenly awake to every improvement for advancement along progressive lines. With rare comprehension and a masterful grasp of business principles, he has led and his associates have followed him to success. Surely his career should prove encouraging to those who have not yet found their proper place among the world's workers and who imagine themselves hopelessly handicapped by the lack of favoring advantages.

On May 12, 1894, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Anna D. Sullivan, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, of Hornellsville, New York. They have one son, Edgar, born in 1897. Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Ionic Lodge No. 186, A. F. & A. M.; Duluth Consistory No. 3, A. & A. S. R., and all the Scottish Rite bodies. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 133, of Duluth, and of the Duluth Commercial Club. The family home is at No. 117 West Fourth Street.

A. H. Turrittin. There is now serving in the office of superintendent of banks for Minnesota one of the ablest bankers of the state, with a notable record of efficient management over half a dozen or more individual institutions. Mr. Turrittin is well known throughout Minnesota both in banking and civic circles, and is one of the men at the state capital who are devoting themselves with all the energy and wisdom at their command to the duties of an office which is intimately connected with the basic welfare of business.

Mr. Turrittin, who lives at Sauk Rapids, was born at Kasota, LeSueur County, Minnesota, July 12, 1874, a son of James B. and Wilhelmina (Zwanziger) Turrittin. His father was a pioneer in LeSueur County, having located at Cleveland in 1859. There he operated a sawmill, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of both hard and soft lumber and continued in that industry until a short time before his death. He passed away January 17, 1911. He was also an old soldier, having enlisted as a private in Company K of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry early in the war, and being promoted to sergeant and later to second lieutenant of his company. The regiment was commanded by Col. William R. Marshall. He was with the regiment in its various campaigns through the South, and was severely wounded in the battle of Nashville at the end of 1864. For some time he was under the command of the Federal general, A. J. Smith. His wife died in LeSueur County about the same time as her husband.

A. H. Turrittin was graduated from the Mankato State Normal School in the advanced Latin course in 1894, at the age of twenty years. After several years of experience as a teacher and in business affairs, in 1900 he became president of the First National Bank of Royalton. Since then continuously for fifteen years he has enjoyed a high position as a financier. He continued as president of the bank at Royalton until 1903, and from that year until 1912 was president of the Rice State Bank at Rice. He was president of the State Savings Bank of Ortley, South Dakota, from 1909 to 1912. He has also served as cashier and director of the Benton County State Bank, as president of the State Bank of Long Lake, and of the Farmers State Bank of Bruce, South Dakota. During his residence in Rice he served as president of the village four years, and has been a member of the village council, mayor and member of the school board at Sauk Rapids. In 1908 Mr. Turrittin was a republican presidential elector for Minnesota.

He began his career as an educator, and from 1894 until 1903 was superintendent of schools at Motley, St. Clair and Royalton, Minnesota, having graduated from school work into banking. He was made superintendent of banks for the State of Minnesota on May 21, 1914, and now resides in St. Paul. Mr. Turrittin is a Presbyterian, and in politics a republican. He has fraternal affiliations with the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Order of Owls, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is now associate grand patron of the O. E. S. On June 22, 1905, at Royalton, Minnesota, Mr. Turrittin married Miss Bessie L. Bouck. They are the parents of two children: Hugh Lonsdale, born in 1906; and an infant daughter, named Phyllis Asenath Turrittin.

Melvin S. Nelson, M. D. The son of an old Minnesota physician, Dr. Melvin S. Nelson has had an active practice for the past five years, and at his present place of residence, Spring Grove, where he

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located in 1914, has already come into a substantial professional business. Doctor Nelson has specialized in surgery, and much of his experience has been in that branch of practice.

Melvin S. Nelson was born in Appleton, Minnesota, September 6, 1882, a son of N. A. and Jennie (Boe) Nelson. His grandfather, Nels Nelson, which name was adopted after coming to America, was born in Norway. His wife's people are still prominent in Norway. She and her husband left the old country and came to the United States about 1848, settling in Iowa, where Nels Nelson was a farmer. Dr. N. A. Nelson was born in Iowa in 1853, was educated for his profession at St. Louis, and has been in active and successful practice for thirty-two years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and in politics a democrat. He was married in Benson, Minnesota, to Miss Jennie Boe, who was born in Norway in 1855, and her father came from Norway to the United States in time to serve as a soldier in the Civil war, after which he was a farmer. Doctor Melvin is the older of two children, his sister Eleanor being principal of the high school at Elk River.

Dr. Melvin S. Nelson received his early education in the schools at Dawson, where his parents reside, graduating from the high school in 1902, and in 1906 finished the regular college course at the University of Minnesota. He continued at Minneapolis as a student of medicine in the university, graduating M. D. in 1908, and during the following year had an appointment at the St. Barnabas Hospital.

Doctor Nelson engaged in private practice at Mora, where he remained five years, and had a 12-bed hospital, which he made a very successful institution. He sold this in 1914 with the intention of pursuing his studies abroad, but had to give up his plans on account of the war. He then came to Spring Grove, in September, 1914, and during the first month had a practice on the profit side of the ledger.

Doctor Nelson was married in 1908 to Miss Ethel Stansberry, of Minneapolis. Their one child, Margaret Jane, died in the spring of 1914. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Episcopal Church, and he is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of Masonry. Politically he is independent, and has served as county coroner and county health officer. He is a member of the Central Minnesota and the Minnesota State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and of the Sigma Nu college fraternity, and also Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity. Mrs. Nelson's father was one of the earliest settlers of Wright County, Minnesota, fought in the Indian troubles and for four years in the Civil war, and was also prominent in politics, having served in the State Senate.

THOMAS H. SHEVLIN. A strong and noble character was that of the late Thomas Henry Shevlin, who exerted an emphatic and benignant influence in connection with civic and industrial affairs in Minnesota during the course of a significantly successful career, his life having been conspicuous for the magnitude and variety of its achievement, for steadfastness of purpose, for exalted integrity and for the broad humanitarian spirit that made him appreciative of the responsibilities that success imposes. He manifested in marked degree the power of concentrating the resources of the entire individuality and lifting them to the plane of high achievement. Along the manifold lines in which he directed his splendid energies, as a man of large affairs, as a broad-minded and loyal citizen and as a philanthropist of the best type, he made of success not an accident but a logical result. Not yet have sufficient years elapsed since he was called from the scene of his fruitful labors, to enable us to gain a clear definition of the perspective of his life and thereby determine the full benefit of his services to the world. He was much to Minnesota, and especially its metropolis, the fair City of Minneapolis, and the state and city were much to him. No history of Minnesota can be consistent with itself if, in touching its civic and material development and upbuilding, there is failure to render a large measure of grateful recognition to him who is the subject of this brief memoir.

Thomas Henry Shevlin was born in the City of Albany, New York, on the 3d of January, 1852, and his death occurred at Pasadena, California, on the morning of January 15, 1912. He was a son of John and Matilda (Leonard) Shevlin, and his lineage, both agnatic and maternal, traces back to fine old Irish stock. His father was a merchant in the capital city of the Empire State, where his death occurred, his widow having survived him by many years. Thomas H. Shevlin attended the public schools of his native city until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, when he initiated his association with the practical affairs of life and began to make his own way forward to the goal of large and worthy success, for to him was to come that sterling title which the true American ever holds in highest honor, that of self-made man. At the age noted Mr. Shevlin entered the employ of John McGraw & Company, a lumber firm in the City of Albany, and this early experience is the more interesting to contemplate by reason of the fact that it was through the medium principally of the great lumber industry that Mr. Shevlin became a man of large wealth and important industrial interests. In 1879 Mr. Shevlin severed his association with the firm mentioned and came to the West. In the City of Chicago he was employed by Thomas W. Harvey, a representative lumberman, to look after the latter's interests at Muskegon, Michigan, in which city he established his residence. In 1882 he there became treasurer and general manager of the S. C. Hall Lumber Company, and it was in the interests of this corporation that he finally came to Minnesota, in 1884. Concerning the progressive stages in his career no better record can be evolved than that which was prepared by another writer and which is well worthy of reproduction in this review: "It was at this time that Mr. Shevlin began to look beyond the timber supply of Michigan for sources upon which to draw in lumbering activities. He began to make timber investments for his company in the white pine woods of Minnesota, and in 1884 he organized in Minneapolis a branch company for the manufacture of lumber. This was known as the North Star Lumber Company. Mr. Shevlin removed to Minneapolis early in 1886 and soon afterward assisted in the organization of The Hall & Ducey Lumber Company. The following spring Mr. Ducey sold his interest to the other partners and withdrew from the company. In the fall of 1887 The Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company was organized. Mr. Hall died in 1889, and in 1892 E. L. Carpenter, a member of the firm of Carpenter Brothers, purchased an interest in the business. In 1893 The Hall & Ducey Lumber Company and The Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company were consolidated and succeeded by the Shevlin-Carpenter Company, with Mr. Shevlin as president. The company has continued operations to

the present time and its business has been most extensive and important.

"Mr. Shevlin did not confine his energies to this one corporation. In 1895 he formed a partnership with J. Neils, of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and they organized the J. Neils Lumber Company, its Sauk Rapids mill sawing 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually. In the autumn and winter of 1899-1900 the J. Neils Lumber Company built a band and band-resaw mill at Cass Lake, Minnesota, in the northern part of the state, and this was later enlarged by the addition of a gang saw, thereby increasing the company's output to 50,000,000 feet per annum. Impressed with the advantage of manufacturing near the stump as well as near the consuming territory, Mr. Shevlin, in 1896, became associated with Frank P. Hixon, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the purchase of a large amount of timber on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, tributary to Clearwater River, and organized the St. Hilaire Lumber Company, which built a sawmill with a capacity of 40,000,000 feet a year. A year later the Shevlin interests bought the sawmill and logs of the Red River Lumber Company, at Crookston, Minnesota, together with all its tributary timber holdings, and effected the organization of the Crookston Lumber Company, with Mr. Shevlin as its president. In 1902-3 this company built a large mill at Bemidji, with an annual capacity of 70,000,000 feet. To supply this mill with logs the company constructed a logging spur twelve miles in length, penetrating their timber east of Red Lake and connecting with the Minnesota & International Railway at Hovey Junction, the St. Hilaire Lumber Company having in the meanwhile been consolidated with the Crookston Lumber Company. This spur line gave direct rail transportation from the company's timber to their mills and made available a large body of timber that had previously been practically inaccessible. During the summer of 1905 the Crookston Lumber Company further augmented its railroad facilities for the transportation of logs, by the construction of a railroad from Wilton, Minnesota, on the Great Northern Railroad, to Island Lake, a distance of about twenty-five miles. In January, 1904, the general offices of the Crookston Lumber Company were removed to Bemidji, and since that time the sales from the three plants have been handled from that point. In connection with the manufacturing plants a number of retail yards are now operated, under the name of the St. Hilaire Retail Lumber Company. In 1906 Crookston Lumber Company owned about 400,000,000 feet of stumpage, tributary to its various plants, and though definite inroads have since been made on this vast reserve there remains a sufficient amount to insure the operation of the mills for many years.

"As the opportunities for investment in Minnesota timber became more limited, Mr. Shevlin directed his well trained organization to the investigation of opportunities in other localities. A thorough investigation of the timber resources and lumber business in the South led to the purchase of a large interest in the Winn Parish Lumber Company, owning nearly 1,000,000,000 feet of virgin pine in Louisiana and operating a mill at Pvburn, that state. Like investigations of the Pacific Coast territory led to the purchase by Mr. Shevlin of large timber holdings in British Columbia. In the autumn of 1903 Mr. Shevlin and his associates organized the Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and purchased a number of timber berths from the Canadian government, aggregating 300,000,000 feet of pine stumpage. In the same year the Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, was organized by Mr. Shevlin, and this company purchased from the Canadian government a large amount of timber, and in the winter of 1903-4 the company erected at Rainy River, Ontario, one of the most complete sawmill plants in the world, with a capacity of 70,000,000 feet annually. The products of this plant have found a ready demand both in the United States and the Canadian Northwest. In the winter of 1905-6 Mr. Shevlin organized the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company, and the company erected a large sawmill at Beaudette, Minnesota, just across the international boundary from Rainy River, Ontario. The various lumber companies in which Mr. Shevlin was interested, largely under his effective executive control, had a total annual output in excess of 300,000,000 feet of lumber. His genius for organization and his accurate judgment of men and their capacities made possible the successful inception and operation of these wide and varied activities and the development of the great industry of which he was the directing spirit."

The capacity for achievement that indicated Mr. Shevlin seemed practically illimitable, and in all of the great army of the world's productive workers none has more fully merited than did he the title of captain of industry. Since his death the vast interests which he so long and ably directed have been in charge of his only son, who is well upholding the prestige of the name which he bears and who is one of the representative citizens of Minneapolis. Aside from the extensive association which Mr. Shevlin maintained with lumbering enterprise he gave also his capitalistic support to many other lines of business. He was a heavy stockholder and a director of the Security National Bank of Minneapolis at the time of his death.

Notwithstanding the exactions placed upon him through his association with industrial and other business affairs of broad scope and importance, Mr. Shevlin was thoroughly alive to the duties of citizenship and was a man of broad intellectual grasp, with well fortified views concerning matters of governmental and economic import. He was unwavering in his allegiance to the republican party and gave yeoman service in support of its cause. He was a member of the Republican National Committee from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, and in the national campaign of 1900 he was specially influential in furthering the success of his party. In 1901 he served as vice president of the Minnesota State Fair, representing Minneapolis on its board of managers. Knowing the well-spring of human thought and action, he was tolerant in his judgment and his acts of charity and benevolence were as numerous as were they invariably unostentatious. In the field of broader and more public bequests his state shall ever honor him for his magnificent gift of the beautiful women's building at the University of Minnesota, this building being known as Alice Shevlin Hall and constituting a memorial to his wife. To the same institution he gave also five scholarships of $10,000 each, and in Minneapolis he gave liberal support to the various organized charities and benevolences. Mr. Shevlin was a man of fine social instincts and bearing, and his essential strength and nobility of character gained to him warm friends in all classes. He was a member of the Union League clubs of both New York and Chicago, and held membership also in the Minneapolis Club, the Minnesota Club, the Manitoba Club, and various other social organizations of minor order.

On the 8th of February, 1882, was solemnized the

marriage of Mr. Shevlin to Miss Alice A. Hall, and the great loss and bereavement of his life came when his loved and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest, in April, 1910. They are survived by three children—Thomas Leonard, Florence and Helen. Thomas L. Shevlin, who is ably carrying forward the great business enterprises with which his father was long identified, wedded Miss Elizabeth Sherley, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have one daughter and one son. Florence is now the wife of David D. Tenney, of Minneapolis; and Helen is the wife of George C. Beckwith, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney have one son and one daughter.

Will Curtis. The public press of Minnesota, outside of the largest cities, has no more conspicuous example of what a newspaper should be, both as to its contents and its business management, than the St. James Plaindealer. It is a clean paper in its news and editorial columns, stands for the advancement of progressive policies, and has gained an influence based on confidence in the integrity of its management. The editor and proprietor of the Plaindealer is Will Curtis, a newspaper man of long and varied experience who came to Minnesota about seven years ago from Illinois, where he had been an editor and publisher for a number of years. The Plaindealer was established at St. James in 1891. Its political policy is progressive republican. The offices of the paper are in the Citizens National Bank Building, and as to circulation it enjoys the widest reading of any paper published in Watonwan County.

Will Curtis was born at Patch Grove, Wisconsin, January 18, 1865. His father, James A. Curtis, was born at Schenectady, New York, in 1827 and died at Patch Grove, Wisconsin, in 1893. As a young man in 1852 he moved out to Wisconsin and settled in the wilderness about Patch Grove, locating on land which he developed from a virgin condition. Successful as a farmer, he was a man of more than ordinary influence in that state, was regarded as an authority on grain raising, and in the Association of Farmers took an active part and read numerous papers at their meetings. James A. Curtis married Jane Howe, who was born at Utica, New York, in 1827, and died at Kewanee, Illinois, in 1903. Their children were: Herbert, who is a photographer at Magazine, Arkansas; Clara, wife of John Olinger, a Missouri farmer; Ella, wife of Charles Wolcott, owner of an orange grove at Redlands, California; Will; Clement, a printer at Aurora, Illinois; Ethelred, an optometrist, practicing his profession at La-Porte, Indiana; Bertha, wife of John Moore, a farmer at Patch Grove, Wisconsin; and Elwyn, a merchant at Irvington, Alabama.

Will Curtis spent his boyhood in Wisconsin, attended the district schools at Patch Grove and the high school at Bloomington, and with an ambition for a higher education and the industry necessary to provide the means to obtain it, he earned his way while attending the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and was graduated there with the class of 1889. His first regular work was as teacher at Bee Town, Wisconsin, where he was principal of the schools one year, and in 1890 became identified with newspaper work at Kewanee, Illinois. At Kewanee Mr. Curtis bought the Star, of which he was editor five years, and at the end of that time the Star and the Courier were combined as the Star-Courier, under the ownership of a stock company, which also took over a job printing concern. Mr. Curtis remained as manager of this combination until 1908. In the meantime he had become a prominent figure in Illinois press circles, was an active member of the Illinois Press Association, served as secretary of the Military Tract Press Association, and was president of the Inland Daily Press Association, comprising the daily papers of six states. In 1907 Mr. Curtis was treasurer of the National Editorial Association during its convention at St. Paul, and that was his first visit to Minnesota. The following year, in 1908, he left Illinois and bought the St. James Plaindealer at St. James, and has since been its editor and proprietor.

Outside of his newspaper business Mr. Curtis is also active in real estate, and is secretary and manager of the Curtis-Sawyer Land Company. In individual politics he is classed as a republican. Mr. Curtis is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a past noble grand in the St. James Lodge No. 207, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1895 at Kewanee Mr. Curtis married Lida Jane Giffen. Her father was Rev. John Giffen, well known as a Presbyterian minister and now deceased. To their marriage have been born five children: Harold, who graduated with the 1915 class of the St. James High School; Lucile, in the junior year of high school; Leslie, attending the local public schools; Elizabeth, a public school student; and Bruce, three years of age.

The Curtis family originally came from England, and Mr. Curtis had ancestors in the Revolutionary war.

Johann G. Preibe. The assistant city attorney of Minneapolis is a native of the fine city that he is now serving efficiently in this official post, and he is known as one of the able and popular younger members of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis, besides being a scion of a sterling pioneer family of the state.

Johann Gustav Preibe was born in Minneapolis on the 9th of May, 1886, and is a son of Henry G. and Wilhelmina (Schafer) Preibe, the former of whom was born in Greenwood Township, Hennepin County, this state, of staunch German lineage, and the latter of whom was born in the kingdom of Baden, Germany. Martin Preibe, grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was a native of Germany and became a pioneer of Minnesota, as he settled near Hanover, Hennepin County, in the '50s, and became one of the substantial farmers of the county, within the limits of which is situated the fair metropolis of the state. He made loyal response to the nation's call at the time of the Civil war, as he enlisted in a Minnesota volunteer regiment, with which he saw active service and gave splendid account of himself as a gallant soldier of the Union, Minnesota continuing to be his home till death. Henry G. Preibe was reared to maturity on his father's farm and he continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits in Hennepin County until about the year 1884. He then established his residence in Minneapolis, and here he has been an efficient and valued member of the city fire department since 1894. He and his wife are the parents of three children, all born and reared in Minneapolis, where they still reside, namely: Mrs. E. A. Scherer, Johann G. and Mrs. E. E. Ibberson.

Johann G. Preibe attended the public schools of Minneapolis until he had completed the curriculum of the North Side High School, in which he was

graduated in 1907. He had in the meanwhile formulated a definite plan for his future career, and in consonance with his ambitious purpose he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1910 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, his expenses in the university having been defrayed by himself, showing that he early learned the lessons of practical industry and personal responsibility. Under the civil service code he has served as assistant city attorney during virtually the entire time since he was graduated and admitted to the bar, and he has proved a most capable official, the while he has matured his powers as a skillful trial lawyer and well-informed counselor. He is a member of the Minneapolis Bar Association and has been an efficient and influential figure in the local activities of the republican party. He was secretary of the republican convention of Hennepin County in 1912, and was manager of the campaign of Hon. Edward Young, the republican candidate for governor of the state in that year.

Mr. Preibe is a member of the Tenth Ward Commercial Club, has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, besides holding membership in Zuhrah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His ancient-craft affiliation is with Khurum Lodge No. 111, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons. He is, in 1914, esteemed lecturing knight of Minneapolis Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Preibe is a zealous member of St. Peter's Church, German Lutheran, and as a communicant of the same he has been active in other departments of church work. He has served as treasurer of the English Lutheran League of Minnesota and is past president of the Northwestern German Lutheran League. Mr. Preibe is still a bachelor and remains at the parental home.

John O. Ackerman. A citizen who has exerted much influence in connection with the civic and industrial advancement of the fine little City of Hastings, judicial center of Dakota County, Mr. Ackerman is serving with marked acceptability as postmaster of this place. He has been a resident of Dakota County from boyhood and has long been active in business affairs, besides having served fourteen years as register of deeds of the county. He is known as one of the most liberal and progressive citizens of Hastings and his various official preferments indicate the high estimate placed upon him in the community that has long represented his home.

John Otto Ackerman was born in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 2d of November, 1865, and is a son of Belshazzar and Magdaline (Jung) Ackerman, both natives of Germany. Belshazzar Ackerman came to Minnesota in the late '50s and entered claim to a tract of wild land near the present Village of Jordan, Scott County, where he instituted the reclamation of a farm. After his marriage he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for seven years and then removed to the City of Minneapolis, after having lived up to the full tension of the life of a pioneer farmer. In Minneapolis he was engaged in the operation of a sawmill until 1869, when he removed with his family to Lakeville, Dakota County, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, besides which he there erected and conducted the Union Hotel. With these lines of enterprise he continued to be actively identified until his death, which occurred on the 24th of December, 1907, at which time he was eighty-two years of age. He served as village treasurer of Lakeville and was otherwise prominent and influential in public affairs of a local order. He was a stalwart supporter of the cause of the democrat party and both he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Catholic Church, the faith of which is strictly held also by their children. Mrs. Ackerman was summoned to the life eternal in July, 1911, at the age of seventy-three years. Of the twelve children one died in infancy and all of the others attained to adult age: Rosa died in 1885, as a young woman; Anna is the widow of Charles F. Stieger and resides in the City of St. Paul; Lena is the wife of John Young, a prosperous farmer of Lakeville Township, Dakota County; Celia and Mary conduct the Union Hotel at Lakeville, having assumed charge of the same after the death of their father; John O., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Augusta is the wife of John Leach, of Seattle, Washington; Matilda is the wife of Anthony Mahonald, of Newmarket, Scott County, Minnesota; William C. resides at Lakeville, the old home of the family; Louis J. and Louise are twins, the former being a prosperous merchant at Northfield, this state, and Louise being the wife of Peter Mahonald, a brother of the husband of her sister Matilda.

John O. Ackerman was about four years of age at the time of the family removal to Lakeville, Dakota County, and after availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he attended the public schools in the City of Minneapolis and St. John College, in Stearns County. At the age of seventeen years he took a course in a business college, in which he devoted special attention to bookkeeping. Thereafter he assisted in the work and management of his father's store, at Lakeville, until the 5th of January, 1895, when he was elected register of deeds for Dakota County, as candidate on the democratic ticket. He retained this important office fourteen consecutive years, through regular re-elections, and gave an administration marked by the utmost efficiency, as the records of the office fully demonstrate. He retired from office in 1905, and in the meanwhile he had engaged in the mercantile business in Hastings, in which city he established his residence at the time of assuming the position of register of deeds. In 1909 Mr. Ackerman sold his mercantile establishment and effected the organization of the Brandt Manufacturing Company. This corporation, of which he was a director from the time of its organization until he disposed of his interests in the business, in the autumn of 1911, engaged in the manufacturing of fruit-tree sprayers, and the enterprise, still successfully continued, has proved a potent influence in furthering the industrial and commercial prestige of Hastings, the company giving regular employment to a force of about sixty persons. After selling his interest in this business, in the upbuilding of which he wielded much influence, Mr. Ackerman became one of the organizers of the company which projected and is completing an electric interurban line of much importance, the same extending from St. Paul to Rochester. At the time of this writing eighteen miles of the line have been completed and regular service is established between St. Paul and Hastings. Construction work on the extension of the line to Rochester will be pushed forward and the road will

do much to foster the progress and prosperity of the section which it traverses.

Mr. Ackerman has ever been a loyal and enthusiastic advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party and has been an active worker in its local ranks in Dakota County. This fact, coupled with his personal popularity, made him a specially eligible candidate for the office of postmaster of Hastings, to which position he was appointed on the 8th of July, 1914, and in which his administration is fully justifying the preferment thus granted to him. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Catholic Church, Mrs. Ackerman being active in church and charitable work and a popular factor in the representative social affairs of her home city.

At Hastings, on the 4th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ackerman to Miss Magdaline Heinan, who was born at Vermillion, Dakota County, a daughter of the late Michael and Elizabeth (Schwartz) Heinan, who were honored pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman became the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy, the one surviving child being Jerome Otto, who was born March 1, 1909.

John W. Adsit. A stockholder of the Owatonna Hotel Company, Mr. Adsit has also the distinction of being the able and popular manager of the Owatonna Hotel, which is owned by this company and is recognized as one of the finest hotels to be found in any city of the same comparative population in Minnesota. The possession of such a modern and effectively managed hotel is a source of pride to the thriving little city that is the judicial center of Steele County and is in concrete evidence of the progressiveness and public spirit of the enterprising citizens who erected the building and those who now own and control the property.

Mr. Adsit was born in Aurora Township, Steele County, Minnesota, on the 12th of December, 1869, and is a son of Charles and Jeanette (Woodruff) Adsit, both natives of the State of New York and both residents of Owatonna, Minnesota, at the time of their death. Charles Adsit was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1841, and he became a pioneer settler in Steele County, Minnesota, where he reclaimed and developed a fine farm, in Aurora Township. On this homestead he continued to reside for many years, as an honored and influential citizen of the community, but he passed the closing period of his life at Owatonna, where he died in 1906, his wife having preceded him to eternal rest. The lineage of the Adsit family is traced back to sterling English origin and the first representatives in America settled in Massachusetts in the colonial days. Members of the family were found enrolled as patriot soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and thus the subject of this review is eligible for membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, even as are his daughters for affiliation with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county John W. Adsit pursued higher studies for three years in Pillsbury Academy. When about twenty years of age he became identified with the buying and shipping of live stock, and thereafter he conducted a shoe store in Owatonna for eight years. He still has secure place as one of the progressive and representative business men of his native county, to which his loyalty is unqualified. Since 1907 Mr. Adsit has had the active management of the Owatonna Hotel, and after assuming this position he retained his interest in the shoe business for several years, finally selling his interest in the latter enterprise. He is one of the two interested principals in the Owatonna Hotel Company, in which his associate is Dr. G. G. Morehouse, of whom mention is made on other pages of this work. These two enterprising citizens purchased the hotel property from William Kingsley, in 1907, and under the effective management of Mr. Adsit many improvements have been made on the building and in its appointments, the while the service has been kept up to the best standard, so that the hotel caters to a large and appreciative patronage and finds its capacity so tested that an enlargement of the building is contemplated in the near future.

Mr. Adsit is independent of strict partisan lines in political affairs but takes a deep concern in all that touches the welfare of his home city, where he has served for the past decade as a member of the board of trustees of the public library. He has also served as a trustee of the city hospital. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Yeomen. Mr. Adsit has a wide acquaintanceship with the traveling public and is known as one of the successful and popular hotel men of Minnesota.

On the 29th of September, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adsit to Miss Effie L. Morehouse, daughter of the late Dr. Eli M. Morehouse, a pioneer physician and honored and influential citizen of Owatonna, more definite record concerning him being given in the sketch dedicated to his son, Dr. G. G. Morehouse, elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Adsit have two children, Eugenie and Irene, both of whom are students in Pillsbury Academy.

George Harvey Tyler. In no other professional field of endeavor is the value of thorough preparation more evident than in the legal calling. With the ambition to rise above the ranks of the mediocre, the young man finds the training of the university a vital necessity; its advantages can be gained in no other way. Prior to entering the active practice of his profession, George Harvey Tyler, of Elk River, Minnesota, prepared himself with patience and thoroughness, with the result that during the comparatively short period of years in which he has been engaged in professional affairs he has made decided advance towards a substantial practice, and has been honored by election to responsible positions, he at this time being county attorney of Sherburne County, a position which he has held since 1908.

George Harvey Tyler was born at Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, July 30, 1881, and is a son of George W. and Eulalia (Brown) Tyler. His father, who came to Minnesota many years ago, was for a long period connected with railroad service and had runs as a locomotive engineer out of various points. After completing his elementary studies in the public schools of Willmar, George H. Tyler entered the College of Northfield, Minnesota, and was duly graduated therefrom. He had early decided upon the law as the career to which he would devote his life, and accordingly entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that same year he came to

Elk River, where he opened an office and engaged in a general professional business, and this city, the county seat of Sherburne County, has continued to be his home and field of endeavor to the present time. As a lawyer Mr. Tyler has a good standing at the bar. His eloquence, his strong personality, his constructive ability, his knowledge of human affairs, his liberal education and his tact as an advocate have all combined to give him a high standing among lawyers. In 1908 Mr. Tyler was elected county attorney of Sherburne County, a position which he has continued to fill to the present time and as an incumbent of which he has made an enviable record. Fraternally he is associated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Theta Delta Phi and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities and the Minneapolis Athletic Club. As may be gathered from this brief sketch and from the prominent office he now holds, Mr. Tyler is a man not only of a high order of talent, but also of great energy and perseverance, while in disposition he is warm and kindly and his manner is never failing in courtesy, characteristics which make easily understood the estimation in which he is held not only by his professional associates, but by his host of personal friends.

Mr. Tyler was married to Miss Carlotta Bamber, of Rochester, Minnesota, June 29, 1912.

John Larson Brown. One of the leading lawyers of Bemidji, John L. Brown is a man who has made the best of his opportunities throughout his career. Largely through his own efforts he secured a liberal education, and began practice fifteen years ago not only with a scholarly equipment but also with the self reliance and training which come from sustained effort.

John Larson Brown is a native of Norway, in which country he was born July 10, 1872, a son of Lars and Anna (Bonntvedt) Brown. John L. Brown came to America when thirteen years of age, in 1885, and grew to manhood in Polk County, Iowa, where he finished his education in the public schools. Later he attended a commercial college and also took a normal course, in order to teach school, which was a means of furthering him upon his career. Mr. Brown finally entered Drake University at Des Moines, and was graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. in 1899. For the following three years he was in practice at Kanawha, Iowa, and then in Cambridge, Iowa, two years. In 1908 he removed to Bemidji, and has since been able to establish a large clientage in general practice. He is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association.

Mr. Brown was married May 28, 1901, to Miss Belle J. Jacobson, who was also born in Norway. They have one son, Lewis Anthony, born March 8, 1902.

Paul A. Schultz. One of the largest retail companies in the lumber trade at St. Paul is the Louis F. Schultz Lumber Company, which was founded by the late Louis F. Schultz more than twenty-five years ago. This is a family that has lived in Minnesota for many years and has had important relations with commercial affairs at St. Paul.

The late Louis F. Schultz was born in Mecklinburg-Schwerin, Germany, a son of John G. and Augusta (Kettlehohn) Schultz. Louis F. Schultz was educated in the German schools, and before leaving that country married Minnie Killingberg. He brought his wife to the United States, and from New York City proceeded west directly to Minnesota, and for several years was employed as a farm laborer in Scott County. During 1884-86 he was engaged in the meat business at Pryor Lake, Minnesota, and in 1886 came to St. Paul. First in the lumber trade, he soon resumed the meat business, but sold that and became proprietor of the L. F. Schultz Lumber Company. He was actively engaged in that branch of commerce from 1889 until his death on February 12, 1915. The late Mr. Schultz was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and was a popular figure in both social and business circles at St. Paul.

Paul A. Schultz, who is secretary and treasurer of the Louis F. Schultz Lumber Company, was one of the two sons of the founder of that business. His brother is John W. Schultz, who is president of the company. Their mother is also still living at St. Paul. Since the death of the father these sons have succeeded to and have continued the business. It has a well established trade in and about the City of St. Paul, and the firm carries a large stock of hard and soft lumber and all kinds of building material.

In 1910 Paul A. Schultz married Miss Martha Schultz, a daughter of John G. Schultz, of the same name but not related. They have a daughter, Margaret N. Mr. Schultz and family are members of the St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and he is one of the most representative among the circle of younger business leaders in St. Paul.

Edwin Mattson. An old soldier, long a resident of Minnesota and active in business and politics at Breckenridge, Edwin Mattson, since the assembling of the present Legislature, the Thirty-ninth session, has been postmaster of the House of Representatives at St. Paul.

Edwin Mattson was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a descendant of the early Swede settlement and a son of Peter W. and Evaline (Hannum) Mattson, both also natives of Delaware County. His father was one of the prosperous farmers in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where he lived on the old homestead until his death. The early life of Edwin Mattson was spent on the farm, receiving his education in select boarding schools, the normal school at Chester and in Crittenden's College at Philadelphia. On November 1, 1861, the commonplace routine of the farm was exchanged for the active and strenuous life of a soldier. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years, or during the war, and during the course of his service was promoted from time to time through the grades of non-commissioned, second and first lieutenant and appointed aide on General Gregg's staff early in 1864. He was severely wounded on August 16, 1864, near Richmond, while carrying dispatches. He served through all the campaigns, excepting the early three months, through Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania for three years and was honorably discharged at the close of 1864.

After returning home and after varied experiences Mr. Mattson in 1879 located in Wilkin County, near Breckenridge, and engaged in farming for twenty-five years, was also active in local affairs, and was a member of the Legislature in 1887-8, representing Wilkin, Clay and Becker counties. For eight years he was postmaster of the City of Breckenridge, his first appointment occurring in 1906 from Pres-

ident Roosevelt, and his second, from President Taft, in 1910. He has long been active in republican politics, for ten years was a member of Congressman Halvor Steenerson's Committee of the Ninth Congressional District, was a member of the Republican State Central Campaign Committee of 1914, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1912. He also served as major on Governor Knute Nelson's staff.

Mr. Mattson was married to Miss Hanna Rebecca Gause, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, on May 30, 1863, at Washington, D. C., by the chaplain of the United States Senate, the Rev. Byron Sunderland. Eight children were born to this union.

Paul D. Neff. One of the oldest newspapers in Minnesota under one continuous family ownership and management is the Lake Crystal Union, the present editor and proprietor of which is Paul D. Neff, a son of the founder. During the thirty odd years of its existence the Union has enjoyed increasing circulation and influence in Blue Earth and surrounding county and both the paper and the reading public have profited through the continuity of policy and ownership.

Paul D. Neff, who has a large acquaintance with newspapermen over the state, and who is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Blue Earth County, was born at Mankato in 1871. His parents were George Washington and Sarah Lucretia (Fancher) Neff. His father was born at Allentown, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1844, and his mother was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, representing an old family of that part of the state, and is still living at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Neff's maternal grandfather, Thomas Campbell, was of the famous Campbell clan of Scotland, and emigrated from his native land to America about 1812. The paternal grandmother was living near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, at the time of the memorable flood of 1889, and she and her son survived that calamity. The late George Washington Neff established at Mankato more than forty years ago the Mankato Free Press, and was one of the early newspaper men in Southern Minnesota. One distinction which belongs to him is that he printed the first immigration pamphlet issued from any press in Minnesota. George W. Neff had a long and active career. During his residence in Pennsylvania he served four years in the Civil war with the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and one of his commanders was General Rosecrans. He participated in the seven days' battle, in the engagement at Balls Bluff and many other historic battles. In 1882 he removed from Mankato to Lake Crystal and in that year established the Lake Crystal Union, which was under his control and editorship until his death, at which time he was its mayor.

Paul D. Neff received his early education in the Mankato public schools, learned the printing and newspaper business under his father, and has been active head of the Lake Crystal Union since his father's death. He has always identified himself with local affairs in a public spirited manner and at one time was justice of the peace of Lake Crystal. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with Bethel Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., being a past master of this lodge. Mr. Neff married Marie J. Allon. They have two children. Lawrence C., now nineteen years of age, is in the United States navy, serving as captain's gunner on the cruiser Washington. The daughter Margaret is nine years old.

Samuel James Renwick McMillan. One of the first lawyers to practice in Minnesota Territory, Judge McMillan in the course of forty years rose to the highest position in the state judiciary and for two terms represented Minnesota in the United States Senate. He was easily one of the most distinguished men of his time in the Northwest.

The McMillan family to which he belonged was identified with the early settlement of Southwestern Pennsylvania, where the name has been associated with official positions in educational affairs and the Presbyterian Church and with many civil positions for more than a century and a quarter. A son of Thomas Long and Jane (Gormley) McMillan, Samuel James Renwick McMillan was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1826. In 1846 he was graduated from Duquesne College, afterwards merged with the Western University of Pennsylvania, and from the latter institution he received the honorary degree LL. D. in 1891. Judge McMillan studied law in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, who was secretary of war under Abraham Lincoln. Admitted to the bar in 1849 he remained at Pittsburg in practice from that year until 1853. He then came to Minnesota Territory and practiced at Stillwater until 1856, in which year he removed to St. Paul and upon the admission of Minnesota to the Union was chosen on May 24, 1858, as first judge of the First Judicial District in the state judiciary. He served in that office until July 1, 1854, resigning to accept a position as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He was on the supreme bench as an associate justice until 1874, and from April 7th of that year to March 10, 1875, was chief justice of Minnesota. In the meantime he had been elected by the republican party as United States senator and took his seat in the Senate March 10, 1875, was reelected for a second term, and was a prominent man in the Government at Washington until March, 1887. He served as chairman of the committee on claims and succeeded Roscoe Conkling as chairman of the committee on commerce. At the close of his second term as senator he resumed the practice of law at St. Paul, and remained an honored resident of that city until his death on October 3, 1897.

A republican in politics his ideals as to the ethics of the judiciary caused him to hold himself aloof from politics or from any political expression as long as he was on the bench. Judge McMillan was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society and also belonged to the Minnesota chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Like his ancestors, he was prominent in the Presbyterian Church, and served as ruling elder in the Dayton Avenue Church from its organization. In 1890 he was appointed by the general assembly as a member of the committee for the revision of the confession of faith.

In the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on October 31, 1850, Senator McMillan married Harriet Eizabeth Butler, a daughter of Major John B. Butler, then serving as paymaster of the United States Army.

Samuel S. Thorpe. Realty is the basis of all security and in every community the man who conducts substantial and honorable operations in the handling of real estate plays a large and positive part in the furtherance of civic and industrial progress

and prosperity. The representative Minneapolis citizen whose name initiates this paragraph has achieved national prestige and high reputation as the leading real-estate operator of the Northwest, and his status in his chosen sphere of endeavor is measurably indicated by the fact that he was formerly president of the National Real Estate Association of the United States. He has made a deep and careful study of real-estate values and of the general data and policies of the real-estate business, so that he is a recognized authority in the line to which he is giving his attention and in which his achievement has been prodigious in scope and beneficent results. He is essentially and emphatically one of the most progressive and broad-minded citizens of the Minnesota metropolis, and his character and accomplishment make most consistent the recognition accorded to him in this history of the state.

Samuel S. Thorpe has previously been made the subject of the following merited and pertinent statements, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this connection: "The career of Mr. Thorpe affords a grand example of the success which may be acquired in the present day by ceaseless activity, perseverance and a determination to reach the front rank, notwithstanding the obstacles in the path that is necessary to travel to advance to that goal. To coin a word, 'stick-to-it-iveness' has been the motto that he has followed through life. His story is the more wonderful for the simple reason that, starting in business without a dollar of capital and with a very limited education, his first desire was for knowledge, and after earning enough money for his purpose he gave up business for a time, went East to a leading college, and after his graduation he at once re-entered business, in which his success has been simply phenomenal. He is to-day one of the largest handlers of real estate in Minneapolis, and the volume of his annual business will compare very favorably with that of anyone in his line in the country."

Mr. Thorpe is a native son of Minnesota, a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state, and he exemplifies most fully the substantial personal values and progressive spirit that are so characteristic of the West. He was born at Red Wing, the judicial center of Goodhue County, Minnesota, on the 20th of April, 1864, and is a son of Rev. Samuel S. and Caroline (Emory) Thorpe, both representatives of staunch old families that were founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history, the Emory family having been one of not a little prominence in the State of Maine and the Thorpe family having been established in the State of New York a number of generations ago, upon removal of a representative from New England. Rev. Samuel S. Thorpe was a man of fine intellectual attainments and was one of the early and influential clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minnesota, where he also served for a number of years as a member of the faculty of Hamline University, in the City of St. Paul. The parents' names merit a high place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Minnesota.

Samuel S. Thorpe, the immediate subject of this review, acquired his early education in the public schools and thereafter attended Hamline University, in which his father was at that time a professor. As a mere boy he initiated his independent career, by selling newspapers on the streets of St. Paul, and in 1883 procured a position as clerk in a hat store in the Minnesota capital city. Thereafter he was employed for two years in a banking institution, where he gained valuable discipline and knowledge. Mr. Thorpe engaged in the real-estate business in an independent way, and his energy, discrimination and ability enabled him to accumulate about $70,000 in two years' time. At the expiration of this period he gave distinctive evidence of his mature judgment and laudable ambition by withdrawing entirely from business for the purpose of supplementing his education. He had come to full realization of the practical value of fuller mental training than had been given him, and the young business man accordingly entered Princeton University, New Jersey, in which he continued his studies for two years and in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

With this additional and valuable reinforcement for the practical duties and responsibilities of life, Mr. Thorpe returned to Minnesota soon after his graduation, and in the City of Minneapolis he engaged actively in the real-estate business, in partnership with his younger brother, J. R. Thorpe and under the firm name of Thorpe Brothers. This title is still retained, though the business was finally incorporated, to meet the demands placed upon it by rapid and substantial expansion of operations. Thorpe Brothers have played a large part in furthering the material development and upbuilding of Minneapolis, where they have erected the fine buildings occupied by many leading mercantile and jobbing houses, besides having exploited and sold through their agency many of the large properties of Minneapolis. Here they are agents for the Andrus, the Palace and the Plymouth buildings, and the Dyckman Hotel, as well as of many other important business properties in the city. Samuel S. Thorpe is president of the real-estate corporation of Thorpe Brothers, and since 1904 his brother has maintained a home in Denver, Colorado, where he is successfully engaged in the real-estate business, while retaining his interests in Minneapolis.

Samuel S. Thorpe is a man of broad views and distinct initiative and administrative ability. He is essentially loyal and progressive as a citizen and business man and is specially prominent in the National Real Estate Association, of which he served as vice president and to the presidency of which great organization he was elected in 1911, his incumbency of this office continuing for one year. He served for five years as a member of Company B, First Infantry of the Minnesota National Guard, and in his home city he is a valued and popular member of the Minneapolis Club, the Commercial Club, the Minikahda Club, and the University Club, of which last mentioned he is president in 1914. He is secretary and a member of the board of trustees of Hamline University, and is vice president of the Asbury Hospital of Minneapolis. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and they are popular factors in the representative social activities of Minneapolis.

In the year 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thorpe to Miss Margaret P. Andrus, a daughter of the late Hon. John E. Andrus, of Yonkers, New York, and the three children of this union are James R., Julia, and Samuel S., Jr.

John F. Bernhagen. It is gratifying to note that of the representative members of the Minneapolis bar a very appreciable quota finds specific recognition in this history, and well entitled to such consideration is John Frederick Bernhagen, who

served five years as assistant county attorney of Hennepin County and who now controls a substantial private practice, with offices in Suite 605-7 Palace Building. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native of Minnesota, within whose gracious borders his parents established their home nearly forty years ago.

Mr. Bernhagen was born at Waseca, Minnesota, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was January 19, 1878. He is a son of John and Clara A. (Manthey) Bernhagen, both of whom were born in Germany and the latter of whom accompanied her parents on their immigration to America, in 1871, in which year the family settled in Minnesota, where was solemnized, a few years later, her marriage to John Bernhagen, who came to the United States from the German Fatherland in 1857 and who became closely associated with the lumber industry. As a lumber cruiser he did a large amount of effective service and prior to his marriage he had visited every state in the union. He finally settled in Waseca County, Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, having been a pioneer of that section of the state and having there developed a valuable farm. He continued to be actively identified with agriculture and stock-growing until 1893, when he removed with his family to Minneapolis, where he lived virtually retired until his death, in 1899. His widow survived him by nearly a decade and was summoned to eternal rest in 1907. They became the parents of three children, of whom the eldest is John F., of this review; Lewis O. is a chemist at the Minneapolis municipal filtration plant; and Clara H., who is a trained nurse, likewise remains in Minneapolis.

After gaining his preliminary training in the public schools of his native county John F. Bernhagen entered the Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, this state, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. Thereafter he completed the classical course in the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated in 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meanwhile formulated definite plans for his future career and in harmony therewith he began the study of law, making rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and being admitted to the bar of his native state in 1903. He forthwith began the service of his professional novitiate, in Minneapolis, and that he soon proved his powers is shown by the fact that he was appointed assistant county attorney under the administration of Albert J. Smith. He served five years in this capacity and incidentally his work did much to enhance and establish firmly his reputation as a versatile trial lawyer. Since his resignation of the position noted he has conducted a general practice in an individual way, though he shows a tendency to specialize in casualty and bond insurance and liability law, along which lines he retains a representative clientage.

In politics Mr. Bernhagen is found arrayed as an effective and unswerving advocate of the cause of the republican party; he is affiliated with various Masonic bodies in his home city, including Zurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he holds membership in the Town and Country Club and the University Club. He is an appreciative member of the Hennepin County Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association.

On the 8th of August, 1907, Mr. Bernhagen wedded Miss Harriet J. Hutchinson, of Minneapolis, who was born and reared in this city, their acquaintanceship having had its inception when both were students in the University of Minnesota, in which Mrs. Bernhagen was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, with the baccalaureate degree. She is a daughter of Thomas E. and Jane H. Hutchinson, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Hutchinson was born and reared in England, where he learned the miller's trade, and he still resides in Minneapolis, where for thirty-five years he was associated with the Northwestern Milling Company. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhagen have four children.

Daniel Webster Longfellow. One of the oldest native sons of Minneapolis, born at the little village around St. Anthony Falls more than sixty years ago, Daniel W. Longfellow has for many years had an active career in the business and civic interests of his home city, and in business circles is best known as treasurer and general manager of the Longfellow Brothers Company, wholesale dealers in fruits and other provisions.

Daniel Webster Longfellow, who was named for the great orator and statesman by his grandfather, Washington Getchell, one of the very earliest settlers at St. Anthony Falls, was born at Minneapolis April 14, 1852, a son of Jacob and Martha Jane (Getchell) Longfellow, his father a prominent lumberman and farmer of early Minnesota. Jacob Longfellow comes of an old New England family, another branch of which gave to the world the poet Longfellow. Some of the ancestors had an exciting share in the events of the American Revolution, and this branch of the family established a home at Mathias, Maine. Jacob Longfellow was a lumber manufacturer at Mathias, and in 1851 came to St. Anthony Falls, where his wife's parents, Washington and Mary (Berry) Getchell, had located in 1848. The second frame residence built in the village was erected by Washington Getchell. The home of the Longfellows was at Brooklyn Center in Hennepin County until after the Civil war, and Jacob Longfellow died in Minneapolis in 1884.

Daniel W. Longfellow received his early education in the country schools at Brooklyn Center and with two years in the state university. His first eighteen years were spent on a farm, and Mr. Longfellow recalls that period of his existence as one in which he devoted much time and attention to the peculiar habits of all domestic animals and of wild game, birds, fishes and insects. His admission that very early in life he contracted the habit of getting up early in the morning, eating three meals a day and going to bed at night, to be a fact not without its value in estimating the reasons for his success in business. When he was seven years of age he played almost a man's part on the farm, milking five cows night and morning, feeding the pigs, sheep, horses and other stock, cutting wood and finding abundant occupation for all his leisure in the meadow or in the fields. Even as a boy he was fond of fishing and hunting, and in his later busy career has now and then found time to indulge that taste. After leaving the farm his first work was in teaching the country school, and he says he was attracted to that vocation by his misunderstanding as to the easy time a teacher seemed to have.

During the '70s Mr. Longfellow spent several years in North Dakota, where he found his wife, and on his return to Minneapolis in 1881 joined his

brother Levi in the fruit and produce business, becoming a partner in the firm of Longfellow Brothers in 1883. Later the business was incorporated under its present title of the Longfellow Brothers Company. For a number of years he was also on the board of directors of the Morse Produce Company of Granite Falls, Minnesota, and is still a stockholder in that corporation. Mr. Longfellow is recognized as one of the leading authorities and factors in the fruit and produce business of the Northwest. For six years he was president of the Minneapolis Produce Exchange, and for one year was president of the National League of Commission Merchants, and is now a member of the advisory board of that body, comprising five members of different parts of the country appointed by the president of the league. In politics Mr. Longfellow is a republican, was a census enumerator in North Dakota in 1880 and took the census over nearly a half of that state. For many years he has been a member of the board of Asbury Hospital, and also is on the board of the Union City Mission. Other relations include the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association; the Minneapolis Automobile Club; Ark Lodge No. 176, A. F. & A. M.; the consistory of the Scottish Rite; Durah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member and for a number of years was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church at Minneapolis.

At Fort Berthold, North Dakota, June 4, 1879, Mr. Longfellow married Myra J. Calhoun, who was born in Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, and was reared and educated in her native state, graduating from the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, Ohio, in 1876. In 1878, associated with Rev. O. L. Hall, she went out to the Indian country in North Dakota as a missionary and was engaged in that work on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. Mr. Longfellow had located there in 1876, and was engaged for four years as an Indian trader, in the meantime meeting Miss Calhoun and making her his wife. After their marriage they returned to Minneapolis on September 1, 1881. Mrs. Longfellow, who was one of the prominent women in church and philanthropic affairs at Minneapolis, died February 11, 1912. She was a member of the Board of Directors of Asbury Hospital, was active in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the first women in Minneapolis to become interested in the free kindergarten movement, and at one time she was state superintendent of the W. C. T. U. Department of Work Among the Indians. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow only two are living, both natives of Minneapolis. The son, Dwight W., who has charge of construction of concrete bridges all over the state under George W. Cooley, head of the State Highway Commission, is a graduate of the Central High School of Minneapolis, graduated at the University of Minnesota in June, 1908, and on commencement day left Minneapolis for the Philippines, where he was located as a civil engineer for three years. Before leaving the Philippines he had been promoted to district engineer, and for a time had charge of the northern half of Panay and two other small islands in the Philippine group. His daughter, Emily Myra, who lives at home with her father, is now in the first year of her high school course at the New Central High School.

Henry T. McColl. A long established business man of St. Paul, Henry T. McColl is probably best known in that city through his public services. He has been in the Legislature several terms, has sat as a member of the city council, and at the present time is giving a capable administration of the office of commissioner of public safety, with offices in the courthouse. His business is that of druggist and he has a large store and a thriving business at 1275 West Seventh Street.

Henry T. McColl is a native of Illinois, born in the City of Chicago March 2, 1866, a son of Edward and Mary (Foley) McColl. His parents were both born in Ireland, emigrated to the United States, lived in Chicago for a number of years, and in 1873 established their home in St. Paul. His father was a shoemaker by trade and gave the best years of his active life to that work. Later for eight years he had general supervision of the building of the St. Paul Cathedral. He died in 1880.

Henry T. McColl was seven years old when the family removed to St. Paul, received his education in the parochial and public schools, and when a boy of about fourteen, in 1880, had his first experience as an employe of a drug store. That experience he has utilized to give him his regular business, and since 1880 he has been a merchant in this line for himself.

Mr. McColl soon after reaching his majority identified himself actively with the democratic party, and has been more or less a factor in democratic politics in St. Paul and Ramsey County ever since. In 1902 he was elected as a democrat to represent the Thirty-fourth District in the State Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1903 and 1905, and was again elected and served in the sessions of 1907 and 1909. Since leaving the Legislature Mr. McColl has filled the position of commissioner of public safety in Ramsey County, and is one of the most popular and efficient of the men entrusted with public responsibilities in the Ramsey County courthouse. He also served three years as an alderman from the Third Ward, and during the last year was president of the city council.

Rev. Alfred O. Johnson. The head of one of the largest Lutheran churches in Minnesota, at Spring Grove, Reverend Mr. Johnson has spent all his active life in the ministry, and was for a number of years pastor of a Chicago church until accepting the call to the congregation at Spring Grove about five years ago.

A native of Minnesota, Alfred O. Johnson was born at Zumbrota, May 12, 1871, a son of Hans and Julia (Strand) Johnson. His grandfather, John Hanson, was a native of Norway and died at Red Wing at the age of eighty-six, while the maternal grandfather Asle Strand, was for a number of years a farmer in Goodhue County. Hans Johnson was born in Norway in 1844, and was brought to America in 1853, while his wife was born in 1849 and came to this country in 1855. They were married at Zumbrota in 1868. The father lived in Iowa until the Civil war, and in 1862 enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry and was out three years. He took part in numerous campaigns and engagements, and at Mount Pleasant, Louisiana, was wounded, and that, together with long exposure due to his lying on the battlefield for days together, brought on an affliction to the eyes which has since become total blindness. After the war he engaged successfully in merchandising at Zumbrota, and was elected county clerk of Goodhue County in which

office he served for twelve years but had to resign on account of his eyes. He has lived retired for the last twenty-five years. He has taken an active and influential part in republican politics, and though dependent on his own exertions for most of the advantages he ever received, is well informed and has had much experience with men and affairs. He and wife are both devout members of the Lutheran Church. They became the parents of five children: Julius Melvin is a farmer near Bowman, South Dakota; Alfred O. was second in order of birth; Edwin Casper is a dentist at Cannon Falls, Minnesota; Wilford Alpheus is a minister of the Lutheran Church at Capron, Illinois; Clara Oline married Rev. N. S. Magelsen, of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Johnson was reared in Red Wing, and from the public schools took collegiate training in the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, graduating in 1891. He prepared for the ministry by a theological course in the Lutheran Seminary in Minnesota, and after graduating in 1895 his first work was at Morrisonville, Wisconsin, as assistant to Rt. Rev. H. A. Preus, then president of the Norwegian Synod. In 1895 Reverend Mr. Johnson was called to the Church of Our Savior, at Chicago, and was pastor of that Norwegian Lutheran congregation until 1910. In the latter year he returned to Minnesota to take charge of the Trinity Lutheran Church at Spring Grove. This is the only church in that town with a population of 800, and this commodious church home has a seating capacity of 1,000. There are 350 families who have membership in the church, being one of the largest churches of this denomination in the state. The members have a high regard for their pastor, and he has done a very important work since locating here.

Reverend Mr. Johnson was married June 11, 1895, to Miss Bertina Marie Olson, of Red Wing. Her father, Peter Olson, was in the shoe business in that city. Seven children have blessed their union, five of them living: Paul Gerhard, aged eighteen, is a student in the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa; Bernard Alfred is a student in the same college; Harold Edward, born in 1902, is in the public schools; Helen Marie, who died in Chicago in 1909, aged five years; Clara Ovedia, who is eight years old and in school; Alfred O., Jr., aged six and beginning his studies; and Helen Marie, who died in 1914 at the age of three years. In politics Mr. Johnson is an independent republican, but all his time and energy are taken up by his church duties and his studies. He is not yet in the prime of his years and powers, and has the promise of many years of continued usefulness in his high calling.

Saul Goldberg. Former president, treasurer and manager of the Hotel Holland Company of Duluth, Saul Goldberg has been more or less actively identified with the City of Duluth for the past seventeen years.

He was born in the City of Chicago, Illinois, August 1, 1876, a son of David and Anna Goldberg, of an old and honored Russian family. The father, who still lives in Chicago and is a retired manufacturer of tinware, was born in Russia in 1841, and emigrated to the United States at the age of twenty-one, settling first in Indianapolis and a short time later going to Chicago. He established himself in business in a small way, and through the exercise of native energy, industry and ability became the owner of a business which made him independent.

Saul Goldberg as a boy attended the Chicago public schools, but most of his intellectual training has come in the schools of hard work and experience. At the age of fifteen he laid aside his books to take up the stern duties of life as a worker, at that time entering his father's factory. He left that work in 1898 and came to Duluth, investing a small capital which he had been able to save in a general merchandise business. This was a profitable venture, and after three years he returned to Chicago and engaged in the importing business for two years. When he came back to Duluth in 1907 he turned his attention to the wholesale and retail liquor business, and in 1910 became president, treasurer and manager of the Hotel Holland Company, which erected the first concrete, fireproof hotel in this city, at the corner of Fifth Avenue West and Superior Street. The hotel was at first six stories and subsequently four more stories were added, providing accommodations for 400 guests. While in the hotel business Mr. Goldberg was a member of the Hotel Men's Association and the Hotel Men's Mutual Beneficial Association. His religious connection is with the Temple Emanuel.

Mr. Goldberg was married in 1902 in Chicago to Miss Annie Rosenfield, daughter of Louis Rosenfield, now living retired in Chicago. They have four children: Jerome and Lawrence, attending the Indiana School at Duluth; Arthur; and Beatrice.

Neill Malcolm Watson, M. D. One of the oldest physicians and surgeons in active practice in the Red River Valley is Dr. Neill Malcolm Watson, of Red Lake Falls, where he has been identified with his profession for over twenty years, and his successful work in his chosen field has also brought him opportunities for influential connection with business and various civic and political movements.

Neill Malcolm Watson was born at Williamstown in Glengary County, Ontario, August 20, 1865, a son of Rev. Peter and Marjorie (Monro) Watson. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Doctor Watson was educated in the public schools of Canada, and then entered what is regarded as the foremost professional institution of Canada, the McGill University of Montreal, where he was graduated in the medical department in 1891. In the following year, 1892, Doctor Watson located at Red Lake Falls, and has since built up and carried on a large general practice in both medicine and surgery.

For two terms he held the office of mayor of his village, and for a number of years was president of the school board. Both politics and movements affecting the basic welfare of this section of Northern Minnesota have made a strong appeal to him. He is a former president of the Red Lake County Agricultural Society, is a former chairman of the County Republican Committee and a member of the State Republican Committee, is vice president of the First State Bank of Red Lake Falls and a director of the Mutual Investment Company of St. Paul. Mr. Watson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Minneapolis belongs to the Athletic Club. He has professional associations with the Red River Valley and the Minnesota State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Eli Southworth. One of Minnesota's surviving veterans of the Civil war, Eli Southworth has lived in this state nearly sixty years, and for over forty

years has been a member of the bar and the possessor of a large practice at Shakopee. While in his work as a lawyer and public official he has been intimately identified with affairs in Scott County for many years, Mr. Southworth, through his long connection with the State Board of Law Examiners, is one of the best known members of the Minnesota bar, and is also prominent in the old soldiers' associations.

Eli Southworth is a New Englander, and was born at Mattepoisett, Massachusetts, September 4, 1844, a son of Newton and Rhoda (Sparrow) Southworth. This branch of the family have been particularly identified with the profession of medicine. Not only was his father a pioneer Minnesota physician, but his grandfather Wilbur was also of the same profession, and spent his active career in Massachusetts. The great-grandfather, also named Wilbur Southworth, was a native of Massachusetts, a physician, and saw active service in the Revolutionary war. The Southworths came from England to Massachusetts in the year 1624. Mr. Southworth's maternal grandfather, Edward Sparrow, was a native of Massachusetts and spent his life there as a farmer, owning a fine estate near Rochester. Dr. Newton Southworth was born in Massachusetts September 25, 1803, and died at Shakopee, in Minnesota, May 3, 1863. His wife was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, May 13, 1811, and died in Minneapolis May 11, 1898, at the venerable age of eighty-seven. They were married at Rochester March 27, 1838, and came out to Minnesota in August, 1856, spending a short time in St. Paul and reaching Scott County on September 10th. There Doctor Southworth bought a farm and also pre-empted land in LeSueur County. This property he still owned at the time of his death. He had received medical training back East under his father's direction, and had practiced as a physician both in Massachusetts and after coming to Minnesota, where he did much service among the early settlers. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife back in her native state had worshiped with the Congregational Church, but was a Presbyterian in Minnesota. Of their six children three died young: Sophia W. is the widow of J. G. Kirkland, of White Bear Lake; the second is Eli; and Susan E. is the wife of Charles C. Dyke, a farmer of White Bear Lake.

Mr. Eli Southworth spent the first eleven years of his life in Massachusetts, where he attended common schools and had three terms in the schools at Belle Plaine, Minnesota. He was not yet seventeen years of age when the Civil war broke out, and on September 26, 1861, enlisted in Company A of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. He was with his regiment thirteen months, and participated in the siege of Corinth. His honorable discharge came on account of sickness, and when he left the army he weighed only 110 pounds. As a result of the hardships of the war he was almost an invalid for several years, and part of the time was clerk in a drug store for two years. He then bought a drug store at Anthony, conducted it six years, and after selling out took up the study of law. Mr. Southworth was admitted to the bar June 16, 1874, and since that date has been in active practice as a lawyer at Shakopee.

On April 24, 1867, he married Miss Lenora Eliza Walter. Her father, Andrews B. Walter, was a Virginian, moved to Indiana, and thence to the northwestern frontier, where he was one of the earliest settlers in Scott County. His location in this state was in 1853. He also was a physician and practiced for a number of years. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Southworth, Walter Newton is an attorney and has been for a number of years in active association with his father. He was educated in the common schools of Shakopee, in the Shattuck Military School and in the state university, and for two years played halfback on the university football team. He was graduated in law in 1895 and for the greater part of twenty years has been partner of his father. For eight years he served as county attorney and is now city attorney of Shakopee. The second child is Alice Virginia, wife of Harold J. Hard, of Thompson Falls, Montana, Mr. Hard being a civil engineer.

Mr. Southworth and family are members of the Episcopal Church, and for twenty years he has served as vestryman and is now treasurer of the church, in the work of which his wife and daughter take a particularly active part. During 1892-93 Mr. Southworth was grand master workman in Minnesota of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

In politics he has long been aligned with the democratic party, has made many speeches in various campaigns. A number of years ago he was a law partner with Mr. McDonald and assisted his partner in his candidacy for Congress, managing the campaign. He has also given service as county attorney, and for fifteen years was city attorney. Through all the forty years he has enjoyed a good practice, and among his various interests the law is paramount to all others.

Mr. Southworth has always manifested an interest in Grand Army affairs, and for one year was president of the Fourth Minnesota Regiment Association. He was elected to this office following the death of Gen. John B. Sanborn. He had a responsible part in the placing of the statues on the capitol grounds at St. Paul, being chairman of the committee which selected and placed the monuments. This committee consisted of two members of the Historical Society and three members from General Sanborn's regiment, one of them being former Governor General Hubbard. Mr. Southworth and General Hubbard went to New York together to select the statues and to see that they were properly executed and given appropriate positions on the capitol grounds.

Mr. Southworth has served as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners in Minnesota since the organization of that board in 1891, and is now the only surviving charter member left on the board. He was president of the board in 1895-96, and has since been its secretary and treasurer.

Joseph A. Ring. A former mayor of Shakopee, Joseph A. Ring has been successfully identified with business in that county for many years, and has been a familiar figure and leader in republican politics in this section of the state. His family came to Minnesota when the territory was in process of being merged into a state, and he is himself one of the older native sons of Scott County, where he was born at Newmarket, February 19, 1866. His parents were John J. and Christina (Baltes) Ring, both natives of Germany. His grandfather, Anton Ring, brought his family from Germany in 1841 and was

an early settler in Wisconsin Territory, living on a farm in that state until 1857, when with other members of the family he drove with wagon and team to the northwestern frontier and located in Minnesota. John J. Ring was born in Germany in 1832 and died in 1912, while his wife, who was born in 1835, is still living. He was about nine years of age when his father settled in Wisconsin and was married in Kenosha in 1856. The following year he came to Scott County and identified himself with the pioneer farming development of that section. He was always active in the Catholic Church, and built the first church at Newmarket. He was also a leader in democratic politics, served as county commissioner from 1866 to 1872, for eight years was county treasurer and after leaving the office lived in Shakopee. He acquired considerable means, but towards the end of his life lost most of his property.

Joseph A. Ring, the fourth in a family of ten children, nine of whom are living, had only a common school education, and started life on a gravel train. Later he learned the printer's trade and worked at it for three years, but never got a cent of pay for his labor. He next took up the trade of bricklayer, and found steady employment at that occupation for thirteen years. Finally the Hamms Brewing Company made him their traveling auditor, and he has been continuously in the service of this company for the past twenty-two years. He now manages a branch of the business in Shakopee and supplies all the retail concerns in a radius of forty miles.

In 1886 Mr. Ring married Eva Vierling of Shakopee. Her father, Henry Vierling, was one of the early German settlers in Scott County and a professional musician. He served a number of years as musician in the United States navy, and on receiving his discharge at Boston in 1865 came out to Scott County, where he was long familiarly known as leader of an orchestra or band. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ring have been born eight children: Minnie, wife of Hal Huth, of Savage, Minnesota; Bertha, wife of Pete Barr, of Shakopee; Blanche, who lives at home and has finished the high school course; Esther, a teacher in the public schools of Scott County; Elvira, who is still in school; George, Evelyn, Joseph A., Jr., also pupils in the local schools. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Ring is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the United Commercial Travelers. He is also a member of the Sons of Hermann, and for six years was president of the Minnesota State Traveling Men's Association.

In public life he has always been associated with the republican party. For six years he held the office of mayor of Shakopee. For fifteen years he was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and at the present time is serving in the city council. His interests are those of a broad gauge and public-spirited citizen. For fifteen years he was president of the County Agricultural Society, and has also been president of the Good Roads Association of his home county. Though starting life in very humble circumstances, Mr. Ring has gained both influential position and a large degree of material prosperity. He owns a large farm on which he raises corn and alfalfa, and has some valuable real estate in Shakopee. However, all his best energies are devoted to the management of the brewing company's business.

William Michael O'Donnell. Prominent among the men whose extensive operations have given prestige to the City of St. Paul as a manufacturing center is William Michael O'Donnell, president of the O'Donnell Shoe Company. Few members of the trade have a more thorough or comprehensive knowledge of the shoe business, for from the time he entered upon his active career Mr. O'Donnell has been identified with the business of shoe manufacturing. In his present enterprise he has met with phenomenal success, developing his business from a humble start into a concern which makes St. Paul the largest shoe manufacturing community outside of New England and St. Louis.

Mr. O'Donnell was born in LeSueur County, Minnesota, August 17, 1870, and is a son of William and Honora O'Donnell, natives of Ireland. He grew up amid rural surroundings and received his education in the country schools of LeSueur County and the high school at LeSueur, but it was not his intention to become a farmer, preferring a career in commercial pursuits. He had early decided that the man who would succeed in the world is not he who has a little knowledge of various subjects, but the individual who is a thorough master of every detail of one line of endeavor. Accordingly, when he came to St. Paul at the age of seventeen years, he found employment with a large shoe manufacturing concern, with which he remained steadily from 1887 until 1907, working his way through every department until in the year 1895 the entire management and superintendency of this large establishment was placed in his hands. In 1907 Mr. O'Donnell resigned his position with the house with which he had been connected so long and started to organize the O'Donnell Shoe Company, which began operations in 1908 in its building at Sixth and Sibley streets, where fifty men were employed in the making of men's shoes. The splendid success enjoyed by the concern from that time to the present is largely due to the excellence of its product and also to the thorough knowledge of all the minutiae of the business gained by Mr. O'Donnell during his long years of experience. Not long after its inception it was found necessary to erect on the southeast corner of Tenth and Sibley streets a large, modernly-equipped factory, covering many thousands of square feet of floor space, of brick construction and five stories in height, this being completed in 1910, and employing 400 hands. At the present time, on the opposite corner, there is in process of construction a new factory, six stories in height and covering 110 by 150 feet, which will be of brick and reinforced concrete, and fireproof throughout. This is located on property secured from the Congress Realty Company, will be completed about January 1, 1915, and will cost in the neighborhood of $150,000. At present the O'Donnell Shoe Company employs 400 hands and when the new building is done between 600 and 700 will be employed in both factories. The establishment of the O'Donnell Shoe Company in its two big factories will make St. Paul the largest shoe manufacturing center in the United States outside of St. Louis and New England, and hundreds of buyers now visit St. Paul instead of going to St. Louis or Chicago. The enlarged O'Donnell Shoe Company will give St. Paul five big shoe factories, employing 5,000 men. The directors and officers of the O'Donnell Shoe Company are all young men who have grown up in the business, being Mr. O'Donnell, Charles Patterson, George J. Freeman and Andrew

J. Schmitz. The corporation has a capital of $250,000, which will eventually be materially increased. Forty traveling representatives are kept constantly on the road, and the product of the company is favorably known and enjoys a wide sale in all the western states right up to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. O'Donnell is essentially a business man, with large interests devolving upon him, but he has always found the time and the inclination to devote to public-spirited enterprises for the general welfare. He is independent in his political views, preferring to choose his own candidates for office rather than to be restricted by any set party lines. He is a member of the Association of Commerce, and is well and favorably known in fraternal and social circles, belonging to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the University and Town and Country clubs. His diversion is golf, and he is also exceptionally fond of travel, in which he frequently indulges. A strictly self-made man, he has every reason to be proud of what he has achieved, and St. Paul has every reason to be proud of and grateful to him.

St. Peter Herald. One of the leading democratic newspapers of Southern Minnesota, and one which has long been noted for its loyalty to party principles, is the St. Peter Herald, published at St. Peter by the firm of Essler & Quane. This old and reliable sheet has ever maintained the best ethics of journalism, and the people of St. Peter and Nicollet County are to be congratulated that it is in the hands of such trustworthy citizens as its present owners.

Henry J. Essler was born December 24, 1862, a descendant of German parents. After acquiring his education in the public schools he commenced his newspaper career at the case, learning the printer's trade in the office of the St. Peter Tribune. In October, 1884, Mr. Essler associated himself with John Blackiston, under the firm name of Blackiston & Essler, but later Mr. Blackiston sold his interest to John A. Johnson, of St. Peter, and the firm became Essler & Johnson, publishers of the St. Peter Herald. This style continued until 1904, when the proprietorship was changed to Essler & Quane, its present style. The paper has been democratic since its inception and has been a powerful force in advancing democratic interests in this county. It has stood for cleanliness and progress in public office, and its publishers have endeavored to give its readers an interesting, well-edited sheet, containing all the important news, both national and local, and pithy editorials on the live subjects of the day. They have evidently succeeded in their efforts if their success may be gauged by the measure of public support in circulation and advertising.

Mr. Essler is well known in newspaper circles throughout the state, and is also well known in fraternal circles, being a member of St. Peter Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married to Miss Minnie L. Stickney, a daughter of J. D. Stickney, of Potsdam, New York, who was a coworker in the democratic party for a long period with Governor Johnson and a personal friend of the late governor up to the time of his death.

Oliver J. Quane, junior member of the firm of Essler & Quane, was born at Mankato, Minnesota, December 21, 1879, a son of J. D. Quane, a prominent newspaper man of that city. Educated in the public schools Mr. Quane began his career on his father's newspaper and was subsequently connected with the Morning Record, Mankato; the Austin Daily Mail; the Austin Transcript and the Janesville Argus, and then went to New Ulm, where he was identified with the Journal and Review of that city. Mr. Quane came to St. Peter in 1904 and formed a partnership with Mr. Essler, and this association has continued to the present time with mutual satisfaction and success, and is considered one of the strong newspaper combinations of this part of the state.

Mr. Quane, like his partner, is well known in democratic circles. He has displayed his public spirit on numerous occasions, and is a friend of civic advancement and education, and has served as a member of the school board of St. Peter and as a member of the State Hospital Commission. He has an honorable military record, having joined Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in 1898, with which he participated in the Leech Lake Indian campaign. In 1908 he was commissioned captain of the Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, and this was followed in 1913 by his promotion to major, a rank which he has continued to hold to the present. His acquaintance in St. Peter is extensive, and his friends are numerous.

Paul C. Cooper. The activities of the successful lawyer and public-spirited relations with the community have employed Paul C. Cooper at Truman for a dozen years or more, and he holds a position of influence and assured success in that section of Martin County.

Representing a pioneer family in this section of Minnesota, Paul C. Cooper was born in Blue Earth County, September 7, 1875. He is a son of S. A. and Guila (Williams) Cooper. The Coopers are English, while the mother is a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell, the ancestors of both families having left England and settled in New England during Colonial times. S. A. Cooper was born in New York in 1832, and is now living retired at Ceylon, Minnesota. As one of the early settlers he located in Watonwan County in 1865, later moved to the Village of Madelia and from there to Ceylon, and has now been retired from active affairs about thirty years. His wife was born in Vermont. Their children are as follows: E. A. Cooper, who is in the grain business at Dunnell, Minnesota; F. E. Cooper, a hardware merchant at Vernon Center, Minnesota; Albert W., who is president and sole proprietor of a business college at Marysville, Missouri; Paul C.; and Earl, a farmer in Ceylon.

Paul C. Cooper has spent nearly all his life in that part of Minnesota which was his birthplace, was educated in Blue Earth County public schools and in the Madelia High School and finished his education in the University of Minnesota, where, after a special course, he attended the Law Department and was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1901. Beginning practice in the same year, he located at Truman, and his work as a lawyer has been one of steadily increasing proportions in both general civil and criminal practice. He is secretary of the Martin County Bar Association, and a member of the State Bar Association, and an active republican. Mr. Cooper has served on the village

council of Truman and is now village attorney, and is also secretary of the school board.

Outside of his profession and his public duties Mr. Cooper finds both recreation and profit in farming. He is the owner of a quarter section of land in Martin County, and operates it through tenants in diversified agriculture. This farm is situated in Waverly Township. Mr. Cooper is affiliated with Truman Lodge No. 251 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1905 at Minneapolis he married Miss Anna Brown, daughter of George A. Brown, a retired millwright living in Minneapolis. They have three children: Arloine and Curtis, both attending the public schools at Truman; and Dorothy.

GERHARD A. DAHL, M. D. A Mankato physician and surgeon who has won his way to front rank by proficiency and ability, Dr. Gerhard A. Dahl is a native Minnesotan, and has been in active practice for seventeen years. He is a former president of the Blue Earth County Medical Society, and is the type of the modern doctor who keeps up his associations with his colleagues and avails himself of every opportunity for individual advancement.

Gerhard A. Dahl was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, June 23, 1872. His parents were Rev. T. H. and Mathia (Teige) Dahl, both natives of Norway. His paternal grandfather, Torger Dahl, came to the United States and spent the rest of his life as a farmer in Wisconsin. The maternal grandfather was killed in one of the first battles of the Civil war, and died for the Union cause. Rev. T. H. Dahl was born June 21, 1843, and was brought to the United States in 1855. He came to Minnesota in 1869, and for many years has been a minister of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and at the present time lives in Minneapolis and serves two congregations near that city. His wife, who was born April 1, 1846, came to the United States at the age of eight years, and they were married in Wisconsin. Of nine children only three are now living. Mrs. Ola Hagoes is the wife of a Lutheran minister at Tacoma, Washington, and the other daughter, Magdalene, is a stenographer in Minneapolis. Reverend Mr. Dahl is a republican in politics.

Doctor Dahl grew up in Minnesota and took his degree A. B. from Luther College at Decorah, Iowa, in 1893. Preliminary to college he had attended schools in Nebraska. In 1894 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and was graduated M. D. in 1897. Since then he has practiced at Mankato, and while his chief work is in general medical practice, he has many appointments as a surgeon in both the city hospitals.

Doctor Dahl was married in 1903 to Alma Hanson, daughter of E. L. Hanson, of Mankato, a carpenter of that city. Doctor Dahl and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a member and medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and the Degree of Honor. Politically he is a republican. He has been interested in politics only to the extent he could be of service through his profession, and for two terms held the place of health officer at Mankato. He was honored with the office of president of the Blue Earth County Medical Society in 1914, and is also a member of the Southern Minnesota and the Minnesota State Homeopathic Medical Society.

M. L. KLEIN. One of the prominent enterprises which is contributing to the commercial importance of the City of St. Peter, Minnesota, is the furniture and undertaking establishment of the Klein Company, a business which has been located here for many years and which has always retained the patronage and confidence of the people. The active directing head of this business is M. L. Klein, a man of broad experience, progressive views and much business ability. The son of the founder, he possesses much of the initiative that characterized the elder man, and is, like him, a public-spirited and helpful citizen.

M. L. Klein was born February 28, 1870, at St. Peter, Minnesota, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Shultz) Klein, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father came to the United States as a young man in 1852, locating for a short time at Seneca Falls, where he established himself in the furniture business. In 1855, however, seeking a more western field, he came to St. Peter and here embarked in the same line of business, in addition to which he carried on operations as a contractor, building many of this city's early structures and winning a reputation for honest dealing and fidelity to engagements. He also manufactured the furniture in which he dealt, characterized it by his good workmanship, and attracted to his factory an excellent trade from all over the surrounding country. When he died, April 9, 1888, St. Peter lost an able business man, a citizen who had the full confidence of the people with whom he came into contact, and a devout member of the Catholic Church. He was a firm believer in the principles of the democratic party, which he supported on every occasion, although he was not a seeker after personal preferment. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living.

After the death of William Klein the business was conducted for a time by one of Mr. Klein's brothers, but eventually he purchased the interests, and the business is now known as the Klein Company, being the leading dealer in furniture, as well as the leading undertaker, of St. Peter. After the elder man's death the manufacturing end of the business was sold, but the other departments have expanded so rapidly that recently it was found necessary to erect a new building in which to house the large and up-to-date stock of furniture, and the storeroom is not surpassed by any of the stores of the larger cities. The undertaking department is modern in every respect, furnishing the latest equipment for the respectful handling of the dead.

Mr. Klein has been well known in public life at St. Peter, having served for ten years as a member of the city council, where his services did much to advance the interests of the community. Formerly a republican, he was for seventeen years chairman of the Republican County Committee, but in more recent years has acted independently of any party lines. His acquaintance is extensive throughout the city, and his friends are numerous and loyal.

DR. JULIAN A. HIELSCHER. In Julian A. Hielscher, M. D., is found one who has attained to distinction in the line of his profession, who has been an earnest and discriminating student, and who holds a position of due relative importance among the medical practitioners of Mankato, Minnesota. He came to this city in modest circumstances, and with

little to aid him save his talent and ambition, and by ceaseless effort and endeavor he has attained a marked success in professional life, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is accounted one of the distinctively representative citizens of his adopted community.

Doctor Hielscher was born at LeSueur Center, LeSueur County, Minnesota, October 21, 1864, and is a son of Ernst Julius and Barbara (Lohrig) Hielscher. His grandfather, William Hielscher, was a miller at Liegnitz, Germany, was one of the peasant patriots of 1848, and at the time of his death in 1887 left a moderate estate, gained through long years of honest toil. Ernst Julius Hielscher was born in Germany, August 12, 1826, and as a young man entered the German army, in which he was serving as an officer when the peasants arose in 1848. With his command he was ordered to capture the Town of Liegnitz, but upon his arrival at that point found his father among the defenders, and accordingly refused to take action against the little force of patriots. For this he was courtmartialed and sent to the military prison, but after five years managed to make his escape to England, from whence, in 1853, he emigrated to the United States. Many years later, in 1897, he was pardoned and returned to his native country to settle up his father's estate, but this accomplished he returned to the United States during the same year.

In 1857 Ernst Julius Hielscher came to LeSueur County, Minnesota, making the journey by rail to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence by boat inland. He took up a homestead at LeSueur Center, on which he resided until 1868, but in the meantime joined the ministry of the Evangelical Church, and from that time forward lived at various places, including New Ulm and Blue Earth, and experienced all the vicissitudes that fell to the lot of the early preachers of this region. He was one of the first county commissioners of LeSueur County and served as county coroner for a number of years, and wielded a wide influence throughout this region, standing high in the councils of the republican party. Mr. Hielscher died, honored and respected by all, December 19, 1914, at which time he left to his descendants a handsome estate. Mr. Hielscher was married at Altoona, Pennsylvania, in 1855, to Miss Barbara Lohrig, who was born in Germany, October 30, 1827, and died at St. Cloud, Minnesota, September 3, 1895, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: George W., of St. Paul, a minister of the Evangelical Church; Augusta, who married Mr. Kienholz, of Big Stone County, South Dakota, a retired farmer; Dr. Julian A., of this review; John F., now a resident of Seattle, Washington, who during the early days of gold discovery in Alaska made frequent trips to that country, and at one time brought into Dawson City 136 hogs, the first live hogs brought there, which he sold at $1.35 per pound; Mary E., who is single; and Lydia E., who became the wife of Alfred Riehl, a farmer of Preston, Minnesota.

After attending the public schools of LeSueur County, Julian A. Hielscher entered the Minneapolis High School, from which he was duly graduated. He next entered Northwestern College, at Naperville, Illinois, being graduated in the spring of 1888, and in the fall of the same year entered the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1891. In that same year Doctor Hielscher opened a modest office and began practice at Mankato, and here he has continued to the present time, with the exception of two years spent at Rolla, Missouri, where he attended the School of Mines and Meteorology during the winter months and graduated in 1912. He has been in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing practice, is a close student of his profession, and keeps fully abreast of the advancement that is continually being made therein. His knowledge is comprehensive and accurate, and his skill is demonstrated in the excellent success which has followed his efforts in the sick room. Doctor Hielscher is a member of the District Medical Society, the Blue Earth County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and observes most closely the ethics of the unwritten professional code. From 1902 until 1906 he was health officer of Mankato. A democrat in politics, Doctor Hielscher was alternate delegate to the first convention of his party which nominated William J. Bryan for the presidency. His offices are located in the National City Bank Building. Fraternally Doctor Hielscher belongs to the Masons.

On May 2, 1910, Doctor Hielscher was united in marriage with Dr. Helen Hughes, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, class of 1896, who was engaged in practice at Blue Earth until 1905, when she came to Mankato, where she is now in practice with her husband. She is a member of the Catholic Church.

George T. Olsen. A native son of Nicollet County, and incumbent of the county attorney's office during the past seven years, George T. Olsen occupies a recognized position at the Minnesota bar. His training has been thorough and comprehensive and the abilities which he has displayed in the discharge of his duties have been developed by close application and connection with some important cases of jurisprudence. Mr. Olsen was born in Nicollet County, Minnesota, June 24, 1871, and is a son of Mathias Olsen, a native of Sweden who came to the United States in 1865 and settled at St. Peter. For a number of years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and became known as one of his locality's substantial and reliable men, a good farmer and a public-spirited citizen. He was the father of twelve children, all of whom are still living, and of these George T. is the tenth in order of birth.

George T. Olsen secured his primary educational training in the district schools of his native county, following which he attended Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter. Subsequently he pursued a seminary course, at Minneapolis, and then entered the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the law department of that institution in 1893. In that same year he was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered practice at Springfield, Minnesota, and while residing at that place held the office of county attorney of Brown County for two terms, or from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1903. In the latter year Mr. Olsen came to St. Peter and opened an office, continuing in general practice until 1907, when he was placed in the county attorney's office. The manner in which he has discharged the duties of this important position has thoroughly established him in the confidence of the people of Nicollet County, and few men have worked more helpfully in behalf of the community's interests. Mr. Olsen is also known as a friend of education,

and since 1910 has been president of the library board of St. Peter. He hold membership in the Commercial Club, and in politics is a nonpartisan.

Mr. Olsen was married February 17, 1899, to Miss Stella J. Brown, of Springfield, Minnesota.

ELBERT L. CARPENTER. A directory of Minnesota's lumbermen would include a large proportion of the most forceful and successful men of affairs from the earliest days of the territory to the present. Among those whose achievements and associations are sufficient to justify his mention in such a list is Elbert Lawrence Carpenter, for many years a resident of Minneapolis, and not only a business man of the highest standing but a citizen of varied usefulness and public spirit. Mr. Carpenter, whose offices are in the Palace Building at Minneapolis, is vice president of the Shevlin, Carpenter & Clarke Company; treasurer of the Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Company, the Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, the Shevlin-Mathieu Lumber Company, and has many other financial and business associations in the Northwest.

Elbert L. Carpenter was born at Rochelle, Ogle County, Illinois, March 6, 1862, a son of Judson E. and Olivia (Detwiler) Carpenter. His father is now living retired at the age of eighty years in Pasadena, California. The mother died in 1884. Of the seven children two died in childhood, while E. J. and F. H. Carpenter live in Minneapolis; S. J. Carpenter is a southern lumberman with home and business headquarters at Jacksonville, Florida, and the youngest son is Elbert L. The only daughter is Mrs. William J. Murphy, of Pasadena, California.

Judson E. Carpenter has been an influential figure in the lumber industry for many years, and though at advanced age still has extensive holdings. He was born in New York State, went to Illinois when a young man, and from there came to Minnesota, and during his residence in Minneapolis for about twelve years made himself a large figure in the lumber industry. He is still president of the Carpenter-Lamb Lumber Company of Minneapolis and a stockholder in various Minneapolis corporations, and has extensive interests in the McCloud Lumber Company at McCloud, Siskiyou County, California. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the Minikahda Club and various civic organizations in Minneapolis.

Elbert L. Carpenter during his youth had those opportunities which come from a home of means and was able to choose his career with deliberation and started under auspicious circumstances. He had an excellent education, and learned the details of lumbering in connection with his father's operations. In 1887 he became an independent factor in the lumber industry in Minneapolis and has since developed the relations with the prominent organizations already mentioned. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, of the Minneapolis Trust Company and the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. His support and influence have been behind some of the institutions by which Minneapolis is best known to the outside world. He is a member of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and is president of the Minneapolis Orchestra Association and of the North Shore Good Roads Association. He and his wife are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and some of his clubs are the Minneapolis Club and the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minikahda Club, the Lafayette Club and the Interlachen Club. Mrs. Carpenter is likewise active in club and social work, and is a member of the Woman's Club of Minneapolis and of the College Women's Club of New York City.

On June 4, 1890, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Florence Isabelle Welles, of Clinton, Iowa. Mr. Carpenter himself was a former resident of Clinton and attended school there. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of the late Edwin P. Welles, mentioned on other pages. To their marriage have been born two children: Lawrence Welles and Leonard Griswold. The oldest son attended the Minneapolis public schools and the Hotchkiss Preparatory School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and in 1914 graduated from Yale University with the degree Bachelor of Arts. The younger son is now a student in the Blake School, near Minneapolis.

EDWIN P. WELLES. The late Edwin P. Welles, who died at Minneapolis October 14, 1904, began the operations which brought him wealth and prominence as a lumberman in the Mississippi Valley about the close of the Civil war, and for the last ten years of his life has lived at Minneapolis, where he was treasurer of the Brainerd Lumber Company and otherwise well known for his business and financial associations.

He came of an illustrious New England family, and was a descendant in the sixth generation from Thomas Welles, the first governor of the Province of Connecticut. Governor Welles had emigrated from England to America in 1635. One of his descendants was Gideon Welles, who was secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Lincoln.

Edwin P. Welles was born at Wethersfield, Hartford County, Connecticut, in 1835, and lived to be nearly three score and ten years of age. His father, Leonard Welles, was a manufacturer of edged tools and a well known citizen of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Leonard Welles married a member of the New Hampshire Pillsbury family, which has given some of the most prominent citizens to Minnesota.

Mr. Welles had such educational advantages as the normal youth of a prosperous New England family received in his generation, and in 1855, at the age of twenty, came west and began his business career in the Mississippi Valley. About 1865 he became actively connected with lumbering and for many years had his home at Clinton, Iowa, from which point he directed his broad business interests as a lumberman extending over several states. His success as a business man is indicated by his rating prior to his death as a millionaire. He possessed many of the best qualities of the old-time lumber kings. He had the rugged virtues of New England manhood, possessed initiative and constructive ability, was a leader of men, and knew how to direct the operations involving large capital and compact organizations of equipment and men. From 1894 until his death he lived in Minneapolis, where he was treasurer of the Brainerd Lumber Company, one of the most extensive logging companies in Minnesota. His enterprise was largely responsible for the development of the Brainerd & Northern Railroad. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and his support was freely given to every movement for the general good of the community. Like all strong men, he was simple and unassuming in manner, and the worth of his character commanded for him the respect and high regard of those with whom he came in contact in the varied relations of life. He was a stanch republican,

and for forty years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1857 Mr. Welles married Miss Isabelle Griswold, who, nearly sixty years since her marriage, is still living and has her home in Minneapolis. The two daughters who survive their father are: Mary Alice, wife of William F. Coan, cashier of the Clinton National Bank of Clinton, Iowa; and Florence Isabelle, wife of Elbert L. Carpenter, of Minneapolis.

Hon. Fred F. Brown. Soon after his admission to the bar of St. Paul, and while vigorously employed in building up a good practice, Mr. Brown was drawn into politics, has been one of the active workers on the democratic side, and in 1914 was honored with the nomination and subsequently with election as a member of the Lower House from the Forty-first Legislative District. Mr. Brown is now one of the capable young legislators in the session of 1915, having taken his oath of office January 5, 1915. Mr. Brown has also served as a member of the Democratic Central Committee.

Fred F. Brown was born in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, May 28, 1882. His parents, Martin and Beulah E. (O'Reilly) Brown, were both natives of Ireland and came to the United States when young. Martin Brown located in Iowa, where he married, and for a number of years was a farmer in the vicinity of Dubuque. He subsequently removed to St. Paul and died in that city in 1884, while his wife passed away in 1909.

Fred F. Brown attended the public schools of St. Paul, advancing his education in a select school, and finally completed a course in St. Paul College. His first work after leaving college was teaching, and in the meantime he took up the study of law and in 1911 was admitted to the Ramsey County bar. Mr. Brown began active practice in 1912 and has already won a good reputation in the Ramsey County bar. He is unmarried and makes his home with his sister on Bates Street. Mr. Brown is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

Lars O. Thorpe. During a long and active business career Lars O. Thorpe has experienced the many vicissitudes which occur in the life of an individual whose ambition and energy lead him into various fields for endeavor. He was a youth of seventeen years when he first came to the United States, and his initial attempts to gain a foothold were marked by much hard labor and numerous discouragements, but he kept working persistently, and his perseverance and industry were finally rewarded by a success such as comes to but few men. During his long residence at Willmar, he has been identified with various business and financial ventures, in which his fine abilities were instrumental in the development of various concerns, while in public life he has acted in numerous official capacities to the eventual benefit of the community.

Mr. Thorpe was born in Norway, December 24, 1847, and is a son of Olaf and Britha (Skaar) Thorpe, and a grandson of Trond Thorp and Jan Skaar, the grandfathers both passing their entire lives in Norway in agricultural pursuits. Olaf Thorpe followed in the footsteps of his father and took up farming in his youth, in addition to which he was for many years a schoolteacher. He and the mother both passed away in their native land, in the faith of the Lutheran church, in the work of which both had been very active. They were the parents of two children: Mikel, who is a successful real estate man of Willmar; and Lars O.

Lars O. Thorpe was educated in the public schools of Norway, and early displayed an industrious spirit, starting to work when he was only nine years of age. As a lad he became convinced that better opportunities awaited him in the United States, and finally received his parents' consent to come to this country, but only under the condition that he return after four years. Accordingly, in 1864, he arrived in America and took up his residence at Jefferson Prairie, Wisconsin, where he secured employment as a farm laborer, but in March, 1865, removed to Winona County, Minnesota, and subsequently spent short periods in Olmsted and Dodge counties. In the fall of 1867, to redeem his promise to his parents, he returned to Norway, but he had become so impressed by the advantages of American life, that in the spring of 1868 he again came to this country and for a short time worked as a farm hand and in the harvest fields. In 1869 he went to the West in search of employment, and while there secured a railroad contract under General DeGraft, from whom he sub-contracted, but in the same year returned to Minnesota and took up a homestead in Kandiyohi County. The following winter was passed in Dodge County, and he next went to Minneapolis, where he learned typesetting, and for a period worked on the Minneapolis Budstiken. In the same line, in 1871, Mr. Thorpe went to Kandiyohi and set type for the Reveille, but in the fall, when the county seat was moved to Willmar, the paper suspended operations and Mr. Thorpe found himself out of employment. Returning to the farm, he had an unfortunate experience in agriculture, as heavy hailstorms destroyed a large part of his crops, and what grain was left turned out badly, causing him to lose the greater amount of his means that he had labored so faithfully to attain.

In 1875 Mr. Thorpe was elected register of deeds, an office in which he served capably for three terms. He had always been a stanch republican, and in 1880 was made presidential elector. Since that time he has served in various capacities, in each of which he has demonstrated the possession of strong executive and administrative ability. Elected state senator in 1894, he served in the sessions of 1895, 1897, 1903, 1907 and 1909, and in that body was known as a forceful worker in behalf of the rights of his constituents and his district, and a stanch friend and supporter of beneficial legislation. In 1881 Mr. Thorpe became cashier of the Kandiyohi County Bank, and served in that capacity for a period of thirty-three years, resigning in 1914 because of advancing years and the increasing demands of his large business interests. He still retains holdings in the bank, however, and continues to act in an official capacity, being vice president of the institution which he built up from a small concern into a substantial enterprise, with capital of $135,000, and average deposits of $750,000. Mr. Thorpe in addition to being a property owner in Willmar and Kandiyohi and adjacent counties, is president of the Willmar Seminary, a school under the direction of the Lutheran Church, which was organized in 1881 and which has a large attendance. He has been liberal in his support of movements initiated by the Lutheran Church, of which he has been a member since boyhood. Mr. Thorpe is eminently entitled to

be known as a self-made man, for every dollar he possesses has come to him as a result of his own industry. His standing in business and financial circles is of the highest, and his record in public and private life is one on which there is not the slightest stain or blemish.

In 1870 Mr. Thorpe was married to Miss Martha Quale, who was born in Wisconsin, May 30, 1851, a daughter of Ellend Quale, and to this union there have been born five children: Edward Lawrence, a graduate of Willmar Seminary and the State Agricultural College, and now cashier of the State Bank of Pennock, Minnesota; Rev. C. S., a graduate of the Lutheran College, and now minister of Hope Lutheran Church, Minneapolis; Edith, who is the wife of Dr. C. O. Estrem, a practicing physician of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Miss Jane, who resides at home and is a teacher in the public schools of Kandiyohi County; and Miss Bertha, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, who is a teacher in the Farmington High School.

John S. Bangs. One of the prominent men in that great industrial section, South St. Paul, is John S. Bangs, manager for Swift & Company, vice president of the Stock Yards National Bank and vice president St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co. Swift & Company operates the largest packing houses in South St. Paul, and is one of the largest industries of the kind in the Northwest. Closely affiliated with this large corporation is the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company. It will not be out of place to mention some of the figures which will serve to measure this great market center of Minnesota. The stockyards have a yarding accommodation for 40,000 hogs, 20,000 cattle and 45,000 sheep, and there are sheds sufficient for the feeding at one time of 72,000 sheep. Modern brick barns provide accommodations for 400 horses and mules. The annual value of the live stock received at South St. Paul will average $45,000,000. The yearly receipts approximate 6,000 mules and horses, 550,000 cattle, 600,000 sheep and 1,500,000 hogs. The daily requirements of the packing houses located in the South St. Paul district amounts to 2,000 cattle, 3,000 sheep and 8,000 hogs. The annual pay roll in the packing houses, stockyards and kindred industries aggregates about $2,000,000 and some 4,000 persons are employed. The immense trade in live stock in South St. Paul is handled chiefly by nineteen commission firms, each of which is bonded in the sum of $20,000 for the protection of its customers. It is a fact not generally known that South St. Paul is the largest market in the United States for feeder and milch cows.

John S. Bangs, who has been connected with the Swift & Company business at South St. Paul since 1897, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, in December, 1861, a son of John H. and Laura P. (Horton) Bangs, the father being a house builder and carpenter of that place. His early education was received from a district school and afterward he attended the schools of Chelsea, Massachusetts, up to his sixteenth year. In his early manhood Mr. Bangs became identified with Swift & Company at their Chicago plant, and during the eight years he was employed there received many promotions. He was transferred to the company's plant at South Omaha, Nebraska, and remained there until 1897, in which year he was elected by Swift & Company to take the management of the South St. Paul plant. Mr. Bangs is also a stockholder and director and the vice president of the Stock Yards National Bank and the St. Paul Cattle Loan Company, which serve the large financial interests represented in South St. Paul.

Mr. Bangs married Miss Bessie F. Swift, a niece of the founder of the packing company of Swift. They are the parents of six children: Laura B., Florence A., Nathaniel S., J. Milton, Mildred and Bessie S.

Mr. Bangs is well known in social circles in St. Paul, is a member of the Town and Country Club, of the Automobile Club, of the Commercial Club and the Association of Commerce, and in Masonry is affiliated with Mizpah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and with Delta Chapter of the Royal Arch, both of Chicago, and Paladin Commandery, of St. Paul.

John Earl Palmer. One of the ablest and best known lawyers of Martin County is John Earl Palmer of Fairmont. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, and had already been a useful worker through the avenue of teaching. Mr. Palmer is a man of forcible ability in the everyday work of his profession and out of the richness of his experience and his broad knowledge has become one of the most successful members of the bar, as well as one of the most gifted public speakers in Southern Minnesota.

He represents good old New England stock, and was born at Boothbay in the State of Maine, February 28, 1873. He is a son of John F. and Rebecca W. (Loring) Palmer. Great-grandfather Palmer emigrated from England and settled at Wiscasset, Maine, while on his mother's side Mr. Palmer is descended from ancestors who located in New England during the colonial times, his mother's grandmother having been a Hancock, a member of the same family which gave the great general and statesman, John Hancock. John F. Palmer, the father, was born in the State of Maine, in 1834, and died at Fairmont, Minnesota, in 1913. His birthplace was Wiscasset in Lincoln County, Maine, and during his residence along the Atlantic coast he was a sea captain and mail contractor, and after coming west and locating in Fairmont in 1882 followed mail contracting and placed the first steamers on the chain of lakes at Fairmont and vicinity. John F. Palmer married Miss Rebecca W. Loring, who was born in East Otisfield, Maine, in 1840 and died at Fairmont in 1900. Her father, Rev. Joseph Loring, was a graduate from Bowdoin College as a classmate with Rutherford B. Hayes, became an early Congregational minister and preached at Yarmouth, Portland, Edgecomb, Pownal, and other places. John F. Palmer and wife had the following children: J. L., who is a chauffeur, living at Fairmont; Maude F., who married William Lepine, of Welcome, Minnesota, where he is a prosperous farmer and mail carrier; John E., who comes next in order; Ellen C., wife of C. D. Welcome, living on a farm at Welcome, Minnesota; Roy W., who is secretary and treasurer of the Palmer-Edwards Company at Fairmont; E. D., who is a mail carrier living at Fairmont; and Margaret B., a teacher by profession but now a student in Hamline University at St. Paul.

John E. Palmer has been a worker and student from boyhood days, and has made his position largely through his own efforts. The public schools furnished him his early training, and after leaving the high school at Fairmont he entered the state normal

school at Mankato and finished there with the class of 1894. The following three years were spent in active school work as principal of graded schools in Carver, Martin and Scott counties. His ambition was for the law, and while engaged in other duties he was also a stenographer in law offices in Fairmont and carrying on active preparations until admitted to the bar in 1899. Mr. Palmer was first associated with E. C. Dean under the firm name of Dean & Palmer, a partnership which continued for thirteen years with mutual satisfaction and profit. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Palmer opened law offices for himself in the Sinclair Block at Fairmont, and has since looked after a large general practice, and at the same time a number of business affairs and relations which have accumulated. Mr. Palmer was one of the organizers of the Palmer-Edwards Company, of which he is vice president and counsel, a company that does an extensive business throughout Southern Minnesota in real estate, loans, insurance, abstracts, etc. In 1892 Mr. Palmer was elected to the office of county attorney of Martin County, and filled that office continuously for eight years, and was again reappointed and served from 1909 to 1912. Since the fall of 1912 he has been city attorney of Fairmont and is treasurer of the school board. Mr. Palmer is a republican, is a member of the First Congregational Church and chairman of its board, and has numerous fraternal affiliations, with Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; with Fairmont Lodge No. 154, Knights of Pythias; with the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In September, 1898, at Mankato, Mr. Palmer married Miss Winnifred Ibertson, also a student of the Mankato Normal School and prior to her marriage a teacher in the Martin County public schools. Mr. Palmer and wife have the following children: Ray G., who is a member of the sophomore class in the Fairmont High School; Harold D. and John Marshall, both in the grammar schools at Fairmont.

Carl Henry Wessel. The majority of citizens in Martin County at once recognize Carl H. Wessel as one of the interested principals in the large land company with offices at Fairmont. Mr. Wessel is a real estate man who has invested both capital and experience in the business and with his partner handles a large aggregate of farm land both in his home state and in other states, and owns much of the property handled through his company. Mr. Wessel is a practical farmer both in Illinois and in Minnesota, and on the subject of Minnesota lands has an experience and judgment rarely if ever at fault.

Carl Henry Wessel was born in Woodford County, Illinois, August 13, 1873. His father was Henry Wessel, who was born in Germany in 1845 and was brought to America by grandfather Carl Wessel in 1859. Carl Wessel settled in Woodford County, became a pioneer there, and the family through three generations have been identified with that section of the Prairie State. The wife of grandfather Carl Wessel had died in Germany before the emigration. Henry Wessel now lives in Secor, Woodford County. He was married in Woodford County to Carrie Loger, who was born in Germany. Their children are: Mary, who is unmarried and lives with her parents; Lena, wife of George Ludemann, a large land owner and land speculator with residence at Chillicothe, Texas; Carl Henry; William, who is a horse buyer and farmer at Brunnie, Nebraska; Carrie, wife of William Rippel, a farmer at Secor, Illinois; Herman, who lives on the old homestead at Secor, Illinois; Anetta, wife of Louis Clausen, a farmer at Secor; and Henry M., Jr., on a farm adjoining the old home farm place.

Carl Henry Wessel acquired his early education in the public schools of Woodford County, and his life was spent on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. The following six years he was an independent farmer in Woodford County, and in 1900 moved to Roanoke, Illinois, and operated a threshing outfit and corn sheller for two seasons. In the spring of 1902, having returned to his farm, he spent one more year as an Illinois farmer, and in October of the same year came out to Minnesota and located at Manyaska Station in Martin County. That was the scene of his practical farming operations until 1905, in which year he engaged in the hardware business in Ceylon, and was a merchant and also in the real estate business there for five years. In October, 1911, Mr. Wessel transferred his business headquarters to Fairmont, and has since been identified with land operations. His partner is Mr. A. D. Alton. They handle chiefly farm lands in Minnesota, but also have agencies for Texas and North Dakota tracts. Mr. Wessel has individual holdings in land and real estate, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Ceylon.

Mr. Wessel is a republican in politics and attends the German Lutheran Church. In 1896 in Woodford County, Illinois, he married Miss Minnie Beenders. Her father, the late Claus Beenders, was a Woodford County farmer. Mr. Wessel and wife have the following children: Lenora, who is a student in the Fairmont High School; Alma, Walter, Arthur, Paul and Esther, who are attending the grammar schools; while Vera, Garnet and Gwendolyn are not yet of school age.

Ezra Carter Dean. Now serving as county attorney of Martin County, and in practice at Fairmont, Ezra Carter Dean has spent all his professional career in Minnesota, was admitted to the bar when a very young man, and has practiced successfully in Pipestone and Martin counties for more than thirty years.

Ezra Carter Dean was born at LaMoille, Illinois, March 22, 1858. His father, Jonathan P. Dean, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1817, and died at LaMoille in 1897. He married Julia Durland, who was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1816, and died in 1877. The Deans are of English and Welsh ancestry, while the Durlands are Dutch. Grandfather Jonathan Dean, who died at Morristown, New Jersey, where he was engaged in the iron industry, had seen service as a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. Jonathan P. Dean moved out to Illinois in 1834, locating in Canton, and in 1857 establishing a home in the rich farming district about LaMoille. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Electa, who died at LaMoille, aged seventy-two; Daniel R., who died in Montezuma, Iowa, having followed business as a stock buyer and farmer; Julia, the widow of James H. Lloyd, who was a merchant, now resides in Nevada, Missouri; Lewis was a furniture merchant and died at Spring Valley, Illinois; I. D. is a farmer at Arlington, Illinois; George is a real estate broker

at LaMoille; Serepta is the wife of Frank A. King, a hardware merchant at LaMoille.

Ezra Carter Dean, the youngest in the family, grew up in the town and vicinity of LaMoille, attended the public schools through high school, and in 1877 took his degree Bachelor of Arts from the University of Illinois. Two years later, in 1879, Mr. Dean was graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Iowa. His college fraternity was the Delta Tau Delta.

Admitted to the bar in 1881 Mr. Dean at once located in Pipestone, Minnesota, and successfully handled an increasing business in the courts of that city and county until 1898. Since then his home has been in Fairmont, where his reputation followed him and where he has acquired a good general practice. His offices are in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Dean is a member of the Seventeenth Judicial District Bar Association. During his residence in Pipestone County he was elected county attorney in 1880, soon after locating there, and held the office continuously for ten years. In 1912 a similar honor was paid him in Martin County, and in 1914 he had no opposition to his candidacy.

For two years Mr. Dean has served as president of the Fairmont Commercial Club. He is also a member of the Fairmont Library Board. Mr. Dean is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Chain Lake Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has served as captain of hosts in Fairmont Chapter, R. A. M., and is also affiliated with the Royal Arcanum. He is a director of the Building and Loan Association at Fairmont.

In 1883 at LaMoille, Illinois, Mr. Dean married Miss Minnie L. Lewis, daughter of W. W. Lewis, now deceased, who was a stock buyer at LaMoille. Their children are: Robert L., who is now a student in the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago, and Marjorie L., attending Oberlin College in Ohio.

Henry C. Nolte. In the election of Henry C. Nolte to the office of county auditor in 1912, the citizens of Martin County honored a man whose record for many years has been distinguished for a high degree of public service and efficiency both in office and in private affairs. He was formerly a merchant, and more than twelve years ago entered the office of county auditor in a subordinate capacity, and his thorough experience in the practical management of the office gave him exceptional qualifications for his responsibilities as elective chief of the position.

Henry C. Nolte was born at Downers Grove, Illinois, April 15, 1872. His father, Carl Nolte, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, in 1841, and is now living a retired farmer at Fairmont, Minnesota. In 1868 he emigrated from Germany to America, lived at Downers Grove, Illinois, in the vicinity of Chicago, for seventeen years, and in 1885 moved to a farm in Martin County. His wife's maiden name was Louisa Meyer, who was also born in Hanover in 1848 and is still living. They became the parents of a large family of children whose names and a brief mention of their positions in life are given as follows: Emma, wife of Henry Oltman, a farmer in Ottertail County, Minnesota; Henry C., who is second in order of birth; William, who is a minister of the German Lutheran faith and now residing at Elmore, Minnesota; Carl, a twin brother of William, lives at Fairmont, a farmer; Adolph and Gustav, both of whom are farmers in the vicinity of Fairmont; Matilda, who is the wife of Emanuel Haertel, in the monument business at Fairmont; Emilie, wife of Edward Eversman, a farmer at Fairmont; Louis, who lives on the old homestead in Martin County; Louisa, wife of L. Poppe, a farmer near Fairmont; Amanda, the wife of Ed. Wessel, and Fred, a farmer at Fairmont.

Henry C. Nolte grew up on a farm and attended public schools at Lagrange, Illinois, and after coming to Martin County, being a student in the high school at Fairmont and pursuing a two years' course in the Mendota Business College. Leaving college in 1896 Mr. Nolte worked for one year in the law offices of Vories & Mathwig at Fairmont, and from 1898 to 1901 was a salesman and bookkeeper for J. H. Gorman's implement house at Fairmont. During 1902 he conducted an implement business at Dunnell, Minnesota, but gave up the business on receiving an appointment in the office of the county auditor at Fairmont. He had practical management of the office there for ten years and in 1912 was elected county auditor, and in 1914 had no opposition for re-election to the extended term of four years. Mr. Nolte has always been a ready servant of the public, and during his residence at Dunnell served as a member of the village council. He is active in business affairs and is vice president and treasurer of the Fairmont Mercantile Company and is a director in the Martin County National Bank, also member of the Water & Light Commission, of Fairmont.

In politics he is a republican. Mr. Nolte has been collector for the German Lutheran Church during the past eight years and is active in church affairs. In 1897 in Fairmont he married Minnie Brodt, daughter of the late Henry J. Brodt, who was a farmer at Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Nolte have the following children: Lester and Harold, both of whom are students in the high school at Fairmont; Sylvan, Roland, Alice and Ralph, who attend the grammar schools at Fairmont; while Lucile, Esgar and Floyd are young children still at home.

John Frederick Haeckel. One of the most popular members in the official group in the courthouse at Fairmont is John F. Haeckel, the present county treasurer of Martin County. From early boyhood he grew up on a farm in this county, has been known to the people of this section for many years and always with a high esteem, and after serving for several years in the office of deputy county treasurer he well deserved the confidence of the people bestowed upon him when he was elected to the regular term as county treasurer.

John Frederick Haeckel was born in Lake County, Illinois, February 19, 1880, a son of Louis Haeckel. Louis Haeckel was born in 1849, in Alsace, then a province of France, but since 1870 a portion of the German Empire. Louis Haeckel left his native land at the age of twenty-four, came to America and settled in Lake County, Illinois, and in 1893 moved out to Martin County, Minnesota. He followed his trade as blacksmith until 1893, and after coming to Martin County cultivated a farm until 1912, in which year he retired and now lives in Fairmont. When a young man in Alsace he saw the regular period of service in the army. He married Sophia Sauer, who was born in Lake County, Illinois, of German parent-

age. She is still living, and their children are: John Frederick; Laura Sophia, wife of D. N. Spee, living on a farm in Martin County, Minnesota; Victor Albert, a farmer in Stevens County, Minnesota; Christopher Adam, who is a bookkeeper and stenographer for the Stacy Fruit Company at Valley City, North Dakota; Cora May, wife of Nicholas Juhl, a farmer in Martin County; Sarah, who lives at home; and Ella, also unmarried and living at home.

John Frederick Haeckel acquired his education first in the public schools of Lake County, Illinois, and was thirteen years old when the family moved to the farm in Martin County, Minnesota. Here he continued to attend school, and for several terms was in the schools at Fairmont, and in 1904 graduated from Sweet's Business College at Fairmont. The first twenty-five years of his life Mr. Haeckel spent on his father's farm and was actively identified with farm operations. He then received an appointment as deputy county treasurer of Martin County and gave all his time and attention to the duties of that office and that led up in the fall of 1910 to his election as chief of the office of county treasurer. In 1914 Mr. Haeckel had no opposition and was re-elected county treasurer for another term of four years.

He is a director of the Fairmont Building & Loan Association, is affiliated with Sylvania Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Fairmont, with Chain Lake Lodge of the Masonic fraternity at Fairmont, and is a member and secretary of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Mr. Haeckel attends the Congregational Church.

In March, 1907, at Fairmont, he married Miss Effie Hengen, daughter of Peter Hengen, who was formerly a section foreman with the Omaha Railroad, and now lives in Fairmont. Mr. and Mrs. Haeckel have four children, as follows: Fay Elizabeth, Raymond Louis, Hazel Barber and Warren Peter.

William S. Carver. Now serving in his second term as sheriff of Martin County, William S. Carver has had a career which well justifies the confidence of the citizens displayed in choosing him as sheriff, and in the management of his private affairs and the administration of public office has evinced good judgment, efficiency, thorough honesty and a rare insight and courage with his dealings with men.

William S. Carver was born in Martin County, Minnesota, July 14, 1868, and represents a pioneer name in Southern Minnesota. His father, the late S. H. Carver, was born in Wisconsin, in 1824, and died at the Soldiers Home in Minneapolis in 1894. He was descended from one of three brothers who came from England long before the Revolutionary war, settled in New England, and his particular branch of the name subsequently was carried out to Wisconsin, and thence transplanted in Minnesota. S. H. Carver in 1859 moved from Wisconsin to Tenhaffen Township in Martin County, Minnesota, homesteaded a tract of land there, and lived the life of a pioneer until the beginning of the Civil war. He then enlisted with the Union forces after being raised along the northwestern frontier, and saw three years of active service during the war, and afterwards drew a pension. S. H. Carver married Nettie Babcock, who was born in Michigan and lives in Fairmont, Minnesota. Their children are: Henry R., who is a farmer in Stanley County, South Dakota; John H., who lives on a farm in Tenhaffen Township of Martin County; Ellen, whose first husband was George Cook, a Martin County farmer, and after his death she married Conrad Brutsch, formerly a farmer and now a carpenter and builder living in Ceylon, Minnesota; William S.; Lottie, wife of Charles Personius, who manages a summer resort at Center Chain, Minnesota; and Lucy, who married Frank Theobald, chief of police at Ceylon, Minnesota.

William S. Carver was reared in Martin County and lived on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and his education was that supplied by the public schools of the locality. After leaving school and arriving at maturity he took up farming for himself in Martin County and was actively engaged along those lines until 1904. Eight years had been spent in the Far West in the State of Oregon as a farmer, but the rest of the time he was a resident of Martin County. In 1904 Mr. Carver engaged in stock buying and butchering in Fairmont, and continued along that line until 1911. During 1911-12 he was manager for the Ward & Company Packing House, and his election to the office of sheriff in 1912 caused him to relinquish practically all business affairs in favor of his public duties. In 1914 Mr. Carver had no opposition as candidate for the office of sheriff, and was re-elected for a period of four years.

Mr. Carver has various fraternal relations, being affiliated with Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; Knights of Pythias at Fairmont; Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen in the same place, and also belongs to the Pythian Sisters and the Order of Eastern Star. He has never aspired to offices in these organizations, though several times elected to different posts. Mr. Carver attends the Congregational Church. In 1899 in the State of Oregon he married Miss Mary E. Lilly, who was a daughter of S. N. Lilly, a farmer at Corvallis, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Carver have no children.

Hon. James A. Everett. A career of unusual experience and service has been that of James A. Everett, of Fairmont. His early life was spent in the Pine Tree State of Maine, from which he went out to serve in the ranks of the Union and was raised from private to the rank of captain. Soon after that great struggle he came to the Northwest and for more than forty years has lived in Martin County. Mr. Everett was a homesteader in the early days, and has filled nearly every office in the gift of the people and is now acting as justice of the peace at Fairmont.

James A. Everett was born in the State of Maine January 16, 1843, and has now passed the age of three score and ten. The Everett family came originally from Wales, and settled in America in the early colonial times. His great-grandfather Josiah Everett, was a soldier with the American troops in the Revolution, and died at the age of eighty-eight years in New Portland, Maine, when James A. Everett was a small child. Josiah Everett was a sailor and later a farmer, and for the last twenty years of his life was crippled. William A. Everett, father of James A., was born in the State of Maine in 1799 and died at a good old age in Manyaska in Martin County, Minnesota, in 1880. He came West in 1863, first settling in Allamakee

County, Iowa, but in 1876 moved to Martin County, Minnesota, where he was a farmer. William A. Everett's first wife was a Miss Churchill, and her children are all deceased. His second wife was Mary E. Twitchell, who was born in the State of Maine in 1808 and died in Manyaska Township in Martin County in 1878. Her children were: James A.; and Charles, who died at Hibbing, Minnesota, in 1909, having followed farming for many years and at Hibbing was a contractor and speculator.

James A. Everett grew up in his native state, was reared on a farm, and attended district schools. He was still under age when the war broke out, and almost at the beginning of that struggle he enlisted in Company F of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Infantry, and was not mustered out until February, 1865. Going in as a private he had many unusual experiences. At the time of his enlistment he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age. In less than six months he was raised to corporal. His impetuous and hot-headed temperament soon caused a reduction to the rank of private. Another six months and he was made sergeant, and shortly afterwards again reduced to the ranks. On May 3, 1864, Mr. Everett was given a sergeant's commission, and on May 18th of the same year was made first sergeant. On July 9th he was commissioned second lieutenant and on August 5th was advanced to first lieutenant and on August 21st received a captain's commission, having received three promotions in about six weeks. On the day that he was commissioned a captain during a minor skirmish near Charleston, West Virginia, he was shot and sent to a hospital, and was finally mustered out for disability. During his service he was in the Army of the Potomac and his regiment was attached to the Sixth Army Corps. He also took part in the campaign in Shenandoah Valley, and fought at Antietam and in the Wilderness campaign.

In March, 1865, following his discharge from the army, Captain Everett came west to Houston County, Minnesota, and was one of the early settlers and helped to develop the wild land in that district into cultivated areas. He followed farming there until the fall of 1869 and then took up his residence on a homestead in Martin County. This county has been his home now for forty-five years. He followed farming until the spring of 1876, and then moved to the county seat at Fairmont. His residence is on Lake Avenue. On coming to Fairmont Mr. Everett entered a law office and did a collection business and handled insurance. Then came appointment to the office of postmaster, and for seven years he was in charge of the Fairmont postoffice, but finally resigned in order to go on the road as representative for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. For thirteen years Mr. Everett represented this company and in that time sold a large amount of insurance over his assigned district. In 1896 he turned his attention to the newspaper field, buying the Fairmont News, and was its owner until 1904. Ill health kept him out of the harness for a time, but his election to the office of justice of the peace gave him employment for the greater part of the time, and he also did considerable business in the insurance field. Governor Eberhart appointed Mr. Everett deputy oil inspector, for four years.

As a republican he has long been identified with public affairs in Minnesota and has served in many capacities aside from those already mentioned. He was elected a member of the Legislature and served during the session of 1876. In 1870 he assisted in the organization of Manyaska Township in Martin County and was chairman of the first board and for the following seven years was either a member of the board or town clerk in Manyaska. In Fairmont Mr. Everett has served as city treasurer and as clerk of the school board. He has long been identified with the military organizations, and is connected with the Minnesota Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and has been commander of Phil Kearney Post No. 18 of the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the State Grand Army in 1911. Mr. Everett is also one of the board of trustees that have charge of the Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis. Other affiliations connect Captain Everett with Chain Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.

On January 31, 1864, in New Vineyard, Maine, Captain Everett married Miss Sally E. Moody, whose father, David Moody, was a farmer at New Vineyard. Captain Everett and wife are the parents of the following children: Susie, wife of Wilbur E. Brown, who lives on a farm two miles from Fairmont; Hattie E., wife of Fred C. Gould, who also lives on a farm two miles from Fairmont; and Roy A., who is a farmer in the Province of Alberta, Canada.

George Henry Warren, of Minneapolis, was one of the early schoolteachers in Minnesota, but soon left that vocation for the more practical and adventurous occupation of lumberman. During the decade of the '70s, as a surveyor and locater of timber lands, he traversed the unexplored forest regions of a large part of the Northwest, in the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. For more than forty years he has been actively engaged in the land and general real estate business, with residence at Minneapolis since 1872.

Mr. Warren was born at Oakfield, New York, January 16, 1845, a son of James and Sarah (March) Warren. His grandfather, Henry Warren, was a descendant of the Varrennes or Warren (ne)s, who were Normans and went to England with William the Conqueror, and from the old family seat in Devonshire some later descendants came to America and settled in Stafford, New York. Grandfather Henry Warren was the inventor of the first grain separator then known in New York and probably in America. James Warren, the father, was also a manufacturer of threshing machines, carriages and sleighs, combined with farming.

George Henry Warren had his early experience in Western New York in his father's factory and in the timber woods. He thus received an early training in the selection of kinds and qualities of woods and of trees that proved valuable in later years. His education was acquired in the Oakfield common schools, he prepared for college at the Cary Collegiate Seminary in Oakfield and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. In 1866 he graduated Bachelor of Science from Genesee College, then located at Lima but now Syracuse University at Syracuse. In 1872 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree in science.

Mr. Warren came to Minnesota directly after his graduation from college, and in 1867-68 was principal of the high school at Hastings. For the two years following he was principal of the high school and superintendent of public schools at Faribault. The work of educator, in which he was very successful,

was not to hold his energies long, since on coming to the state he was greatly impressed with the timber resources and the magnificent opportunities for the lumber industry. In 1870 he accepted an attractive offer to enter the timber land business in the Northwest. His work as surveyor and timber land examiner began in 1871 in the pine forests of Wisconsin. He was engaged in this line of work for a number of years. At that time it was pioneer work, and now there is hardly a place in the world which requires the peculiar services performed by those old time timber cruisers. Mr. Warren has written concerning the work of the pioneer woodsmen in an effort to preserve some of the facts concerning a class of people whose services were invaluable in opening up a new country but who as a class are now practically extinct. While in his writings Mr. Warren describes the work and experience of others as much as of himself, a few sentences quoted from his writings will serve to illustrate this early chapter in his individual career, and the quotation is only a deserved tribute to the hardy woodsmen of the Northwest of whom he was one example among many.

"The occupation of the pioneer woodsman," writes Mr. Warren, "as he is related to lumbering in the Northwest is one which demands many of the highest attributes of man. He must be skillful enough as a surveyor to always know which description of land he is on, and where he is on that description. He must be a good judge of timber, able to discern the difference between a sound tree and a defective one, as well as to estimate closely the quantity and quality of lumber, reckoned in piece, board measure, each tree will likely produce when sawed at the mill. He must examine the contour of the country where the timber is, and make calculations how the timber is to be gotten out, either by water or by rail, and estimate how much money per thousand feet it will cost to bring the logs to market. The value of the standing pine or other timber in the woods is dependent on all these conditions, which must be reckoned in arriving at an estimate of the desirability of each tract of timber as an investment for himself or for whomsoever he may represent. Possessing these qualifications he must also be honest; he must be industrious; he must be courageous. He must gain the other side of rivers that have no bridges over them, and he must cross lakes on which there are no boats. He must find shelter when he has no tent, and make moccasins when his shoes are worn out and no longer of service, and new ones are not to be obtained; he must be indefatigable, for he will often be tempted to leave some work half finished rather than overcome the physical obstacles that lay between him and the completion of his task. On the character of this man and on his faithfulness, his honesty, his conscientiousness, and on the correctness of his knowledge concerning the quality, quantity and situation as to marketing the timber he examines, depends the value of the investment. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested on the word of this man, after he has disappeared into the wilderness and emerged with his report of what he has seen. The requisitions of manhood for this work are of a very high degree, and when such a man is found he is entitled to all of the esteem that is ever accorded to an honest, faithful, conscientious cashier, banker or administrator of a large estate."

Since 1872 Mr. Warren has been a resident and loyal citizen of Minneapolis, actively interested in civic and educational conditions. In 1889 he was elected a member of the city council for the Thirteenth Ward and was made chairman of the committee on railroads. At that time the street railway was required to change its system of motive power from horse to electric, and as chairman of the council committee Mr. Warren took a prominent part in the framing of ordinances relating to the electrification and to the control of the local traction system.

In the days of the Business Men's Union, the predecessor of the Commercial Club, and of the Athletic Club, Mr. Warren was active in promoting the civic and educational interests of Minneapolis. In 1892, because of an acquaintance with men of affairs in the northern part of the state that gave him inside information regarding a movement to secure the School of Mines for Duluth, he was able to do a most valuable service both to the city and the state university. Knowing that the outcome of a fight with Duluth for this school would be uncertain, Mr. Warren urged the Business Men's Union to appoint a committee to raise money for a building for an ore testing plant at the university. As chairman of the committee which the Business Men's Union appointed, he raised the funds for the building and kept the School of Mines at Minneapolis.

Mr. Warren is a member and supporter of the Civic and Commerce Association and of the Society of Fine Arts. He is also a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Masonic fraternity and of the Psi Upsilon. He belongs to the University, Athletic, Minneapolis and Minikahda clubs of Minneapolis.

Mention has already been made of Mr. Warren's contribution to the literature of the northwestern woods. The title of his book, which was published in 1914, is "The Pioneer Woodsman as He is Related to Lumbering in the Northwest," a book of 184 pages, handsomely illustrated, and copyrighted by the author. Mr. Warren dedicates the book "To the Memory of William S. Patrick, guiding friend and helpful counselor of my earlier manhood years." In addition to the quotation which has already been made as descriptive of some phases of the experience which Mr. Warren shared forty years or more ago, the following sentences from the Foreword may serve to attract deserved attention to this interesting historical and descriptive account of the northwestern timber woods and the early woodsmen: "The aim of this book is to take the reader along on the journey of the pioneer woodsman from comfortable hearthstone, from family, friends, books, magazines and daily papers, and to disappear with him from all evidence of civilization and from all human companionship save, ordinarily, that of one helper who not infrequently is an Indian, and to live for weeks at a time in the unbroken forests, seldom sleeping more than a single night in one place. The woodsman and his one companion must carry cooking utensils, axes, raw provisions of flour, meat, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, pepper and salt; maps, plats, books for field notes; the simplest and lightest possible equipment of surveying implements; and, lastly, tent and blankets for shelter and covering at night to protect them from storm and cold. Incidents of the daily life of these two voluntary reclusionists, as they occurred to the author and some of the results obtained, will be told to the reader in the pages of this work."

Mr. Warren was married on November 6, 1872, to Miss Jennie L. Conkey, a daughter of the late J. H. Conkey, whose sketch is found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Warren became the parents of two children: Aurie Sarah, who was born September 13, 1873, and died March 28, 1876; and Frank Merton, born December 1, 1875, and now associated with his father in business.

James Henry Conkey. About 1880 a number of Minneapolis men, all of them at that time sixty years of age, formed a little social organization known as the "1820 Club." While similarity in age was the superficial bond uniting them, they had also other common ties and interests, and all of them were men who had been in various ways closely and prominently identified with the business and civic life of the Northwest. Of this little group the last survivor was James Henry Conkey, who had resided in Minneapolis for thirty-five years, was one of the pioneer railroad men of the West, and who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Warren, 3443 Irving Avenue South, on April 11, 1908. Among other members of this 1820 Club were Col. John H. Stevens, Judge E. B. Ames, Winthrop Young, Sumner Farnham, Capt. John Martin and R. P. Russell, all names that are firmly linked with the beginning of Minnesota and particularly with the pioneer settlement at St. Anthony Falls.

James Henry Conkey was born at Plattsburg, New York, December 25, 1820. His father, Lucius Conkey, moved to Massena, New York, when the son was nine years old. There in the common schools he received his education. He became a civil engineer, and in that capacity was employed on the Vermont Central in 1846. While surveying across the farm of Seth Langdon, in Vermont, he by chance met one of that prosperous farmer's beautiful daughters, Martha A. Langdon, a sister of the late Robert B. Langdon, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this publication. These young people were married in 1848.

Mr. Conkey removed to Burlington, Wisconsin, and in 1850 laid the first rails of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway between Milwaukee and Waukesha. The following year he laid track on the Cincinnati & Dayton Railway in Ohio.

The late Mr. Conkey identified himself with Minnesota in 1864, and was thus one of the pioneers of the state. His first location was at Faribault, and it is recalled that he and his family made the journey from Mendota to that city on the first passenger train entering Faribault over the Milwaukee Railway. Mr. Conkey was for many years engaged in the manufacture of flour at Faribault, and during the winter of 1864-65 manufactured and shipped to Mendota the first cargo of flour ever sent out of Faribault. In 1872 he removed to Minneapolis, and was engaged in the planing of lumber until his retirement from business in 1894. After that he and his wife lived with their daughter, Mrs. George H. Warren, and Mrs. Conkey is still living in the Warren home at Minneapolis. Mrs. Warren is the only survivor of the children. The oldest son, Frank L. Conkey, is buried at Khartoum, Africa, while Robert Bruce Conkey and the daughter, Emma L. Conkey, are buried in Minneapolis, at Lakewood, where the body of Mr. Conkey was also interred.

The late Mr. Conkey served as an alderman at Minneapolis in 1876-77, and among his associates in the council at that time were Solon Armstrong, Thomas F. Andrews, Maj. George A. Camp, N. R. Thompson and Frank Griswold. Eugene M. Wilson was city attorney, Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, city engineer, and Robert Angst assistant engineer. All of these men, who helped to make Minneapolis history, passed away before Mr. Conkey. Mr. Conkey was for half a century a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. Albert Pfaender. One of the strong and forceful figures of Brown County, Albert Pfaender has always used his high legal attainments in the furtherance of those movements which he has conceived to be for the best interests of the community, combining the two characters of lawyer and citizen in such a manner that he is generally recognized as an important and helpful factor in his community's life. Possessed of more than ordinary executive capacity, he has been called at times to positions of high public trust, and from 1909 until 1915 represented the people of New Ulm and the surrounding country in the State Legislature.

Mr. Pfaender was born at New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota, September 9, 1873, and is a son of Col. William and Catherine (Pfau) Pfaender. His father was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, in 1826, and as a young man of twenty-two years emigrated to the United States, settling first in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1856 moving on to Minnesota as a pioneer farmer of Brown County. He was thus engaged at the outreak of the Civil war, and in 1861 enlisted in the First Minnesota Battery of Light Artillery, as first lieutenant. With this battery he participated in a number of engagements including the Hornet's Nest at Shiloh, and after the Indian Massacre at New Ulm was transferred to Fort Ridgely, in Nicollet County, Minnesota, where he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served with the Mounted Rangers who operated against the Indians. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, in 1867, Colonel Pfaender returned to his farm in Brown County, and later removed to New Ulm, where he was engaged in the insurance and real estate business and where his death occurred in 1905, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. For many years he took a prominent and leading participation in republican politics in Brown County, and from 1877 until 1881 served in the capacity of state treasurer. Colonel Pfaender was married to Miss Catherine Pfau who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1833, and who died at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1892. They became the parents of ten children, as follows: William, a resident of New Ulm, where he is successfully engaged in the nursery business; Kate, who became the wife of Charles Albrecht, a furrier of St. Paul; Louisa, the wife of Dr. A. Stamm, a practicing physician of that city; Josephine, who is unmarried and resides at New Ulm; Fred, now postmaster of this city; Amalia, who is the wife of Dr. L. A. Fritsche, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work; Emma, who is the wife of Charles Hauser, a maltster of St. Paul; Minnie, who became the wife of Hein Loenholdt, a contractor, and resides in the City of Homburg vor der Hoehe, Germany; Herman, who is carrying on operations on the old homestead in Brown County; and Albert of this review.

Albert Pfaender received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the New Ulm High School with the class of 1891 and from the Mankato Normal School in 1892. At that time he

commenced his career as a school teacher, and spent two years in charge of a class at New Ulm, thus earning the means wherewith to enter the University of Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. After his first year in the university he was assistant in the office of the registrar, E. B. Johnson, thus making his own way through college. Turning his attention to his chosen profession at that time, Mr. Pfaender devoted two years to study in the legal department of the university, then entering the office of Joseph A. Eckstein, of New Ulm, under whose preceptorship he completed his preparation for practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1900, and from that time to the present has been in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing professional business. The character of his practice is general and broad in its scope, he having confined himself to no special line, and he practices in all the courts, where his connection with a number of important cases has made him a well known figure. He maintains offices in the Olson Building. Aside from his profession, he has interested himself in a number of business ventures, among which is the Pfaender Realty Company, of which he is secretary. He is also interested in military matters, having been a member of the Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, since 1901, and now serving as major in that organization.

Mr. Pfaender has been a supporter of democratic principles, and after his first term in the Minnesota House of Representatives was recognized as the minority leader of that body. He has served as city attorney of New Ulm for three years, and was lately re-appointed to that office, and was representative from his district in the House of Representatives for three terms, or from 1909 until 1915. While in that body he showed himself an active and working member, and was credited with some very commendable work in behalf of his constituents' interests, serving as a member of the committees on Judiciary, Appropriations, University of Minnesota and Military Affairs, and, during his last term, being chairman of the committee on Crimes and Punishments. In matters religious, Mr. Pfaender is very liberal, inclining towards Unitarianism, but at present is a member only of the Men's Congregational Club of New Ulm. He is fraternally connected with the state lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Theta Delta Chi Greek letter college fraternity, and also holds membership in the New Ulm Commercial Club. He is interested in athletics, wherein he received training in the classes of the New Ulm Turnverein. His support has never been withheld from good and beneficial measures.

Mr. Pfaender was married at New Ulm, Minnesota, in 1907, to Miss Marie T. Neumann, daughter of John F. Neumann, a successful merchant of this city, and to this union there have been born two children: John Albert and Marion Alberta.

M. W. Grimes is editor and publisher of the Le Sueur News at Le Sueur, Minnesota. He has been located at that place, as a publisher, since 1895. He was born in Sibley County on September 21, 1861. He is married and his wife is a native of Wisconsin. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom are living.

Adolph Frederickson. The career of Adolph Frederickson, county attorney of Brown County, has in many respects been similar to that of other men who have gained prominence at the Minnesota bar. The common type brings to mind an ambitious and gifted youth, born in moderate circumstances, giving his early thoughts to the acquisition of an academic or collegiate training, and in the meantime working at the pursuits which lie at hand. An interval of labor, not seldom in the schoolroom, follows, this opening an entrance into professional schools, and after a call to the bar comes the securing of a foothold in practice by slow and painful steps. After a few years of more marked prosperity comes a selection for official honors, and then a service of conscientious devotion, of which the highest praise is that of duty done. Mr. Frederickson's career has departed little from this type. He won a liberal education through his own labor, spent years in the schoolroom before being admitted to the bar, and has gained recognition and official preference through the display of his inherent abilities.

Mr. Frederickson is a native of Denmark, born May 25, 1869, a son of Lars and Olina (Johansen) Frederickson. His father, born in Denmark in 1834, brought the family to the United States in 1881, and settled first in Brown County and later in Redwood County, Minnesota, where he continued in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1890. Mrs. Frederickson, who was born in Denmark in 1836, died in North Dakota, in 1913. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: Matina, whose death occurred in the State of Idaho, in 1904; C. H., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Redwood County, Minnesota; Regina, who remained in Denmark and died there after the family emigrated to the United States; Adolph, of this notice; Molly, who became the wife of Jens Peterson, a farmer of North Dakota; Peter, who follows farming on his well-cultivated property in Redwood County; Laura, who is the wife of Jorgen Rusmussen, a North Dakota farmer and stockraiser; and Harry, who also follows farming in that state.

Adolph Frederickson began to attend the public schools of his native land when he was seven years of age, and continued as a pupil there until the family started on their journey to the United States, he then having reached the age of twelve. After the settlement of the family in Brown County, he continued his education in the district schools, and after attending the high school at Sleepy Eye became a school teacher, continuing as such for six years in Brown and Redwood counties. During this time he had applied himself to the study of law, and when he ceased his educational work he became a student in the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the law department of that institution in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1896 he entered active practice at Springfield, and here has continued to the present time, building up an ever-increasing professional business of a general civil and criminal nature. Mr. Frederickson has continued as an earnest and assiduous student of his calling, and maintains membership in the Brown County and Minnesota State Bar associations. His well-appointed offices are located in the First National Bank Building. Studious, broad-minded, logical and judicial in his perceptions and practice, Mr. Frederickson has attracted to himself the best kind of practice that may fall to the lot of the lawyer.

Politically a republican, he has served fifteen years as a member of the school board and twelve years on the city council, and is now acting efficiently as

attorney of Brown County. He belongs to Machine Gun Company, Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guard, stationed at New Ulm. Fraternally he is popularly known and has numerous connections, being past master of Zenith Lodge No. 200, A. F. & A. M., and past high priest of McKinley Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., patron of Ionic Chapter, No. 84, O. E. S., and holding membership also in DeMolay Commandery No. 28, K. T.; Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Brotherhood of America. With his family he attends the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Frederickson was married in Redwood County, Minnesota, in 1896, to Miss Jennie Jensen, daughter of Theodore Jensen, a farmer of that county, and to this union there have been born four children, as follows: Muriel, who resides at home; Myrtle, a sophomore at the University of Minnesota; and Hubert and Cyrus, who are attending the Springfield public schools.

Henry C. Belden. Exemplifying in his character and bearing the best traditions and principles of his native New England, that cradle of much of our national history, Judge Belden has lent dignity and honor to the bench and bar of Minnesota, where he has been a representative exponent of the highest ethics of his profession for the long period of thirty years. He is one of the prominent and honored members of the bar of the Minnesota metropolis, where he has maintained his residence since 1884.

Judge Henry Clay Belden is a native of the old Green Mountain State and in both the agnatic and maternal lines is a scion of Colonial stock in New England. He was born at Burke Hallow, Caledonia County, Vermont, on the 30th of August, 1841, and at the age of five years he became a pupil in the village school at East Haven, in Essex County, Vermont, where he continued his studies about six years, after which he availed himself of the advantages of a well ordered private school at Burke Hollow, his native town. While attending this institution he found it incumbent upon him to add to his financial resources and assist in the defraying of his incidental expenses, and this object was realized through his work in the hay fields for a compensation of $1 a day. It may well be understood that through such varied discipline the youth waxed strong in both mental and physical vigor and doubly fortified himself for the duties and responsibilities that were later to devolve upon him in a workaday world. For a time he attended school at East Burke, in his native county, and in the meanwhile found generous hospice in the home of his uncle, Woodruff Belden, a representative citizen of that place. In 1859, when about eighteen years of age, Judge Belden became a student at Barnston Academy, an excellent institution of its day, located at Barnston, Stanstead County, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. There he applied himself to higher academic studies for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he was graduated at the head of his class and as its valedictorian, the institution having had at the time a student body of 300 persons. After his graduation he was retained as a teacher in the schools of Compton, and he received $150 for his pedagogic services for the term, this being the largest amount of money he had ever had in his possession or even had the privilege of viewing. From Compton the judge finally returned to his native county, and at Lyndon he began reading law, devoting two years to careful and determined study of Blackstone's Commentaries and a little interpretive volume known as Twiney's Blackstone. On the 9th of December, 1863, he proved that his absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence had made him eligible for admittance to the bar of Vermont, and this distinction was conferred upon him on that day, after he had passed a duly critical examination. On the 15th of July of the following year he was admitted to practice in the Federal Court of his native state. He engaged in the practice of his profession at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and eventually became eligible for practice in all of the courts of the state, including its Supreme Court and the Federal courts. He recalls that he was admitted to the United States Circuit Court, at Windsor, Vermont, on the 25th of July, 1872—the day that witnessed the nomination of Hon. Thomas B. Reed for representative in Congress, in which national legislative body he was destined to rise to the office of speaker and to become known as "Czar of the House of Representatives."

Judge Belden soon gained prestige as one of the able and representative younger members of the Vermont bar, and he became also an influential figure in political affairs, as a stalwart in the camp of the republican party. In 1880 he was a member of the Vermont delegation through which Gen. James A. Garfield was nominated for the presidency of the United States, and he represented his delegation in nominating the chairman of the national convention of that year. In 1878 Judge Belden was elected a member of the State Senate of Vermont, and in the ensuing session he had the distinction of being the youngest man who had even been chosen chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the history of the state. He continued to be engaged in the successful practice of his profession at St. Johnsbury, judicial center of his native county, until the time of his removal to Minnesota, in 1884, and he was one of the prominent attorneys and influential citizens of Caledonia County.

It may further be noted that many influential citizens of his native state wrote to Judge Belden letters of protest, when he announced his intention of removing to the West, and while he retains a deep appreciation of the sentiments thus expressed and an abiding affection for the old Green Mountain State, he has entered fully into the spirit of the West and has no regret for the decision that led him to establish his home in Minneapolis. The Caledonia bar tendered to Judge Belden a farewell supper and reception on the eve of his departure for the West, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, That it is with sincere regret that we part with our brother, Henry Clay Belden, as a member of the Caledonia County bar, on his departure for a new field of labor and practice of his chosen profession in the comparatively new and growing Northwest. Resolved, That we cheerfully bear testimony to the ability, energy, skill and devotion to the principles of justice, as well as to the interests of his clients, with which he has practiced his profession as a member of this bar, in a large, varied and growing practice, for more than twenty years. Resolved, That we heartily commend him to his brethren in his new field of labor as an honorable, high-minded man, a learned, skillful and judicious counselor and advisor, and an energetic, devoted practitioner of the law. And we earnestly

hope that amid new scenes and in new surroundings he may fully recover his pristine health and vigor, and win new laurels, and gather larger fruitage in his new field of labor."

Judge Belden arrived in Minneapolis on the 13th of December, 1884, and in the following spring he was here admitted to the Minnesota bar. He soon became a member of the law firm of Gilfillan, Belden & Willard, and this relation he sustained until the failure of the Guarantee Loan Company, when he withdrew from the firm and gave his attention to adjusting the affairs of the corporation mentioned, his efforts assisting in the avoidance of more than nominal financial loss to the various persons interested in the company. In the autumn of 1894 Judge Belden was elected to the bench of the Fourth Judicial District, and he assumed office in the following January, retaining the incumbency until his resignation, on the 5th of May, 1897. On the bench he exemplified fine judicial acumen and few of his decisions met with reversal by the courts of higher jurisdiction.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Belden became a member of the law firm of Hahn, Belden & Halley, and this alliance continued two and one-half years. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Orrin E. Safford, under the firm title of Belden & Safford, with offices in Suite 448, McKnight Building. In the earlier years of his residence in Minneapolis the practice of Judge Belden called him into all parts of the state, and he relates many graphic reminiscences concerning the courts and lawyers of that period. He is a staunch and effective advocate of the principles for which the republican party has ever stood sponsor, but during his residence in Minnesota he has not consented to appear as a candidate for political office. He was one of the organizers of the Minneapolis Board of Trade and the Commercial Club, and in all that pertains to good citizenship he stands forward as an exponent of public spirit and utmost civic loyalty.

Floyd David Minium. Having charge of the construction, maintenance and operation of bridges, waterworks, sewers and pavements, and the duties which require the skill and experience of a civil engineer, the city engineer of any thriving community holds a position of responsibility which concerns the people as closely as that of any other department of the public service. When added to these duties are those connected with the office of county surveyor, the incumbent of which is required to make all official surveys in the county, the task becomes a doubly arduous and laborious one. In the discharge of the responsibilities of city engineer of New Ulm and county surveyor of Brown County Floyd David Minium so ably and satisfactorily conducted himself during his first term of office that in 1914 he was re-elected by the people for four years more. Still a young man, his advancement from the time he left college has been rapid and consistent, so that today he occupies a high and important place in his profession.

Mr. Minium was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1886, a member of an old and honored family of that state and a son of J. D. and Lydia (Barner) Minium. His father, who was born in the same county in 1861, brought the family West in 1887, settling first at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he was engaged in the grain and agricultural implement business, and in 1904 removed to Clear Lake, Iowa, where he now resides, being employed as agent for a large commission house of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Minium is also a native of Pennsylvania, and has been the mother of four children, namely: Floyd David, of this review; Nora, who is unmarried and resides at Clear Lake, Iowa; Maude, who married A. R. Woods, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Fielding, Indiana; and Evelyn, who resides with her parents.

Floyd D. Minium was an infant when taken by his parents to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and there his boyhood and youth were spent, his early education being secured in the graded and high schools. After his graduation from the latter he entered the South Dakota College, where he spent three and one-half years in study for the profession of civil engineering. His first practical experience came to him in February, 1906, when, as a rodman, he became engaged in work with the Great Northern Railway on its location in the Cascade Mountains. After eleven months spent thus Mr. Minium returned to Sioux Falls, and in January, 1907, went to work as instrument man for the South Dakota Central Railway, being identified with that line until November, 1908, when he was appointed assistant engineer to the city engineer of Sioux Falls. There he gained much valuable experience and remained in that capacity until April, 1909, then becoming identified with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad in its location west of the Missouri River, on the Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Mr. Minium continued as instrument man on this important piece of railroad building until September of the same year, his next employment being in a different field, irrigation, in the vicinity of Greeley, Colorado, he remaining in that state until May, 1910, and then going to Denver, Colorado. There he became instrument man on terminal yard work for the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad, where he continued until August 1, 1910. Succeeding this he became superintendent of sewers and concrete work at Watertown, South Dakota, a position which he held until November, 1910, and then returned again to Sioux Falls as deputy county surveyor. In August, 1911, he went back to Watertown as superintendent of construction work, and when his labors there were finished, in May, 1912, came to New Ulm.

Mr. Minium's reputation as a thoroughly skilled and experienced civil engineer had preceded him, and in May of the same year he was appointed city engineer of New Ulm, this appointment being followed shortly afterward by that which placed him in the office of county surveyor. Here he demonstrated his abilities so forcibly that November 3, 1914, he was elected to county office for a term of four years, and was reappointed as city engineer in April, 1913, 1914 and 1915, by the city council. While his duties are many and arduous, Mr. Minium has also found time to carry on the superintendency of drainage work for Renville County, Minnesota. He is a young man of energy, enterprise and resource, capable of handling the most intricate problems, and with an enthusiasm which he is able to communicate to his assistants. He is a stalwart republican in politics, and his religious connection is with the Congregational Church. Fraternally he belongs to Watertown (South Dakota) Lodge No. 838, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Charity Lodge No. 98, A. F. & A. M., New Ulm.

On March 14, 1911, Mr. Minium was married to Miss Marjorie Fletcher, daughter of H. S. Fletcher, one of the owners and manager of the Watertown Gas Company, of Watertown, South Dakota.

Fred J. Von Bohland, M. D. During more than twenty years of residence at Belle Plaine, Doctor Von Bohland has acquired not only a large private practice as a physician and surgeon, but on the basis of his experience and skill has been entrusted with the responsibilities of a director of the public health and has gained a substantial station in the community as business man and citizen.

Fred J. Von Bohland is a native of Germany, born in Bremerhafen, December 29, 1866. His parents were Louis and Frieda (Klatte) Von Bohland, and his grandfather was August Von Bohland, who spent his life in Germany as a extensive land owner. Louis Von Bohland was born in Germany in 1833, and died in 1884. His wife was born in 1850, and died in 1882. They were married in 1865, and of their three children Doctor Von Bohland is the only one living, his brothers William and Otto having died young. The father spent all his active career as a chief engineer on one of the largest passenger steamers in the North German Lloyd Line. Both parents were members of the Lutheran faith.

Doctor Von Bohland received his early education in Germany and came to America in 1884 at the age of eighteen. He pursued his medical studies in the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated M. D. in 1891, and spent the following year in Germany attending the clinics of some of the celebrated hospitals. In the university he was assistant to the professor of anatomy, but resigned this position in order to take up his private practice. In 1892, after his return from abroad, Doctor Von Bohland located at Belle Plaine, and has since been steadily engaged in looking after his extensive practice.

In 1891 Doctor Von Bohland married Sophia Miller, a native of Germany. Their son, Frederick D., is now studying dentistry in the University of Minnesota. The daughter, Juanita, has completed the high school course and entered the University of Minnesota in 1915. The family are members of the Episcopal Church, and Doctor Von Bohland has served as junior and senior warden of the Masonic Lodge, also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter. For a number of years he has been active as a republican, and is chairman of the Scott County committee, a member of the state central committee. He has been a member of the Board of Health of Scott County and at the present time is county physician, and is also physician to the Home of the Aged and Orphans. He is a member of the Scott and Carver Counties Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota and the State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. At one time Doctor Von Bohland was vice president of the First National Bank of Belle Plaine.

Clarence H. Deane. The record of successful business men needs no introductory preface among the citizens of the community in which their activities have been carried on for more than three decades, and Clarence H. Deane, of Minneapolis, is a member of the class just referred to. By his strict personal integrity and honorable dealings, combined with good business qualifications, he has become not only one of the leading business men, but also one of the most highly respected and valued citizens of his city.

Mr. Deane was born in Meigs County, Ohio, near the Town of Pomeroy, and is a son of Gaston and Martha (Wiley) Deane, natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and stockman, and bought and shipped cattle extensively, and died about the year 1867. Owing to a disability he was not an active participant in the Civil war, but enlisted for service in the Home Guards. Mrs. Deane was married a second time, and came to Champlin, Minnesota, where she spent the remainder of her life, passing away at the age of seventy years. There were five children in the family: Elmer G., who died at Champlin, Minnesota, at the age of nine years; Mrs. Edward J. Davis, a resident of Minneapolis; Mrs. Frank Elwell; Clarence H., of this review; and Mrs. William H. Hanscom, of St. Mary's, Idaho, all of whom were born in Ohio.

The public schools of Champlin and St. Cloud furnished Clarence H. Deane with his primary education, and following his graduation from the high school of the former place he enrolled as a student in the University of Minnesota. He never attended that institution, however, as he was offered and accepted a position in the building of Fort Assiniboin, Montana, under Colonel Lee, who commanded the post there at that time. Mr. Deane was there for one year, then going through the Yellowstone Park country and returning to Minneapolis, but later went to Denver, Colorado, and for one and one-half years was interested in mining ventures. Returning to Minneapolis again, he was married to Miss Emma S. Quanstrom, of this city, who was born in Scott County, Minnesota, and there educated. She was a daughter of C. P. Quanstrom, of that locality.

For about five years Mr. Deane was largely interested in the milling and flour business, wholesaling to the trade. When he disposed of his interests in that enterprise he turned his attention to the mortgage loan and building business, and erected many structures in Minneapolis. At the present time he gives more attention to the mortgage end of the business, although he continues to do some building. Mr. Deane possesses superior natural endowments, and these have been broadened by contact with the business affairs of life from early manhood. Fraternally Mr. Deane belongs to Lodge No. 44, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Deane have one daughter: Hazel M., who was born in Minneapolis and is a graduate of the West High School and Pomona College, of Claremont, California. Miss Deane is a popular member of the Thursday Musical Club. The pleasant family home of the Deanes is located at No. 2616 Colfax Avenue, South, Minneapolis.

John W. Irwin. One of the institutions by which a city is judged is its hotels. Any city that is more than a residence and local trading center has relations with the great outside world of affairs, and must furnish accommodations for that important transient population that come and go through its gates. For these reasons the St. Louis Hotel at Duluth is an institution which helped to give a fair fame to the city along with its tremendous commercial enterprises and transportation facilities. The president of the St. Louis Hotel Company is John W. Irwin, who in recent years has made it an object of care and ambition to give Duluth one of the best hotels in the Northwest, and whose name has long been associated prominently with the lumber industry and with other affairs which are distinctive of the commercial life centering at Duluth.

John Wesley Irwin was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, February 12, 1862. The

Irwin family many generations ago left their native Scotland and established their home in the north of Ireland, where it was prominent for many generations. Thomas Irwin, father of John W., was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1832, was reared and educated in his native land, and then emigrated to America and settled in New Brunswick, where he was both a farmer and lumberman and where he now lives retired, having passed his eightieth year. He was married in New Brunswick to Lucy Jane Humphreys, who was born in New Brunswick.

John W. Irwin was educated in the public schools of Canada and in the Caton Business College. A valuable part of his early training was derived from work on the farm and in the lumber woods. In 1881, at the age of nineteen, coming to Minneapolis, he entered the employ of Thomas B. Walker, and for fourteen years was in his service as a lumber estimator. Since 1895 Mr. Irwin has been an independent operator in timber lands and lumbering, having been associated with William O'Brien, of St. Paul. This farm has conducted extensive operations in the buying of timber lands and in lumber manufacturing.

Since 1911 Mr. Irwin has had his permanent home in Duluth, which city is also the headquarters of his various business interests. The St. Louis Hotel, managed by the company of which he is president, has for twenty years been one of the leading hostelries of Duluth, and its favorable reputation is in itself a large commercial asset. The house has a location known to every traveler through the Northwest, in the heart of the business district, between Second and Third avenues West. It is a 5-story building, with accommodations for 300 guests, and has long furnished political headquarters in this section of the state, and is the favored Duluth home of the traveling business public.

Mr. Irwin is one of the progressive business men of Duluth, and has always given his greatest support to enterprises projected for the general good of the city. He is an active member of the Duluth Commercial Club, is a republican in politics, is a charter member of Bemidji Lodge No. 1052, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his church is the Methodist. Mr. Irwin was married at Montreal, Canada, in December, 1908, to Miss Sadie Irene Epps, daughter of Henry Epps, who was long and prominently identified with lumbering in the Province of New Brunswick, where he is now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have one son, John Paul. They reside at the St. Louis Hotel.

Calvin H. Draper. One of the best known bankers of Faribault County is Calvin H. Draper, now president of the First National Bank of Wells. Mr. Draper has had a long and varied experience as a citizen of Minnesota, was in early life a teacher and has a number of important relations both with business and civic affairs in Wells and surrounding country.

Calvin H. Draper was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, April 29, 1865, and belongs to a pioneer family in that old section of Southern Michigan. His grandfather, Hiram Draper, was born in New Hampshire in 1808 and died in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1893. He was one of the many New England men who were the first settlers in St. Joseph County. A civil engineer by profession, he later took up farming, and acquired large bodies of land in St. Joseph and other sections of Michigan. M. R. Draper, father of Calvin H., was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1843, on a farm, and has spent all his life in that section of the state, being now past three score and ten years, and a farmer all his active career. He married Sarah J. Fogelman, who was a native of Pennsylvania.

Calvin H. Draper was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in 1884 graduated from Kalamazoo College in that state. His work for several years was that of an educator, and besides teaching he was in various lines of business, and eventually became identified with Faribault County in Southern Minnesota. In 1902 Mr. Draper accepted the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Wells, and after twelve years in that office was elected, in January, 1914, president of the bank. The First National Bank of Wells was established in 1887, and organized with a national charter in 1892. It is located on C Street, the main business thoroughfare of the city, has a capital stock of $50,000, and a special evidence of its strength and good management is the surplus, now aggregating $50,000. Mr. Draper is also president of the State Bank of Matawan, Minnesota, is secretary of the Building & Loan Association of Wells, and president of the South Minnesota Improvement Association.

Politically a republican he served fourteen years as town clerk of Wells, and has been a member of the school board twelve years and is president of the Wells Library Board. His fraternal affiliations are with Wells Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with the Modern Woodmen of America at Wells, the Ancient Order of United Workmen in that town, and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

In October, 1889, Mr. Draper married Miss Julie Hall, daughter of A. D. Hall, now deceased, who for a number of years was in the brokerage business in Chicago. Mr. Draper's children are: Dorothy, who is a teacher in the Mapleton High School in Minnesota; Marjorie, a student in Carlton College; Miles H., also a student in Carleton; and Barbara, living at home.

George E. Lynott was born in the City of Ottawa, Canada, March 31, 1878, a son of Bernard and Bridget Murphy Lynott. His parents have lived in Duluth since 1887, where he received his education in the Catholic schools of the city and began his business career as an insurance solicitor and real estate salesman. In 1909 he was one of the group of men who assisted in the organization of the Alliance Real Estate Company, of which he is general manager.

Mr. Lynott is a member of the Commercial Club, Duluth Boat Club, Duluth Curling Club, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and belongs to the Catholic church. In 1911 he married Miss Maude Dardis of Duluth. They have two children, George E., Jr., born December 1, 1912, and Dorothy, born September 15, 1914.

Philip Joseph Brady, M. D. While his active practice in his native City of Hastings has covered less than four years, Doctor Brady is generally recognized as one of the leading practitioners in the city. His technical skill, broad experience and extensive training have enabled him to win a reputation and practice such as would be creditable to an active career of many years.

Philip Joseph Brady was born at Hastings, April

George E. Pigott.

19, 1882, a son of Thomas J. and Catherine (Austin) Brady. The family have been identified with Minnesota since pioneer times. The doctor's grandfather, Philip Brady, a native of New York State, settled in Wisconsin a short time before the Civil war, and with the outbreak of hostilities enlisted in Company K of the Fifth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry, and continued in active service with the army until 1864. On his discharge he moved out to Minnesota, and had the distinction of being one of the first settlers in Nininger Township of Dakota County. Isolated from neighbors, he began a career which eventually made him one of the most successful farmers and esteemed residents of the township. He reared a fine family of children, was an active democrat, and for a number of years served as county overseer of the poor. He was a devout member of the Catholic faith. His death occurred in 1894 at the age of eighty years. Thomas J. Brady, the father, grew up on the old homestead in Dakota County, took up farming as his occupation and, like his father, served for several years as the county's overseer of the poor. He continued the management of the old farm until 1894, and after the death of his father sold the property and brought his family to Hastings, where for the past twenty years he has been successfully engaged in the agricultural implement business. His wife is a native of Vermont. The father is a democrat. There were three sons. Dr. Philip J. of this sketch is the second oldest. His brother, the late Dr. Richard Brady, born in Hastings, July 29, 1884, was educated in the public and parochial schools of that city; entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; graduated M. D. in the class of 1909, and had already made a reputation for himself as a physician in his native city when he was stricken with pneumonia and died November 26, 1912. At the time of his death he was serving as deputy county coroner. The other son, William Brady, also a native of Hastings, is now associated with his father in business, and during the last year has taken over the International Harvester line and like his father is making good at his new venture. He is known in the vicinity as the I. H. C. man.

Philip J. Brady grew up in Hastings, was educated in the parochial and district schools of Nininger Township, and in 1902 graduated B. A. from St. Thomas College, Merriam Park, Minnesota. He pursued his medical studies in the old and noted Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated M. D. in 1909 in the same class with his brother. Both before and after his graduation Dr. Brady was active as an interne and in general hospital work, and accepted every opportunity for experience and development of his skill in his chosen vocation. He was an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital in St. Paul and at St. Luke's Hospital in Spokane, Washington. In 1911 Doctor Brady took up the active practice of medicine at Rosemount, in Dakota County, but after the death of his brother at Hastings moved to that city and assumed his practice.

Doctor Brady is a member of the Ramsey County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, is city health officer of Hastings, and during 1910-12 served as Dakota County coroner. He is a Catholic, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and A. O. H., Division No. 1, Dakota County, the American Yeomen, the Booster Club and the Commercial Club. Doctor Brady is a vigorous, red-blooded young man, fond of outdoor sports, a hunter and fisherman, belongs to the Hastings Gun Club, and drives the fastest racing automobile in the county. He has the qualities which make him popular with all classes of people, while his professional ability is such as to open a wide field for increasing service to humanity.

Thomas C. Heneghan holds the responsible position of cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at West Concord, Dodge County, and is known as one of the progressive and representative young business men of this section of his native state, his parents having been numbered among the sterling pioneers of Minnesota, where his father so admirably availed himself of the opportunities presented that he achieved definite independence and prosperity, the while he so lived as to merit and receive the implicit confidence of his fellow-men.

Thomas Charles Heneghan was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Olmsted County, Minnesota, and the date of his nativity was July 28, 1880. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Pitts) Heneghan, the former of whom was born in Ireland, in 1841, and the latter of whom was born in the State of Illinois, in 1845. The subject of this review was about fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, in 1894, and the devoted mother survived her husband by more than a decade, her death having occurred in the year 1908. James Heneghan was reared and educated in his native land, and at the age of twenty-one years he severed the ties that bound him to the fair old Emerald Isle and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States, his parents having continued their residence in Ireland until their death. He had neither fortuitous influence nor financial resources to foster his success in America, but his native ability and determined efforts enabled him to achieve the prosperity which he merited and which caused him to pay unfaltering allegiance and loyalty to the land of his adoption. He remained for some time in the State of New York, and at the time of the Civil war he gave emphatic proof of his loyalty by tendering his aid in defense of the Union. He served as a member of a New York regiment of volunteer infantry, took part in numerous engagements, and received injuries that permanently crippled him and eventually caused his death, though he lived many years after the close of the war and proved himself a most productive worker, notwithstanding his physical infirmity. After the close of the war Mr. Heneghan came to Minnesota, and for a time he was a resident of St. Paul, whence he removed to Rochester, the judicial center of Olmstead County, his attention at this time having been given principally to work at the carpenter's trade, as he had marked skill as a mechanic. Finally he purchased a tract of land near Rochester, and there he developed one of the excellent farms of Olmstead County, this homestead continuing to be his place of abode until his death. He was significantly the architect of his own fortune, and his life was characterized by industry and inflexible integrity of purpose. He continued to give considerable attention to mechanical work for several years after he had established his residence on his farm, and the building of St. Bridget's Church, near Rochester, was one of the structures erected by him in Olmsted County. He was a republican in politics, was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic Church. They became the parents of twelve

children, of whom ten are living, and the subject of this sketch was the seventh in order of birth.

Thomas C. Heneghan passed the days of his childhood and youth on the old homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the City of Rochester. He was but a lad at the time of his father's death, as previously noted, and he continued to operate the home farm for his mother from the time he left school until he had attained to his legal majority. At this juncture in his career, after the sale of the farm upon which he had been reared, he became associated with one of his brothers in the purchase of a farm in Grant County, but three years later he went to North Dakota, where he entered a homestead claim and became one of the popular settlers of McKenzie County. He perfected his title to his farm, which he still owns and which is now a productive estate of definite value.

On the 1st of January, 1912, Mr. Heneghan assumed the position of cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of West Concord, and in this executive office he has since continued his efficient service, the while he has won the respect and confidence of the people of the community and is known for his progressiveness and public spirit in connection with local affairs. The bank of which he is cashier has a capital stock of $10,000 and its average deposits aggregate $100,000. He is a stockholder of this institution, and other tangible evidence of the success that he has achieved through his own ability and efforts is his ownership of five farms in North Dakota. He has depended upon his own resources from his boyhood days and has made excellent account of himself as one of the world's productive workers. While a resident of North Dakota Mr. Heneghan conducted for some time a prosperous business in the handling of real estate, and he gave efficient service in the position of chief of police at Williston, Williams County, that state.

By training and baptismal rite Mr. Heneghan is a member of the Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While he has no ambition for political preferment, Mr. Heneghan accords a stalwart allegiance to the republican party.

The year 1902 gave record of the marriage of Mr. Heneghan to Miss Lillian Osman, daughter of Henry Osman, of Red Wing, Minnesota, and of the two children of this union one died in infancy, the surviving child being Florence, who is now attending the public schools.

George H. Gerlich, Jr. Since beginning practice at St. Paul in 1907 Mr. Gerlich has gained the disposal of a large and choice clientage, has represented many important cases in the courts and as counsel, and also has influential commercial connections in that city. His reputation as a high grade lawyer and business man is well founded.

George H. Gerlich was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, February 24, 1878, and is the second son of George H. Gerlich, Sr., who for many years was identified with railway construction enterprise and is now living in the City of St. Paul. The mother's maiden name was Miss Minnie Dolan, who was born in Berlin, Germany, spent part of her girlhood in that city, and then came to Minnesota.

George H. Gerlich, Jr., was educated in the St. Paul public schools, was a student in the St. Paul College, and in 1906 passed a successful examination for the bar. Previous to taking up law he served eight years as deputy clerk of the District Court. In 1907 he opened a law office in St. Paul, with offices in the Globe Building, and since 1910 his office has been in the New York Life Building, where he has a well selected law library and all the facilities for ready and capable service to his growing list of clients. Mr. Gerlich is also president of the Star West Ware Land Company.

In 1890 Mr. Gerlich married Miss Myrtle Hammond, of Detroit, daughter of Captain Hammond, a prominent Detroit citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlich have four children: Harold B., Russell R., Flora E. and Laura. Mr. Gerlich is a member of the St. Paul Commercial Club.

Michael Reimringer. One of the oldest residents of St. Paul was the late Michael Reimringer, who knew that city when it was a frontier village during the middle '50s, and who died at his home at 413 North Exchange Street, February 27, 1915, at the extreme age of ninety-two years.

Michael Reimringer was born in Lorraine, a province which at that time was part of France, on April 2, 1823. His parents spent their lives in the same locality. After his education in the schools of his native country Michael Reimringer worked at farming in Lorraine and about 1855 emigrated to America and settled in St. Louis. He soon afterwards came to St. Paul and became engaged in the cattle business. For about twenty years he was foreman for the street commissioner, Schmitz, and in every relation of life proved himself vigorous, faithful and conscientious in performance. The last twenty-two years of his life he lived retired.

While in France he served in the regular army, but had no military record in this country and belonged to no lodges. However, he was a member of St. Peter's Society and a member of the Assumption Catholic Church in St. Paul. His tastes were for the quiet and orderly activities of life, and he evinced great fondness for hunting and for dogs and all kinds of animals.

In St. Paul, in September, 1856, Mr. Reimringer married Mrs. Martha (Davis) Tayson, a widow, daughter of Frank and Mary Davis, who were both natives of Prussia. Mrs. Reimringer came to St. Paul in 1855. She is now seventy-eight years of age, and still preserves good health and spirits. By this union was born one child, Camilla Margaret Reimringer, who is unmarried and lives at the home of her mother.

George M. Miller. Through his profession as engineer, and in the capacity of county surveyor and city engineer of Fairmont, George M. Miller has performed a broad and valuable service to the public for many years in Martin and adjacent counties. Mr. Miller in his career has relied on the principle of self help to a large extent and has equipped himself for the larger opportunities of service.

George M. Miller was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, June 27, 1855, a son of John and Samantha (Woodard) Miller. The Miller family was established in the United States by the grandfather, who was a musician in the English army during the War of 1812, and after the close of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain chose to remain on this side of the Atlantic. John Miller, the father, was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, a place that figured conspicuously in the War of 1812. He was born in 1814, and died in

Theodor Bratrud

Freeborn County, Minnesota, in 1906. In 1848 he pioneered to Wisconsin, and in 1864 again moved out to the frontier in Minnesota and became a pioneer farmer. His wife, Samantha Woodard, was born in 1824 in New York State, also in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor, and died in Freeborn County, Minnesota, in 1909.

George M. Miller was about nine years of age when the family moved to Minnesota, and had begun his education in the public schools of Columbia County, continuing in the public and high schools of Freeborn, and was also a student in the Mankato Normal School. His years up to nineteen were spent on his father's farm, and he then began the vocation of teaching, an occupation he followed five years in Freeborn County. Mr. Miller has been a student and a worker for broader ends ever since boyhood, and has never been content with his present state of progress. After teaching he engaged in merchandising in Steele County for a period of six years, and then for some time followed the trade of carpenter and builder during the summer seasons and taught school in the winter months. In 1893 Mr. Miller began a line of work which kept him busy more or less for a number of years. From 1893 to 1900 he was manager of the creamery in Freeborn Village, and then became manager of the creamery at Wells and remained in that city until 1910. In Freeborn he was for a number of years county surveyor while managing the creamery there, and when he removed to Fairmont in September, 1910, he turned all his professional attention to the duties of public office and to service in the drainage interests in Martin County. In 1912 he was appointed city engineer, and in 1914 was elected county surveyor, and now holds both offices. Mr. Miller educated himself for his profession as surveyor, and is a man of thorough equipment. During a residence in Carlston, Freeborn County, he served as justice of the peace and was chairman of the town board a number of years. At Wells, besides his work as manager of the creamery, he spent several years as city engineer.

Mr. Miller is affiliated with Doric Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., at Wells; Wells Chapter, R. A. M.; the Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Wells; the Modern Brotherhood of America, and the Mutual Benefit Association of Freeborn. In 1877, in Freeborn Village, Mr. Miller married Miss Abbie L. Scoville, daughter of D. A. Scoville, now deceased, who for many years was the village blacksmith at Freeborn. Mr. Miller and wife are the parents of the following children: George Edward, who is an engineer practicing his profession with his father and living at Fairmont; John C., a farmer in Freeborn County; Gertrude, who is the wife of Otis Gilmore, who has been a merchant up to 1914, but is now a Freeborn County farmer; Florence Spirling, who resides with her husband on a farm in Idaho, and Ralph, who is a farmer with his brother John.

Theodor Bratrud, M. D., F. A. C. S. Holding prestige in the ranks of the Marshall County medical profession by reason of superior natural ability, aided by a thorough training, broad experience and a comprehensive understanding of human nature, Dr. Theodor Bratrud has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people of Warren. Engaged in practice here since 1900, he has not only built up a large general medical and surgical practice, but was the founder and builder of the Warren Hospital, of which he is now at the head.

Doctor Bratrud was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, February 14, 1874, and is a son of Ole and Elsie (Torginson) Bratrud, natives of Norway. The parents came to the United States in 1848 and to Minnesota in 1850, and here spent the remainder of their lives in agricultural pursuits. Theodor Bratrud received his early education in the schools of Fillmore County, and after his graduation from the Spring Valley High School entered the University of Minnesota, being graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1899. In the following year he came to Warren and established an office for the general practice of medicine, but since that time had gradually limited his practice to surgery, in which he has gained a well-merited reputation. In addition to his large private practice, he is surgeon for the Soo Railway, and in 1905 founded and built the Warren Hospital, a thoroughly equipped institution, with thirty-five beds. Doctor Bratrud is a member of the Red River Valley Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. His fraternal connection is with the Masons. He has various interests aside from his professional duties, and is the owner of a valuable farming property in the vicinity of Warren. As a citizen he has allied himself to every enterprise which has been founded with the idea of bettering the community in any way, and his services to Warren have been of a decidedly helpful character.

William S. Anderson, M. D., who is associated with Dr. Theodor Bratrud at Warren, was born in Houston County, Minnesota, in 1875, and received his early education in the public schools. Following this, he attended Saint Olaf's College, from which he was graduated in 1898, and after some further preparation entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He received his doctor's degree there with the class of 1903, and in that year came to Warren and associated himself with Dr. Theodor Bratrud, with whom he has continued in practice. From the inception of the Warren Hospital he has been physician of this institution and has shared with Doctor Bratrud the credit for building up and developing this helpful asset to Warren. Doctor Anderson is chairman of the Marshall County Sanitary Commission, and a member of the Red River Valley Medical Association, the Southern Minnesota Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a Mason and a Pythian Knight. Doctor Anderson was married in June, 1907, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Anna Anderson, and they have two children: Almida and Sigurd.

Henry Montgomery Serle. While the City of Fairmont has no more useful and public spirited citizen than Henry Montgomery Serle, the present mayor, it probably has no resident more thoroughly cosmopolitan and whose experiences and travels in the world have been more extensive. Mr. Serle has been identified with Fairmont for more than thirty-five years, is prominent in business affairs, and probably deserves greater credit than any other individual for the development of municipal improvements.

Henry Montgomery Serle was born in the City of Madras, in the East Indies, May 25, 1855. His father, William Ambrose Serle, was born in Paris, France, about 1804, and died at the City of Madras

in 1860. Though a native of Paris, he was of Highland Scotch ancestors, and spent practically all his career in the East Indian Civil Service and was register of the Supreme Court of Madras at the time of his death. William A. Serle married Miss Helen McKenzie, who was born in the City of Inverness, Scotland, in 1833, and died at Windsor, England, in 1904. She was his second wife. Their children were: Anna, widow of Captain Armstrong, a captain of infantry stationed at Madras, and she now lives in Folkstone, England; William, who died at Mankato, Minnesota, was for many years a locomotive engineer with the Milwaukee Railway; Alexander, who died at Toledo, Ohio, was at one time a lieutenant in the English navy; Emily married Colonel Plant of the Royal Artillery, and she lives at Gloucestershire, England; Henry M. was the fifth among the children; Charles lives in Santa Anna, California; while Margaret died in England at the age of twenty-one.

Henry M. Serle was educated in England, whither his mother returned after the death of his father. At the age of twelve years he began his active career, and followed the sea until 1876. In 1875 he landed at San Francisco, and then made the long voyage around the Horn to England. In 1876 he came to America again, locating in Decorah, Iowa, and in 1877 came to Fairmont, Minnesota. The first year he spent driving a stage between Fairmont and Winnebago. Then a year was spent in railroading, and he was a practical farmer in Martin County up to 1883, when he engaged in the ice business, of which he has had a monopoly in Fairmont for fully thirty years. His ice houses are situated on the east bank of Budd Lake, and has a capacity of 3,600 tons.

Mr. Serle has been best known to Fairmont citizens for his efficient public service. In 1883 he organized the fire department at Fairmont, and largely due to his public spirit and energy has made the department second to none in efficiency in the state for towns of the size. In 1914 Fairmont had the State Firemen's Convention. Years ago Mr. Serle served as chief of the department, and for the past eight years has held the same office. Fairmont has engine headquarters, forty-nine regular members of the department, a team and combination wagon with a 35-gallon chemical, 1,200 feet of hose, a Seagrave hook and ladder truck, and the normal water pressure for fire protection is eighty pounds, but it is possible to get 175 pounds when needed. In April, 1913, Mr. Serle was elected mayor of Fairmont for a term of two years. Previously he had served as a member of the city council ten years, and for ten years had performed the voluntary and unremunerated service of deputy game warden. Mr. Serle is a democrat in politics. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has fraternal affiliations with Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; Fairmont Commandery No. 27, K. T.; Zuhrah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Fairmont Lodge No. 70, I. O. O. F.; Fairmont Lodge No. 154, Knights of Pythias, and the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Fairmont, having been master workman four years.

Mr. Serle was married in Fairmont in 1880 to Miss Mary Goldsmith, daughter of S. F. Goldsmith, for many years a merchant at Fairmont, but now deceased. They have two children: Helen, wife of Frank Zalesky, who is engaged in the ice business with his father-in-law in Fairmont, and Maude, wife of William Dietz, who is a merchant at Ceylon, Minnesota.

Edward M. Zuel. Mankato's successful citizenship is well represented by Edward M. Zuel, who has been in the real estate and insurance business in that city for many years, and is now chiefly identified with the insurance department, and as representative of the general classes of insurance has acquired and built up a fine business. His success is his own, since he made his start in life with no better equipment or advantages than thousands of other young men, but has succeeded in outdistancing most of those with whom he started on even terms.

Edward M. Zuel was born in Wilmington, Illinois, February 24, 1872, a son of Archibald and Alice (Cross) Zuel. His father was born in Scotland in 1838 and was brought to the United States at the age of six months, the family settling first in Montgomery County, New York, and from that state he came out to Illinois when young. He was a farmer by occupation, and from Illinois removed in 1879 to Kansas, where he bought a farm and remained until his death in 1884. His wife was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1851. They were married in Illinois, and she died also in 1884. They were members of the Methodist Church, in which the mother was particularly active, and he was a republican in politics. Three of their four children are still living: Elizabeth, wife of Olney Monroe, of Kansas; Olive, wife of W. J. Case, of Kansas, and Edward M.

Edward M. Zuel acquired his general education by attending several different institutions. For a time he was a student in the Wilder Episcopal College at Wilder, Minnesota, later in the Omaha Commercial College in Omaha, Nebraska, and spent one year in the college at Winfield, Kansas, where his father lived for a time.

In 1894 Mr. Zuel engaged in the farm implement business with his cousin, R. W. Zuel, at Windom, Minnesota, and remained there until 1896. Having sold out his interests he took a traveling agency as representative of the D. M. Osborn & Company, and sold their machinery and implements all over the territory covering Southwestern Minnesota and Eastern South Dakota. He continued on the road until December, 1899, having in the meantime removed his residence to Mankato in 1897. In 1899 he opened an office as a real estate and insurance man, and that has been his primary interest in business affairs since. More and more he has concentrated his efforts in building up an insurance business. He is a special agent over fifty-two counties in Southeastern Minnesota, and writes all kinds of insurance—life insurance, fire, accident, health, industrial, hail and tornado, and steam boiler, plate glass, and other forms of insurance adapted to special lines of business and for special purposes. Among other companies he represents the Northwest National Fire of Milwaukee, the Anglo Insurance Company of Chicago, the Travelers Life Company, etc. Mr. Zuel also owns some lands in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In 1895 he married Myrtle Cheadle, who died in 1897, leaving one son, Archibald C., who is now seventeen years of age and is in the service of the United States navy, with assignment to the battleship New Jersey. On November 19, 1902, Mr. Zuel married Louise E. Dykes of LeSueur, Minnesota. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a republican. For one year he was sec-

retary of the Mankato Automobile Club, is a member of the Commercial Club, and also of the Y. M. C. A.

Edwin G. Gove. In the little City of Madelia a number of the most important and commercial interests are concentrated in Edwin G. Gove. When Mr. Gove sold out the lumber business in which he had been engaged for a number of years, in 1914, he was ready to accept the office of mayor, to which he was elected at that time, and being relieved temporarily from the pressure of business affairs has devoted his time with characteristic public spirit to looking after the welfare and improvement of his home community. Mr. Gove is president of the Madelia Commercial Club, is president of the Armstrong Telephone and Exchange Company, and is a director of the First National Bank of Madelia.

A member of an old family in Minnesota, he was born in Watonwan County, February 5, 1871. The first representatives of the Gove name came from Scotland, and were early settlers in the State of Vermont. Luther C. Gove, father of the Madelia mayor, came from the East and brought his family to Watonwan County in 1865, where he was one of the prominent pioneer farmers. Charles Gove, father of Edwin G., was born in Vermont in 1848, and is now living retired in Minneapolis. He grew to manhood on a farm in Watonwan County and was long identified with business affairs in this vicinity. In 1881 he established a lumber business at Madelia, having previously for a year and a half been in the milling business. In 1896 he sold out his lumber interests and has since lived retired. Charles Gove married Alvira Crandall, a native of Wisconsin. Their children are: Edwin G.; Ella, wife of Henry Lamm, a Minneapolis grocer, and Loren, living with his parents.

Edwin G. Gove as a boy attended the district schools of Watonwan County, and also the public schools at Madelia, and at the age of sixteen left his books to take part in active affairs. His first work was in operating an elevator and in the buying of grain. In 1891, at the age of twenty, Mr. Gove embarked in the lumber business with his father at Madelia, and on the retirement of the elder Gove acquired all the interests in the business and conducted an extensive establishment supplying lumber and building matrials all over this section until the spring of 1914. Mr. Gove then sold out, and at the present time has only the interests which have already been indicated. He is independent in politics and first served the Town of Madelia as mayor in 1894. He was also a member of the town board from 1912 to 1914, and was elected mayor in April of the latter year.

His fraternal affiliations are with Madelia Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F.; with the Rebekahs; with the M. B. A., and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In 1892 he was married in Madelia to Miss Nellie M. Estes, daughter of S. B. Estes, who is now retired from business and a resident of Madelia. They are the parents of three children: Iola B., a graduate of the Madelia High School and living at home; Charles, a student in the high school, and Marlow, attending the public schools.

William D. Hinchon. Though a lawyer by profession, William D. Hinchon has been best known in Madelia as editor and proprietor of the Times-Messenger. The Times was established at Madelia in 1873, as a republican newspaper, while the Messenger came into existence a number of years later, advocating the same brand of politics. Later the two were consolidated as the Times-Messenger. This is now a paper of established influence, with a circulation throughout Watonwan County and extending into Blue Earth County. It has a large and well equipped plant, located in the center of the business district on Main Street, and occupying all the ground floor of a large brick building.

William D. Hinchon was born at Lansing, Iowa, July 21, 1877. His father, J. W. Hinchon, who was born in 1854 in County Cork, Ireland, was a child when the grandparents left the old country and settled in Allamakee County, Iowa. He grew up in that state, attended public schools there, and for a number of years was identified with educational work. He became superintendent of the city schools at Lansing, and afterwards was county superintendent of schools in Allamakee County. From school work he went into the newspaper business at Waukon, Iowa, in 1880, and in 1887 moved to Algona, in that state, where he is now proprietor of the Algona Courier. J. W. Hinchon married Jennie Hastings, who was born in New York State and died at Algona in 1888.

William D. Hinchon received his education in the public schools in Waukon and Algona, Iowa, attending high school in the latter place and finishing with one year in St. John's University at Collegeville, Minnesota, and three years in special work in the Academic Department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City. Mr. Hinchon prepared for his profession by two years in the Law Department of the University of Iowa, graduating LL. B. in the class of 1901. Admitted to the bar in the same year, being licensed to practice in both State and Federal Courts, he spent two years in the work of his profession at Algona. Mr. Hinchon in 1905 came to Madelia and bought the Times-Messenger, of which he has been editor and proprietor.

He is a republican and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In January, 1909, at Madelia, he married Miss Pearl Christensen, whose father, C. S. Christensen, is proprietor of the Madelia Flour Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Hinchon have one child, Ruth Pearl.

Charles P. Montgomery. Manager of the Hackney Investment Company of St. Paul, Charles P. Montgomery has for ten years or more been one of the active business men of the capital city and has also taken an active part in local affairs and politics.

Charles P. Montgomery was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, December 30, 1872, being the second son of Thomas and Sarah (Pummell) Montgomery. His father was born in Ireland, spent his boyhood and received his education there, and on emigrating to America spent some time in Canada, but in 1855 became one of the pioneers of Minnesota Territory. After a short residence at St. Cloud, he moved to St. Peter and located on a farm that is now included within the city limits of that city. He was a carpenter by trade, developed his trade into a business as contractor and builder, and afterwards was in real estate business until 1890. During his residence at St. Peter he served as a member of the board of public works, and after coming to St. Paul took charge of the office of public works and held that position about twenty years. For four years he represented the Tenth Ward in the City Council of St. Paul, being a republican, and for a number of years was a member of the St. Paul School Board.

Thomas Montgomery died at St. Paul, June 7, 1907. He was a man of thorough integrity, had a fine record both in private business and in public affairs, and left behind him an honored name. His widow is still living, with home at 1494 Capitol Avenue.

Charles P. Montgomery acquired his education in the public schools, graduating from the St. Peter High School in 1891; was for two years a student in Hamline University at St. Paul, and then entered the dental college of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated. Mr. Montgomery practiced dentistry in St. Paul until 1902, but has since been engaged in business affairs, having entered the employ of the Hackney Investment Company, later becoming manager of the investment and bond department. This is one of the old and solid concerns of the kind in the Northwest, and Mr. Montgomery has proved the possession of qualities which make him an expert in the handling of this department. The offices of the company are in the Hackney Building.

Mr. Montgomery was married to Miss Elizabeth Meachan of St. Paul, daughter of A. J. Meachan, an old resident of Ramsey County. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have one daughter, Ruth. For six years, from 1898 to 1904, Mr. Montgomery was an alderman from the same ward which his father had represented at an earlier time, the Tenth Ward of St. Paul. In 1914 he was a candidate for the Legislature. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 185, A. F. & A. M.; Palmyra Chapter No. 55, R. A. M.; St. Paul Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; Damascus Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Litton E. Shields. For many years identified with the development of the Northwest through his business as a railway construction contractor, and now living retired at St. Paul, Litton E. Shields is one of the old and honored residents of Minnesota.

He was born August 30, 1852, at Altmore, County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents were Daniel and Hannah Shields, and the family had resided long at Altmore, having settled there about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Having many relatives in America, some of whom were quite prominent, his mind was naturally filled with the desire to go there. Consequently at a very early age he migrated to this country, arriving in New York in 1869. After spending a year in New York, he pushed on to Chicago, where he remained about a year, finally reaching Minnesota, where two of his brothers had preceded him. After trying his hand at many things he finally had an opportunity to join a party of engineers going out on the location of the Northern Pacific Railway between the Red River and the Yellowstone in Montana under General Rosser, then chief engineer of that line. In this occupation he spent the seasons of 1872 and 1873, returning to Minnesota in the fall of 1873.

Having been in correspondence with his uncle, Gen. James Shields, then a resident of Carrollton, Missouri, he accepted an invitation to visit him. After visiting a while, his uncle persuaded him to take up the study of law with him, as he needed a young man in his office. This gave young Shields an opportunity to improve his education, and although he was not admitted to the bar, the knowledge of the law he acquired was invaluable to him in after life, as he was able to draw up legal papers when necessary for the protection of his business interests.

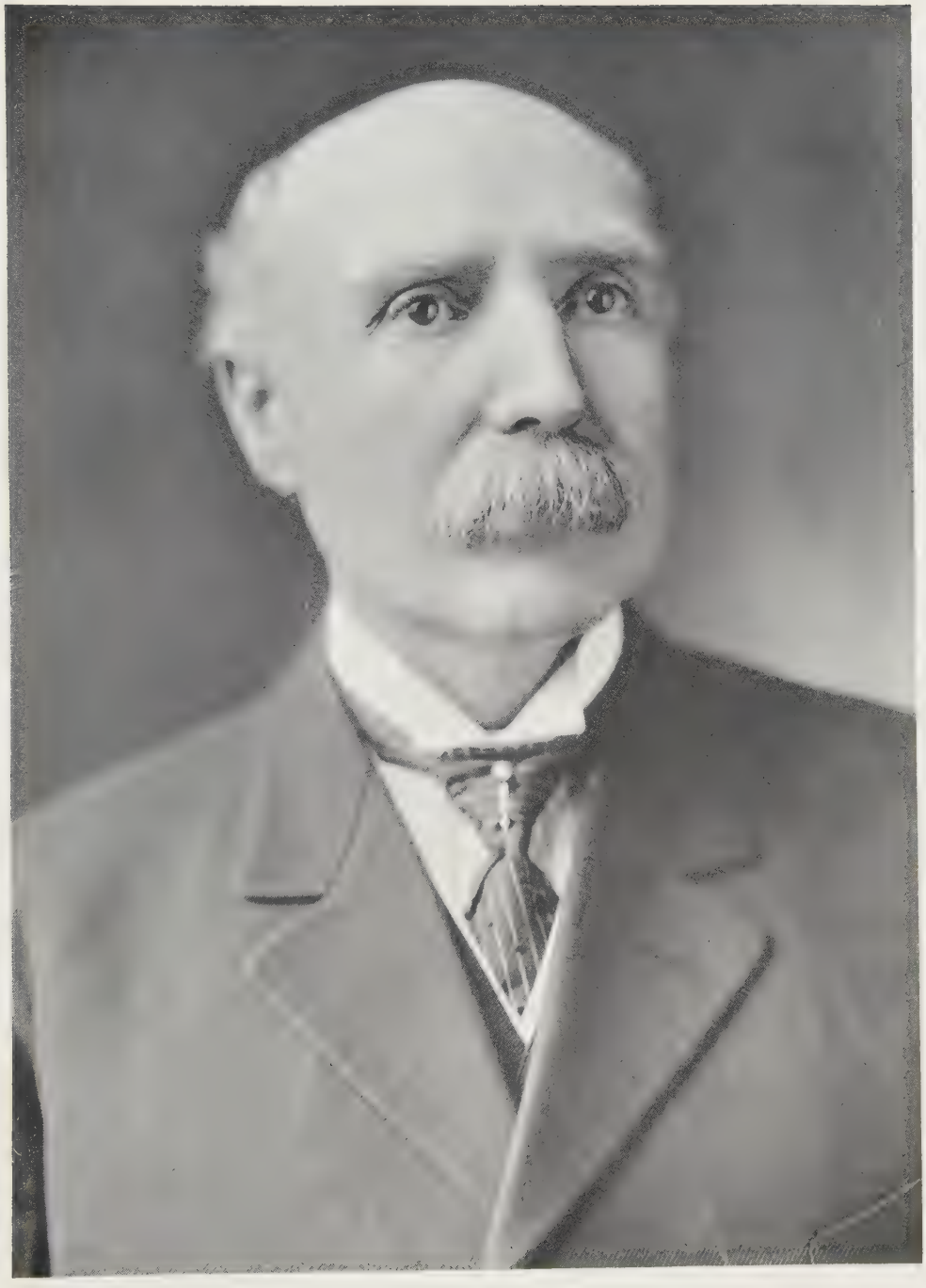
After becoming satisfied that he was not cut out for the practice of law, Mr. Shields decided to try his fortune in the gold fields of the Black Hills, then much talked about, although on account of Indians it was a dangerous country for white men. He joined a party in March, 1876, and after an eventful trip found himself in the Black Hills region. It was soon evident that this was not a poor man's mining country—prices were very high and it was hard to live on wages. There seemed to be more profit in hauling supplies to the hills than in mining, and eventually he went into freighting for the Northwestern Stage and Transportation Company, located at Bismarck, North Dakota. Gradually embarking in business for himself, he had acquired ten teams when the railroad began building into the Black Hills and destroyed the freighting industry. This compelled him to look around for other occupation for his transportation facilities.

The Northern Pacific was now starting to build from Bismarck west. This gave Mr. Shields an opportunity to engage in railroad building, which proved to be his proper sphere of action. He formed a partnership with Peter Larson, who afterwards became a prominent figure in the Northwest. They built a part of the first hundred miles of road from Mandan to Green River, Dakota. After working for three years on the Northern Pacific, Mr. Shields went to Canada, where General Rosser was now chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, building through to the coast. There he again met Mr. Peter Siems of St. Paul, with whom he had worked for the old stage company at Bismarck, and joined him on a contract for construction of part of the Canadian Pacific. After working two years on that transcontinental road he came back to Dakota and built the "Jim River" Road from Oakes to Jamestown.

Mr. Shields now joined Langdon & Company, who were just starting to build the Sault Ste. Marie Line west from Minneapolis, and while connected with this firm he superintended the building of several hundred miles and helped to double-track most of the line from Chicago to Belle Plaine, Iowa, for the Northwestern Railway. In 1892 he became associated with Shepherd, Siems & Company, who were then the largest contracting firm in America. After the retirement of Mr. D. C. Shepherd the new firm of Siems & Shields was formed and continued until 1909, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Shields wishing to retire from active business. During this partnership the firm built most of the lines in the West for the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and completed some of the heaviest contracts ever performed in the country, in all amounting to over $50,000,000.

This detailed statement of the useful activities of Mr. Shields during over thirty eventful years of Northwestern development shows how much the country owes to the intelligence and energy of such men for its present prosperity. They were the real "empire builders," the advance agents of settlement and civilization. Since his retirement Mr. Shields has interested himself largely in looking after his private interests and traveling.

He has visited almost every country in Europe, but has not forgotten the motto "see America first," having traveled in forty-four of the forty-eight states in our nation. He is enjoying his well-earned rest as much as possible, living at present quietly at his home on Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, showing an



L. E. Shields

active and helpful interest in public affairs and ever ready to encourage or assist any worthy enterprise. Life stories of men like him, in themselves, constitute a history of Minnesota as well as of her daughter commonwealths and provinces, which have been built up by their industry.

Mr. Shields was married to Anna Bell Caughren at Bismarck, Dakota, April 13, 1880. He has four children living—Mabel, Ethel, Lytton and Florence, all born and educated in St. Paul, and all of them went through the Central High School and spent some time at the University of Minnesota. Lytton afterwards studied two years at Yale in the Sheffield Scientific School, is now president of the Electric Manufacturing Company doing business at 162-164 West Sixth Street, St. Paul, in wholesale and jobbing automobile and electric supplies, and is favorably known over the Northwest.

William R. Hodges. A resident of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, during a quarter of a century, in which time he has exercised a broad dominating and beneficial influence as proprietor and editor of the oldest newspaper in Brown County, William R. Hodges is one of the best known figures in journalism in the southern part of the state. His connection with newspaper life began in 1882, when, fresh from college halls, he accepted a position in a minor capacity with a Moorhead publication, and from that time to the present his activities have been confined to the work of his profession and his labors have tended at all times to preserve the high ideals of the craft.

Mr. Hodges was born in the City of Winnipeg, Canada, August 5, 1862, and is a son of George W. and Catherine (DeMers) Hodges. While of Canadian birth, he belongs on his father's side to a family which for a number of years made its home in the United States, the progenitor coming from Scotland and settling in Virginia during colonial times. George W. Hodges was born in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1818, and there grew to manhood amid agricultural surroundings. When war was declared between the United States and Mexico he enlisted in the army, served throughout the short-lived struggle, and established an excellent military record. Some years later he went to Canada, and while there met and married Catherine DeMers, who was born in that country, of French descent, in 1827. They moved to St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1868, and to Moorhead four years later, settling as pioneer farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges continued to be interested in the pursuits of the soil during the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1903, at Moorhead, and the father two years later at the same place.

William R. Hodges was but six years of age when taken by his parents to St. Cloud, and there his education was commenced in the public schools. He completed his primary training in the Moorhead High School, following which he entered the University of Minnesota, but left that institution in 1882 to accept a position with the Moorhead Daily News, and was connected with that publication for a period of seven years. Following a short experience in the same business at Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. Hodges came to Sleepy Eye, in 1890, and here purchased Senator Thomas Bowen's paper, the Herald, the oldest newspaper in Brown County, which had been established in 1880. This he conducted until 1907, when he purchased the Dispatch and combined the two under the name of the Herald-Dispatch, the present style of the publication. Mr. Hodges is giving his readers an excellent newspaper, which is well worthy of the support, both in subscriptions and advertisements, that is being given it. He has a large, modern and well equipped plant on Main Street, in the center of the business district, and in connection with his newspaper maintains an up-to-date job printing office. As a molder of public opinion, Mr. Hodges supports energetically and enthusiastically every movement which promises to make for progress and civic betterment, and his labors have done much to add prestige to the thriving city of Sleepy Eye. He is a democrat in his political views and has taken some part in helping his party to success. As a friend of education he has done everything in his power to better the school system of Brown County, and for the past eighteen years has served as a member of the school board of his adopted place. Fraternally, Mr. Hodges is well and favorably known, being a member of Keystone Lodge No. 94, A. F. & A. M.; Albert Chapter No. 34, R. A. M.; New Ulm Commandery, K. T., and Zurah Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of the Masonic order; and of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, all of Sleepy Eye; and Mankato Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Mankato, Minnesota.

Mr. Hodges was married December 1, 1887, at Moorhead, Minnesota, to Miss Minnie M. Higgins, daughter of William H. Higgins, deceased, formerly a contractor of Moorhead.

Charles W. Schoregge, M. D. In the medical profession of Sibley County, Charles W. Schoregge, while one of the younger men, is recognized as a physician and surgeon of thorough ability and of the highest standing, and has already developed a successful practice about his home town of Henderson.

Dr. Charles W. Schoregge was born at Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minnesota, a son of Charles H. and Ida (Behnke) Schoregge. His father was born at Olivia, in Renville County, Minnesota, in 1861, and until his death was engaged in business as a druggist at Sleepy Eye. Both the Schoregge and Behnke families were among the pioneers of Minnesota, and the paternal grandfather was a successful physician at Beaver Falls and in Olivia in Randall County. The maternal grandfather fought in the Indian wars and was at the massacre at New Ulm. The mother was born at New Ulm in 1861. Dr. Schoregge had a brother who was killed in the well remembered explosion of the battleship Bennington, at the age of twenty-two.

Charles W. Schoregge received his early education in the public schools, graduated from the high school at New Ulm in 1907, and then entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. in 1911. For the following year he was house physician of the Asbury Hospital in Minneapolis, and since 1912 has been engaged in the work of his profession at Henderson. Besides his professional associations, Dr. Schoregge is affiliated with Charity Lodge No. 98, A. F. & A. M., at New Ulm, and with the University Club of Minneapolis.

Dr. Olaf Th. Sherping. There is no profession to which men devote themselves more dignified in its ethics or more reasonably helpful to the world than that of medicine and surgery. Similar claims

have been made by the church and by the law, but they are based on other foundations, although essentially true enough. The healing art demands of its followers that natural reverence for the dignity of the human body that commands the exercise of all the skill that years of study and training have brought to them to cure its ills; its discoveries of a scientific nature and the skill with which its devotees wield their instruments have not only eased the former bed of torture, but have found a cure for almost every bodily affliction. Justly is this noble profession in the forefront. Methods may differ, systems may not be quite alike, and personality counts for much, but the aim and principle remain the same. Among the capable physicians and surgeons of Minnesota, one who has gained more than a local reputation in the latter branch of the calling is Dr. Olaf Th. Sherping, surgeon of the famous St. Luke's Hospital of Fergus Falls, whose skill and faithfulness, together with his determined hopefulness and cheerfulness, have gained him the gratitude and affection of those who have come under his care.

Doctor Sherping was born at Hallingdal, Norway, August 6, 1861, and is a son of Thorsten and Margaret (Opheim) Sherping, natives of the same locality, where the father was born in 1804 and the mother in 1815. In his youth Thorsten Sherping served his regular time in the army of his country, and then engaged in dealing in timber lands, but in his later years turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and continued to be engaged therein during the remainder of his life. He died in 1898, an honored and respected member of his community, with a substantial property. Mrs. Sherping passed away in 1881.

Olaf Th. Sherping was given good educational advantages in his own country, where he attended the public schools and a university and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Sciences, but in May, 1884, desiring to verify the stories which he had heard in regard to the opportunities for success to be found in America, boarded a vessel for this country, and in May of that year arrived at Canton, South Dakota. There for two years he was engaged in general work, and the next four years were passed at Wittenburg, Wisconsin, where he continued in the same line. At the end of that period he went to Keokuk, Iowa, which was his home for three and one-half years, during which time he studied medicine in the Keokuk Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since that time he has been a constant student and earnest investigator, and has taken post-graduate work at Chicago and at Vienna, Austria, with Dr. Anton von Eiselsberg.

Doctor Sherping began practice at Enderlin, North Dakota, at the time of his graduation from the medical college, in 1894, and there remained for eight years, at the end of which time he came to Fergus Falls, where he has continued to practice, specializing in surgery. When he came to Fergus Falls in 1902, he found no hospital here, and, realizing the community's need, he made preparations to build a private institution. However, the Norwegians at Fergus Falls and vicinity offered to build a hospital, and thus was founded St. Luke's, now known all over this part of the country, the hospital being built by public subscriptions and donations. Dr. Sherping personally donated $2,000. The institution was completed and ready for service in 1904, and since that time an addition has been built, so that it now accommodates thirty-five patients, has all up-to-date equipment, appliances, instruments and inventions, and is worth at least $45,000, has paid for itself, and now has sufficient money in the treasury to build a nurses' home. The hospital is located on Mill Street, five blocks from the principal business district, and its officers are: Rev. Mr. Skyberg, of Aastad, Minnesota, president; Oliver Olson, manager, and Dr. Olaf Th. Sherping, surgeon. Five other physicians of Fergus Falls are on the staff. Dr. Sherping maintains offices in the Scandia Bank Building. He belongs to the Ottertail County Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has served as a member of the state board of health of Minnesota.

Politically a republican, while a resident of Enderlin, North Dakota, Dr. Sherping served in the capacity of mayor. He has always taken a helpful interest in the cause of education and has served as a member of the normal school board. His religious belief is that of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Dr. Sherping is well known in fraternal circles and belongs to Liberty Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Enderlin, North Dakota; Lisbon Chapter, R. A. M.; Fergus Falls Commandery, K. T., and Fargo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Fargo, North Dakota; to Lodge No. 1093, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Fergus Falls, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this city. He has been very successful in a financial way, and has interested himself in several of the large business ventures of this section, being president of the Scandia State Bank of Fergus Falls, president of the Farmers State Bank of Ypsilanti, North Dakota, and a stockholder in the First State Bank of Southart, North Dakota. Dr. Sherping is also president of the Hallinglay Society Norway, an organization for social purposes, as well as for collecting data for the history of the emigration from that part of Norway.

Doctor Sherping was married in 1895 at Enderlin, North Dakota, to Miss May M. Sollin, daughter of C. A. Sollin, who resides at Valley City, North Dakota. To this union there has come one son, Ralph V., a cadet in the military school at Delafield, Wisconsin, with the rank of lieutenant.

John S. Robbins. The active career of John S. Robbins is a part of the yesterday of Kandiyohi County, but his substantial industrial and financial efforts are brought constantly to mind by his familiar presence at Willmar, where he has been living in retirement since 1911. Mr. Robbins was born at Phillips, Franklin County, Maine, December 28, 1849, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Shaw) Robbins, a grandson of John Shaw, and a great-grandson of Colonel Shaw, who participated in the Revolutionary war.

Daniel Robbins was born in Maine, was there reared and educated, and married Mary Shaw, also a native of that state. When their son John S. was but a child they migrated to Minnesota, settling first at St. Anthony for one year and then moving to Anoka, where the father spent the remaining years of his life. He was engaged in the lumber business and also operated sawmills, and built one of the first steam sawmills in the state. Through a life of industry and well-directed effort he accumulated a comfortable fortune, although he was ever liberal with his means and would never refused support to a worthy cause. Politically he was a republican, and for some years took an active part in the ranks of his party, being a man of much influence in his com-

munity. He was a Hard Shell Baptist in his religious belief, and for a number of years served as deacon in the church. Six children were born to Daniel and Mary Robbins, but only two are now living: Emily F. Hennion, who is a widow and resides at Minneapolis, and John S.

After attending the graded and high schools of Anoka, John S. Robbins entered upon his career as an employe of Merril Ryder, of St. Paul, in the fur business, and continued to be thus engaged for one and one-half years. At the end of that period he went to work for Couley, House & Edgerton, and for three years conducted the Portage La Prairie trading post, with headquarters at White Horse Plains, Canada, and when he left the employ of that concern came to Minnesota and began to deal in horses in partnership with his brother, D. M. Robbins. This business was carried on so energetically, systematically and intelligently that at the end of three years, when the business was dissolved, Mr. Robbins found himself in possession of a capital of $4,000, but did not at that time see an opening for a business enterprise. Accordingly, he accepted a position with the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, having charge of their freight house at Minneapolis for two years, and in 1874 resigned that position to enter the lumber and farming implement business at Willmar, Minnesota. In this he continued through the balance of his active career and, like in his other ventures, in it he attained an eminent degree of success. He disposed of his lumber interests in 1911 to the Standard Lumber Company, and since that time has been living in semi-retirement, although he still takes care of his large landed interests and his Minneapolis property, which latter is worth in the neighborhood of $40,000. He also continues to take a keen and active interest in the affairs of Willmar and Kandiyohi County, and will always be found among the list of contributors to good and beneficial measures and movements.

Mr. Robbins was married in 1873 to Miss Ella S. Prescott, daughter of George Prescott, who was first the operator of a locomotive and later a stationary engineer with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. To this union there has been born one son, George M., who lives at Willmar and is successfully engaged in the automobile business. Mrs. Robbins, who was a member of the Presbyterian Church, died in 1896. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 952, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman. A republican in politics, his public services have included one term of effective and faithful service as a member of the city council. Among other interests, he is a director of the Bank of Willmar, of which his brother, A. B. Robbins, was the founder. Mr. Robbins is held in high esteem by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Joseph J. Moriarty. With growing distinctions as an able and successful lawyer at Shakopee, Joseph J. Moriarty, soon after beginning his practice as a lawyer, also entered democratic politics, and in 1910 was elected a member of the Legislature, serving during the session of 1911. In that Legislature he was marked among his colleagues as the youngest member of the House of Representatives.

Representing a family of Minnesota pioneers, Joseph J. Moriarty was born at Belle Plaine, Minnesota, March 23, 1884, a son of Michael and Catherine (Daily) Moriarty. His father and mother both were born in Ireland, and the grandparents on both sides, Morris Moriarty and Cornelius Daily, were Irish sailors, and spent their lives in Ireland. Cornelius Daily lived to be one hundred and nine years of age, and as his parents are both in venerable years Mr. Moriarty is evidently of hardy and long-lived stock. His father was born in 1827 and his mother in 1839, and both are still alive. They came to Minnesota in the early days and were married at St. Paul in 1857. Soon afterwards Michael Moriarty located a homestead claim in Belle Plaine Township, and though at the beginning he had nothing but the industry of his willing hands, he eventually acquired a large estate and was one of the substantial men of the community. Before he retired from farming he owned 540 acres, and divided that among his children. The parents are members of the Catholic Church, and the father is a democrat. Nine of the eleven children are still living, and Joseph was the tenth in order of birth.

His youth was spent on a farm, with an education in the country schools, after which he attended St. Thomas College and the St. Paul College of Law, and in 1910 he took the state bar examinations and was admitted to practice, and his first year as a lawyer was spent in Belle Plaine. Since June, 1911, he has his offices in Shakopee and is associated with H. J. Peck in the firm of Peck & Moriarty.

Mr. Moriarty was married June 20, 1911, to Henrietta McGuire of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Their one son, Patrick, was born April 23, 1913. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Moriarty is president of the Scott County Fair Association and during the past year this fair was credited with being the second best in the entire state.

Milton B. Wood. The distinction of being the oldest member of the dental profession at Mankato, in continuous service, belongs to Milton B. Wood, who began practice there more than thirty-five years ago. Mr. Wood is also an acknowledged authority as a Guernsey cattle breeder and a dairy expert, and among dairymen in the Northwest is probably best known for his proficiency and long experience in this field.

Milton B. Wood is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, though most of his life has been passed in Minnesota. He was born June 26, 1855, a son of Phares and Pheopa A. (Cole) Wood. Through both lines his ancestry goes back to colonial times. The first Wood was an Englishman, who received a grant of land from King George the third, and that land remained in the family until 1868, when an uncle of Doctor Wood sold it. William Wood, Jr., gentleman, lived during the reign of King George the third, had his home at Warwick, Rhode Island, and served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of ensign. Stukeley Wood, son of the last mentioned, and grandfather of Doctor Wood, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also lived at Warwick, Rhode Island, where he combined the vocations of shoemaker and farmer. Stukeley Wood married Freeland Gerauld. Phares Wood continues the military activities of the family, since at the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B of the Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteers, and saw thirteen months of active service, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg. After the expiration of his enlistment he returned to Rhode Island, sold out his interests there, and in November, 1864, arrived with his family in Minnesota, locating in Winona County and later in Faribault, and in 1867 came to Mankato. In 1870 he and his wife returned to Rhode Island, and lived

there until they died. He was a carpenter by occupation, a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Church, while his wife was a Baptist. His wife was a daughter of Benjamin Miller Cole, who was born in Rhode Island and spent his life in that state. Benjamin M. Cole was a son of Col. Benjamin Cole, who served with that rank and title in the Revolutionary war. He was twice taken a prisoner, and the first time was sent to Jamaica, made his escape, and was again captured and spent several months on the prison ship the Jersey in New York harbor. The Cole family has an American lineage going back to an ancestor who came to the colonies between 1640 and 1650, and was a surveyor at Swansea, Massachusetts.

Milton B. Wood received his early education in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mankato, taking a two-year course in the Mankato Normal School. For three years he was engaged in teaching, and served an apprenticeship of three years in dentistry. In 1877 he opened his office and began practice as a dentist in Mankato, and his record in that profession has been continuous since that time. He has always enjoyed an excellent patronage.

In 1879 Doctor Wood married Minnie B. Monks of Winchester, Indiana. Three children have been born to their marriage: Leander J. is a shoe dealer in Mankato; Mrs. M. E. Bowen is the wife of a traveling man whose home is in Mankato; Mrs. E. A. Lippert is the wife of the manager of a clothing store in Minnesota. The family worship in the Episcopal Church, and Doctor Wood is in politics a republican and served three years as an alderman and for six years was on the library board and was president of the board at the time the appropriation was secured from Mr. Carnegie for the new library building.

It was in 1884 that Doctor Wood became interested in the Guernsey cattle as a breeder, and has continued his work along that line ever since. He has been a purchasing agent for Mr. Loring of Minnesota, and has twice gone abroad for the purchase of blooded stock. Doctor Wood is considered the best judge in Minnesota of this class of cattle, and for fifteen years was judge of dairy breeds at the Minnesota State Fair. He was also the chief judge at the First National Dairy Show held in Chicago in 1906.

Charles E. Campton. The men to whom is entrusted the responsibility of educating the youth of the land today are called upon to meet and overcome many obstacles with which those of an older generation were unacquainted. The enlarging of the curriculum of the public schools necessitates a long and careful training, with constant study, research and investigation, and popular demand has resulted in the production of a class of men who as educators have had no superiors in the history of the country. The position of superintendent of schools in any live and growing community calls for the exhibition of a profound knowledge of educational work and a broad fund of general information, together with a mind capable of handling the business affairs connected with the office. It is the possession of these qualities that has made Charles E. Campton one of the most popular and efficient officials of Brown County in the line of educational labors, and as superintendent of schools of Sleepy Eye, he has succeeded in building up a system that compares favorably with those of any city of its size in the state.

Mr. Campton was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, October 27, 1876, and is a son of Amos and Helen (Ames) Campton. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, was founded in America during colonial times, and the great-grandfather of Charles E. Campton took up a homestead at an early day on the site of the present City of Cincinnati, Ohio. The grandfather, William Campton, was for many years a resident of Hillsboro, Ohio, where he was engaged in business as a cooper, but in his declining years retired and moved to Hubbard, Minnesota, where he passed away. Amos Campton was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1851, and there grew to manhood, coming to Hubbard, Minnesota, March 20, 1880, and settling as a farmer among the pioneers. Here he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his career, and died at Hubbard in 1894, at the age of forty-three years. He married Helen Ames, who was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1850, and she still survives him and makes her home at Menahga, Wadena County, Minnesota. Two children were born to Amos and Helen Campton, namely: Charles E., of this review; and George C., who is engaged in farming near Menahga.

Charles E. Campton received his early education in the public schools of Hubbard, Minnesota, to which place he had been brought as a child of four years, and in his youth began his career as an educator, teaching for several years in the rural schools. To further his training, he subsequently took the elementary course in the St. Cloud Normal School, being graduated in 1901, and thus prepared secured a position as teacher in the graded schools of Hubbard. Thus he secured the means necessary to re-enter the normal school at St. Cloud, being graduated from the advanced course in 1906, and in that same year went to Westbrook, Minnesota, as principal of graded schools, remaining there five years. During the terms of 1911, 1912 and 1913, he attended the University of Minnesota, taking a special course in agricultural work, and in 1913 was given his degree of Bachelor of Arts by that institution. In the latter year he was called to Sleepy Eye to take the position of superintendent of schools, and his contract here has still three years to run. Mr. Campton has fifteen teachers under his direction, and his earnest and enthusiastic spirit has been communicated to them, so that the school system here has advanced rapidly during his administration. The large high school building, in which his office is located, is a handsome structure, erected in 1895. While his duties during the last six years have been exceptionally heavy, he has found the time and inclination to serve in other capacities, and for two years taught during the summer months in the training schools, and for the past four years has devoted the summer months to teaching in the training school at the University Farm College, at St. Paul. He has high standing among the educators of Southern Minnesota, and his reputation in his profession is all the more creditable in that his position and success have been gained entirely through the medium of his own unaided efforts. Professor Campton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is somewhat interested in fraternal work, being a member of Keystone Lodge No. 94, A. F. & A. M., and Sleepy Eye Lake Lodge No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also holds membership in the Sleepy Eye Commercial Club.

On December 26, 1903, at Selby, South Dakota, Professor Campton was united in marriage with Miss

Esther M. Elfrink, daughter of J. J. Elfrink, of that city, a well known and successful merchant.

Otto Petersen. A practical and experienced farmer himself, Otto Petersen has made that experience the foundation for a valuable service as a dealer in farm lands in Minnesota. He is now conducting a business under the name Petersen Land Company at Mankato, and does a large business in both improved and unimproved farm lands, and also handles city property and writes both life and fire insurance, representing the German Underwriters and the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Otto Petersen was born in DeWitt, Iowa, May 21, 1879, a son of Peter and Anna (Howe) Petersen. Both parents were natives of Denmark. Grandfather Petersen also came to America, but finally returned to his native land and died there at the age of ninety-three. Peter Petersen was born in 1839 and died January 16, 1915. His wife was born in 1849 and died January 15, 1905. They were married in Denmark, where most of their children were born, and emigrated to the United States in 1877, settling in Iowa on a farm. In 1879 they removed to Minnesota, and located two and a half miles from Amboy, where Peter Petersen spent the rest of his life as a successful farmer. He was a man of good citizenship as well as of substantial qualities in other directions, was a friend of church and school, affiliated with the Lutheran Church and in politics was a democrat. Otto was the ninth of ten children, and only four are now living, the other three being: C. L. Petersen, at Thief River Falls, Minnesota; Kate Petersen, who lives on the homestead; and Tilda, also on the old home farm.

Otto Petersen has spent practically all his life in Minnesota, was educated in the country schools near the old farm at Amboy, and the training he received as a boy he turned to practical usefulness in his own work as a farmer up till 1912. In the meantime he had been handling farm property. He finally removed to Mankato, and since April 5, 1914, has maintained an office there and now gives all his time to the real estate business. He buys and sells all kinds of farm land and his transactions are not confined to any one locality of Minnesota. He owns eighteen or twenty farms, and his advice in real estate matters is thoroughly reliable and has practical experience as well as business integrity behind every deal he makes.

November 22, 1900, Mr. Petersen married Martha L. Bakken of Martin County, Minnesota. They have four sons: Peter, aged thirteen; Melvin, aged eight; Russell, aged six; and Robert, aged four. Mr. Petersen worships in the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Brotherhood of America, and in politics is a republican. He is active in citizenship, and is one of the progressive members of the Mankato Commercial Club.

Jens L. Lobben. Now regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar at St. James, Jens L. Lobben has made himself useful since early manhood, as a teacher, clerk, and for the past twenty years in the active practice of law. Throughout his career he has lived in close touch with the people, and along with ability in the law has manifested an integrity which has gained for him the complete confidence of his fellow citizens. Mr. Lobben is the present mayor of St. James.

A native of Norway, Jens L. Lobben, was born in the Parish of Eker near Drammen, August 1, 1862. His father was the late Rev. Anders L. Lobben, who was born in the same parish in Norway in 1832 and who died at St. James, Minnesota, in 1904. Emigrating to America in 1875, he first located in Jackson County, Wisconsin, and in 1879 established his home at St. James. He is well remembered as a devoted and useful worker in the ministry of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod of America. Reverend Lobben married Sophie Stangeby, who was born at Tonsberg, Norway, in 1837, and died at St. James in 1909. They were the parents of a large family of children, the first being Jens L.; L. L., the second, is manager of a lumber yard at Brooten, Minnesota. The son Olaf died several years ago. Dorothy, now deceased, married H. M. Serkland, who up to about eight years ago was cashier of the Citizens National Bank of St. James and is now president of the First National Bank at Gridley, California. The daughter Marie is now the second wife of H. M. Serkland. The son Anders L. died young. Peter S. is a railway mail clerk, on a run between Minneapolis and Omaha, and resides at Shakopee, Minnesota. Carl M., the eighth child, died at the age of twenty-seven, unmarried.

Jens L. Lobben, about twelve years of age when his family came to America, acquired training in the English schools in Jackson County, Wisconsin. For his higher education he took the preparatory course at Luther College in Decorah, Iowa, and for three years was a student in the regular academic course in the same institution. Following school he taught one year, worked on a farm, clerked in stores, and took up the study of law with John W. Seager at St. James. Admitted to the bar in 1896, Mr. Lobben for six years was associated in practice with his former preceptor, Mr. Seager, and since that time has looked after a large and growing general practice as an individual lawyer, with offices in the Miller Glass Block, on First Avenue in St. James. While most of his time has been spent in the strict lines of his profession, Mr. Lobben served as city attorney of St. James nine years, and in April, 1914, was the choice of the municipality for the office of mayor, where his progressive administration is now making itself felt in many ways for the advancement and betterment of the community. He also served during 1900-1903 as a member of the St. James Board of Education.

Mr. Lobben is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, and has fraternal affiliations with Libanus Lodge No. 96, A. F. & A. M., St. James; with Concordia Chapter No. 25, R. A. M., St. James; with De Molay Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar, New Ulm; with Watonwan Lodge No. 207, I. O. O. F., with St. James Lodge No. 64 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with Camp No. 1538 of the Modern Woodmen of America, both of St. James. For some time he was a stockholder and director in the St. James Telephone Company. Mr. Lobben married at Linden, Brown County, Minnesota, May 7, 1884, Miss Julia Anderson, daughter of Hans Anderson, now deceased, who was a Brown County farmer.

Ernest W. Campbell. One of the leading lawyers of Western Minnesota is Ernest W. Campbell, who was graduated from the law school of Yale Univer-

sity twenty years ago and has since gained a high standing both in legal circles and as a business man and public official. He is a learned lawyer and scholarly gentleman and a citizen in whose character the community has implicit trust and confidence.

Ernest W. Campbell was born in Meeker County, Minnesota, in 1870, a date which indicates that his family were among the pioneers of that section. His father is Otho H. Campbell who was born in Connecticut in 1845, and coming out to Minnesota in 1868 was one of the early settlers at Clearwater. For many years he was engaged in business as a merchant, and is now vice president of the Bank of Litchfield and interested in several other financial institutions in various parts of the state. He is an active republican, a Knight Templar Mason, and a man of high standing and influence in Meeker County. Otho H. Campbell married Isa Creath, who was born in the State of Maine in 1848 and is still living at Litchfield.

Ernest W. Campbell finished his course in high school in 1891, and then went East and entered the Yale Law School where he was graduated with his Bachelor's degree in 1893, and in 1894 was awarded the degree Master of Laws. Since then he has been actively identified either with his profession or with business and office. During the Spanish-American war he enlisted and was made first sergeant in Company C of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteers, subsequently being promoted to second lieutenant of the same company. His father also has a military record, having served as a private during the Civil war. Mr. Campbell was appointed by Judge William C. Lochran as referee in bankruptcy for the United States District Court in 1899, and has given a capable administration of the affairs coming before that court for over fifteen years. Since locating at Litchfield, and in addition to his large private practice, he served two terms as county attorney of Meeker County. He is a director of the Bank of Litchfield and politically is a republican.

Mr. Campbell married Marian R. Roraback, daughter of Uriah Roraback. They have one child, Myra, twelve years of age.

Charles W. Wagner. As lawyer, banker, editor, Charles W. Wagner has made himself almost an indispensable factor in the life and affairs of Litchfield, with which community he has been identified for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Wagner is a native of Minnesota, and has made himself useful in some capacity or other since early youth.

He was born in Waseca County in 1869, a son of Christopher and Marie (Zieger) Wagner. His father was born in Germany in 1842 and died in 1894. He came to America when a young man and was here in time to serve three years as a private in the Union army. He was in the army under General Banks and in one battle was wounded. He became a pioneer farmer in Waseca County, Minnesota, in 1867, and under his energetic labors his land holdings grew from 160 acres to 360 acres. He was also in the lumber business for a time at New Richland, and was one of the organizers and president of the State Bank of New Richland. He was one of the leading men in Waseca County, and in 1881 represented his district in the Legislature and held various local offices. Politically he was a republican. His wife, who was born in Germany in 1842 and came to this country in 1854, is now living at New Richland. She was the mother of eleven children, and the eight still living are: Charles W.; Mrs. Emma Echternach of New Richland; Della A. Lange of New Richland; Ida M. of New Richland; Bertha M. of New Richland; Alma H. Archer of Princeton, Minnesota; Elsie D. Hemmingway of Waseca; and Otto H. of Minneapolis. All the children are well located and of independent means.

Charles W. Wagner received his education in rural schools while living on the old homestead in Waseca County, afterwards attended the Mankato Normal School, and in 1894 was graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota. In the meantime he had pursued an active career as a teacher. He was superintendent of schools at New Richland four years and county superintendent of Waseca County schools four years. After locating in Litchfield he bought the Litchfield Review in 1898, and has since been its owner and editor, and has made this paper not only an influential organ of opinion and a medium of news but also a profitable business enterprise. It now has a circulation of 2,000, all over Meeker and adjoining counties. Mr. Wagner aside from his newspaper business and his law practice is director of the Bank of Litchfield and of the First State Bank of Grove City.

Politically he has always identified himself with the republican party. He is president of the board of education of Litchfield, and for four years served in the city council. In 1906 he married Emma V. Chandler. They have one daughter, Harriet, thirteen years of age.

Charles Devereaux Gould was born at Garland, Warren County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1867, and is a son of Theodore L. and Louise (Devereaux) Gould, natives of Erie County, Pennsylvania. His father, at the outbreak of the Civil war enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served throughout the Peninsular campaign and in many of the hardest fought battles of the great struggle. At the end of three years he was incapacitated by sickness and was compelled to leave the army and was honorably discharged as lieutenant. Returning to his home in Springfield, Pennsylvania, he remained there until 1869, and at that time came to Minnesota, settling at Spring Valley, where he established himself in the general merchandise business, in connection with which he operated a farm until 1886, then coming to Minneapolis, where he died two years later. The mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Harry H. Harding, of Hudson, Wisconsin. Several of Mrs. Gould's brothers served in the Civil war, one being killed in battle. Theodore L. and Louise Gould were the parents of three children: Charles Devereaux; one who died in infancy, and Mrs. Harry H. Harding, of Hudson, Wisconsin.

Charles Devereaux Gould received his early education in the Spring Valley Public School, graduating from the high school there in 1886. At that time he entered the University of Minnesota and spent two years in the academic department. Later he entered the law department and was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and in July of that year commenced practice in Minneapolis with George H. Selover, with whom he continued for two years under the style of Selover & Gould. Subsequently this firm was dissolved and Mr. Gould became associated with Lincoln J. Bodge, with whom he remained until 1897 as Bodge & Gould and since that time Mr. Gould has continued alone. Mr. Gould's offices were in the Boston Block on Hennepin Avenue for some

fifteen years, or until the building of the Security Bank Building, where he has since maintained offices and carried on a general practice. Mr. Gould belongs to the Minneapolis, Minnesota and American Bar associations.

For a number of years Mr. Gould has been prominent in political matters, and his activities in civic matters have brought him favorably before the public. As alderman of the largest ward in the city, the Fourth, located in the down town district, from January 1, 1900, until January 1, 1913, he was in close touch with many important municipal developments, and was exceedingly active in behalf of his city's best interests. He served as chairman of the water board, and it was largely through his continuous and untiring efforts and the efforts of the city council of which he was a member that Minneapolis secured its filtration plant, which had been so badly needed for years.

In 1912 Mr. Gould became a candidate for mayor of Minneapolis, and he and Hon. Wallace G. Nye, now mayor of the city, were the candidates nominated out of eleven who announced their candidacy. Here followed events which at once stamped Mr. Gould as one of his city's most public-spirited men. They are well explained in an article which appeared in November, 1912, in the University of Minnesota Alumni, the annual number of the Minnesota Alumni Weekly. Mr. Gould feels justly proud of this article, coming from the source it did and without any solicitation on his part. Under the caption "An Honor to his Alma Mater," it said: "In order to understand the action of Charles D. Gould, law '91, in retiring from the race for the mayoralty of this city, it is necessary to say a few words as to the situation here. Mr. Gould was second man in the primary, he and Mr. Selover running neck and neck close up to the leader in the race, Mr. Nye. Mr. Gould and Mr. Selover both appealed to the same class of voters and had either one been out of the race, the other would have won by a handsome plurality. The socialist candidate, taking advantage of an oversight in the law, determined to make sure of a divided opposition and came into the race later, by petition.

"It was seen that there was danger of the election of a socialist, if both Mr. Gould and Mr. Nye should remain in the field, and both men consented to submit the matter to a group of citizens for advice. The advice of this group was that Mr. Gould should retire from the race, in order that there might be a clean-cut issue to be decided between socialism and those opposed to socialism. This action has aroused the most bitter attacks on Mr. Gould by the socialists and some of his former supporters.

"In consenting to eliminate himself, Mr. Gould has shown sturdy qualities of patriotism and manhood that have brought him greater honor than the winning of the election would have brought. Though intensely disappointed, more largely on account of his family and friends than on his own account, Mr. Gould made no half-way work of his action and has thrown all of his influence in favor of his former and only legitimate opponent."

In July, 1914, Mr. Gould was elected city attorney of Minneapolis, thereby making him the head of the legal department of the city, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Daniel Fish, appointed to the District Court bench.

In January, 1915, Mr. Gould was re-elected as city attorney for a term of two years. The duties of that office have been faithfully and successfully discharged by him.

Mr. Gould is a member of the Minneapolis Athletic Club and is also well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Minnesota Lodge No. 224, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; and Zurah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity. He holds membership also in the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and with his family attends the Trinity Baptist Church.

On January 9, 1897, at Minneapolis, Mr. Gould was united in marriage with Miss Viola C. Cauvet, daughter of Capt. Edward C. Cauvet, who was captain of the famous Tammy News Boys Regiment of New York City. He died in Minneapolis February 26, 1896. Captain Cauvet, who was on General Hancock's staff, was born in New York, but was of pure French stock, his parents being both born in France. He married Emma Knight, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, of English parents, and she died in Minneapolis on Easter day, 1910. Mrs. Gould was born in New York City and received her early education in Minneapolis, subsequently spending one year in Pratt Institute, a noted art school of Brooklyn, New York, and later completing a musical education in Minneapolis. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gould, both in Minneapolis, Marjorie C. and Edward C.

Edward P. Peterson represents one of the earliest families to become identified with the development and settlement of Meeker County, and not only has the distinction of early residence but also that of long and effective co-operation with local affairs. Mr. Peterson is a lawyer of more than thirty years' standing and in many ways has been a valuable leader, not only in politics but in the economic affairs of his locality.

Edward P. Peterson is a native of Minnesota, born when it was a territory, at White Rock in Goodhue County in 1855. His parents were Olaf and Johanna (Akerson) Peterson. Both parents were natives of Sweden, his father born in 1827 and coming to Minnesota in 1853, five years before the admission of Minnesota to the Union. His death occurred in 1911. He was an early settler and farmer in Goodhue County, and in 1867 brought his family to Meeker County and took up a homestead of eighty acres. He was quite active in local politics as a republican. In 1903 he sold his property in Meeker County, went to Des Moines, Iowa, farmed for a time near Ames in that state, and then lived retired at Des Moines until his death. His wife was born in 1829 and died in 1864. Of their children the three living are Edward P.; Henry I., who is editor and owner of the Litchfield Independent; and Albin M., who is also connected with the Litchfield Independent.

Edward P. Peterson has lived in Meeker County since he was twelve years of age. After beginning his education he began making himself serviceable to others in the capacity of teacher, an occupation he followed four years in Meeker County. He was a student of law under E. A. Campbell and L. C. Spooner, and also attended the State University one year, but was compelled to leave on account of ill health. Mr. Peterson was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1883, and since that time, for a period of more than thirty years, has been in active practice at Litchfield, the county seat of Meeker County. For seven years he held the office of county attorney, and the

record he made in that office was the basis for his promotion in 1910 to the State Senate. He is now serving his second term as senator. Politically he is a democrat. Mr. Peterson is also vice president of the First National Bank of Litchfield.

In 1886 he married Miss Jennie Crowe, who died in 1909. She was a daughter of George J. and Jane Crowe, also one of the pioneer families of Meeker County. Mr. Peterson has two daughters: Marie, aged twenty-one, is a member of the class of 1915 in the University of Minnesota; while Frances, aged eighteen, is now in her freshman year at the university.

William P. Allred, Jr., was born of American parentage near Seymour, Iowa, September 1, 1879. Choosing architecture as a profession, he secured employment with a competent contractor, working a number of years at the carpenter trade. During this time he took a complete architectural course with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and was awarded high honors for scholarship. Thus he is equipped thoroughly with practical as well as technical knowledge.

He was first employed in the architectural profession by Libby, Nourse & Rassmussen of Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Libby being the state architect. Later he joined the office force of W. R. Parsons & Son Company also of Des Moines. A year after he joined this firm, having proven his ability, he was appointed to take charge of their branch office in Duluth, Minnesota. Leaving the employment of the W. R. Parsons & Son Company, Mr. Allred, on January 1, 1909, formed a partnership with Frank L. Young, of Duluth, the company being known as Frank L. Young & Company. During this association, many prominent buildings were designed for Duluth and Northern Minnesota.

Mr. Young, retiring, the association was discontinued after the fourth year. Mr. Allred has since continued practicing under his personal supervision. He has proven himself one of Duluth's able architects. A set of plans from his office will have every detail studied from the utilitarian as well as the artistic side. Much of his time is given to the designing of school buildings and those recently designed for and erected in Northern Minnesota receive high commendation from state officials and educators. Mr. Allred came to Minnesota in 1906, residing in Duluth.

John W. Barber is a successful business man at Spring Valley who graduated from a long career in the railroad service into his present occupation as a banker. Mr. Barber began life with nothing, except his native industry and talent for hard work, and has gained those things which ambitious men most desire, an honored place in the community and a satisfying degree of material prosperity.

John W. Barber was born in LaCrosse County, Wisconsin, August 26, 1865, a son of M. and Lydia (Kirkland) Barber. The grandfather was Elkanah Barber, who was born in Connecticut, in which state the Barber family was established after coming from England in 1530. The emigrant ancestor was Elihu Barber, who was a ship contractor by trade, and is said to have built one of the first church houses in Connecticut. Mr. Barber's great-grandfather served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father was born in Connecticut in 1830 and is still living. He came to Wisconsin in 1854, being a millwright and carpenter by trade, and was married in that state in LaCrosse County to Miss Kirkland, who was born in New York State in 1823 and died in 1902. After his marriage the father gave up his trade and moved to a farm, and was one of the substantial farmers of LaCrosse County for many years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at LaCrosse and in politics a republican. His success was quietly won, and he is now living retired at a good old age. There were only two children, and the son George is in the plumbing business at LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

John W. Barber was educated in the public schools at LaCrosse, and as soon as he had completed the common schools began learning telegraphy at the age of sixteen. He was soon appointed to the responsibilities of telegraph operator, and for many years performed all the duties of telegrapher, train dispatcher, agent, and was for twenty-six years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. For a large part of this time he was stationed at Spring Valley as agent, and resigned his position there on January 1, 1910, to accept the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Spring Valley. He was promoted to cashier September 1, 1914, and many of the important executive responsibilities now devolve upon him. The First National Bank of Spring Valley is a prosperous institution with a capital of $50,000, surplus $10,000, and carries deposits averaging about $400,000.

In 1885 Mr. Barber married Susan S. Baxter, daughter of B. F. Baxter, who was an early settler and carpenter at Bangor, Wisconsin. Three of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barber are living: Eva B., who is a teacher in Superior, Wyoming; Charles F., express agent at Spring Valley; and John W., still in school. The family are members of the Conngregational Church. Mr. Barber has taken much interest in Masonry, is a past master of his Blue Lodge and secretary of the Royal Arch Chapter, and is also affiliated with the Knight Templar Commandery and the Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Politically his party is the republican. His substantial success is not only represented by his position as cashier of the bank, but also in the ownership of a nice home in Spring Valley and a farm in North Dakota.

William M. Meixner. It is in the printing business that William M. Meixner has found his position among the world's workers and though still a young man in his twenties is proprietor of a successful and well patronized establishment at Mankato.

William M. Meixner was born at Mankato May 25, 1887, a son of Vincent and Anna (Ramert) Meixner. Both his parents were born in Germany and his father died in 1897. They were married in their native land, and came to the United States about 1880 locating in Mankato. Here the father followed his trade of blacksmith until his death. They were both members of Sts. Peter and Paul Catholic Church. Of the four children, three are now living: Vincent, who is in the Tower House at Mankato; Charles, associated with his brother William in the printing business.

William M. Meixner was educated in both the parochial and the public schools at Mankato, and when a boy began an apprenticeship in a local printing shop and is a master of the printing trade. Owing to his proficiency he was advanced to a foremanship in the job department of a local concern, and from

that went into business for himself, establishing his present shop in November, 1913. He makes a specialty of high class work, particularly in commercial printing and the printing of books.

Mr. Meixner is affiliated with Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Columbus. Politically he is independent. All his time is given to his printing business, and for one who began life without particular advantages, without wealth or influential friends, he has done exceedingly well in the twenty-eight years since his birth.

William Charles Humphrey. A career of quiet but faithful performance of duty was that of William Charles Humphrey, who was a resident of St. Paul for many years, and the closing period of his life was spent as custodian of the Minnesota Supreme Court. As a young man he spent three years in the Union army, where he became noted among his comrades for his fearlessness and dashing courage. In spite of the wounds received in that conflict he was afterward a capable business man for many years at Detroit, Michigan, and St. Paul, and had almost attained the psalmist's span of years when death came suddenly to him on December 12, 1913. In every relation of life he discharged the score of every responsibility with credit, though he never desired the abundant reward of wealth. He was a Minnesotan whose name and career have a fine fitness in the records of the state.

William Charles Humphrey was born in Phillipsburg, Ontario, Canada, June 12, 1844, but from an early age lived in the United States. His parents were Austin and Harriet Humphrey, who, when William C. was about twelve years of age, removed to St. Albans, Vermont, where the father continued his vocation as a carpenter. William C. Humphrey received the most of his education in Canada, and after the age of twelve employed most of his time in getting a business experience and paying his own way. He worked as clerk in a book store at St. Albans, and was there five years. He was only seventeen years of age when he ran away from home and joined the army, and had been fighting eight months before his enlistment on the battlefield, July 1, 1862. For his brave act at Port Royal, Virginia, July 1, 1862, the captain sent for him and asked his age. Mr. Humphrey replied that he had just turned eighteen on the 12th of June, and then said the captain, "you have been fighting long enough for nothing, you are this day enlisted." He became a member of the First Vermont Cavalry, and was with his command for three years and eight months, having been present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered in 1865, and was hardly at his majority when he returned home a veteran soldier. His father and two brothers were also in the Civil war, in Vermont regiments, while another brother, who was living in St. Louis, Missouri, fought on the Confederate side. The First Vermont Cavalry had the distinction of engaging in sixty-eight battles or skirmishes during the war. Mr. Humphrey participated at Gettysburg and the Battle of the Wilderness and may other historic conflicts, and it was his valor and faithfulness that brought him promotion from the ranks to quartermaster sergeant. On one occasion, at Port Royal, Virginia, July 1, 1862, his regiment was making a retreat across a bridge which had been covered with oil by the Confederates, and it was only by an intrepid act of cool judgment and heroism on the part of Mr. Humphrey that the enemy were prevented from destroying the bridge before the Union forces succeeded in crossing it to safety. Among his comrades for this and other acts he received the sobriquet of "Daredevil Bill." He was twice taken prisoner on the battlefield, but both times escaped. In the first instance quite a number of captured Union soldiers were being marched through a field, and Mr. Humphrey noticing a neck of woods that they were approaching nudged a comrade in front of him, who understood the signal, and when the critical moment came they both ran through the woods, with many volleys fired after them, but after several hours made good their escape. On another occasion they located the enemy in a big barn, and it being April the first they thought to fool them, but were fooled themselves because the enemy came out of the barn as thick as bees, outnumbering the Union soldiers three to one. While trying to escape Mr. Humphrey was greeted with "Halt you Yankee," which he did, handing over his pistols, but the Confederate, in his excitement to capture another soldier, overlooked his sabre, and spurring up his horse until he was by the side of the Confederate, Mr. Humphrey with one mighty blow of his sabre knocked him from his horse and joined his comrades, with whom he made his escape. On another occasion, when shot through the leg and knocked off his horse in a battle in which the Union forces were being defeated, a comrade named Edmund Yates picked him up, tied him on his own horse and both succeeded in making good their escape.

After leaving the army Mr. Humphrey removed to Detroit, Michigan, and spent seven years with the Hargrave Manufacturing Company. He then kept a tea store on Michigan Avenue in Detroit for seventeen years, and in October, 1888, removed to St. Paul and for several years conducted a tea store in the market house. He later studied medicine and conducted a pill business, having the pills manufactured by Parke Davis & Company, of Detroit. In 1907 Mr. Humphrey was appointed by Governor Johnson as custodian to the Supreme Court. This was a position requiring extreme discretion and judgment, as well as courage in resisting importunate requests and in guarding carefully every court secret. His faithful performance of these responsibilities gained him the high commendation of the justices, and there was no more popular employe around the capitol building than William C. Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey refused to attend the Gettysburg convention in July, 1913, as a guest of the state, and in explanation of his refusal he showed a deep scar on his chest, and said he had no desire ever to see that battlefield again. He had also received a wound in the leg during another engagement. The army surgeon wanted to amputate, but a comrade, a Frenchman, exclaimed that he would shoot the doctor if he cut the boy's leg off, and Mr. Humphrey used that member all the rest of his life. For forty-four years he was active in the Masonic fraternity, having been affiliated with the order in Detroit, and belonged to Detroit Chapter No. 2 of the Royal Arch Masons. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Detroit. He was a member of the Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Paul, and in politics an ardent republican. While strictly attentive to business the late Mr. Humphrey indulged his interest in the great national pastime of base ball as frequently as possible, was also fond of trotting horses, and frequently took ex-

cursions into the woods of Minnesota and Michigan during the shooting season. When Mr. Humphrey died it was very suddenly and while on duty in the capitol in Chief Justice C. L. Brown's chambers. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of Garfield Post, No. 8, G. A. R., and his body was also followed by a guard composed of capitol officials.

At Detroit, May 19, 1868, Mr. Humphrey married Mary Webster Naismith, who had lived in Detroit from the age of two years. Her father, Ebenezer Naismith, was a worker in the coal mines in Scotland. Her mother was Isabelle (Reid) Naismith. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey one, Charles Leslie, died in early childhood. The four still living are: Lillian Belle, wife of R. O. Barnard, who for a number of years was treasurer with the Great Western Railroad, is the mother of two children, Olive Belle and Raymond H. Louise A., who is an artist in St. Paul, has two children, Evelyn Marie, aged seven and Florence Viola, aged five. Clara M. is the wife of Loyal A. Partridge, who owns a dental supply house and is at Seattle, and their two children are Ruth E., aged thirteen, and Evelyn D., aged five. George E., the youngest of the living children, is a telegraph operator of St. Paul with the Great Northern Railroad, and has six children, Vera M. and Lillian M., twins, aged twelve, and Charles Edmund, Nellie M., and George D. and Louis R., the last two named being also twins. Mrs. Humphrey, who survives her husband, resides in St. Paul, at 187 E. Thirteenth Street.

Newton Horace Winchell. One of the highest places in American scholarship was enjoyed by the late Newton Horace Winchell, who died at the age of seventy-five on May 2, 1914. With the science of geology, in both its theoretical and practical phases, no other American name has more distinguished associations, a fact that is due not only to the many achievements of Newton H. Winchell but also to the attainments in the same field of his two sons, Horace V., who for many years has practiced his profession as economic geologist and mining engineer at Minneapolis, and Alexander N. Winchell, who has been recipient of many scholastic honors and for the past seven years has occupied a chair in the University of Wisconsin. The late Newton H. Winchell deserves particular mention in a history of Minnesota because of his service through twenty-eight years as state geologist, and in the closing years of his life as archæologist to the Minnesota Historical Society.

Newton Horace Winchell was born at North East, Dutchess County, New York, December 17, 1839, a son of Horace and Caroline (McAllister) Winchell. He had early aspirations to a life of scholarship, and in 1866 was graduated A. B. from the University of Michigan, and received the degree Master of Arts from the same institution in 1869. From 1866 to 1869 he was superintendent of public schools at Adrian, Michigan, and then became assistant state geologist of Michigan during 1869-70. He was assistant to the geological survey of Ohio from 1870 to 1872, and in the latter year was appointed state geologist to Minnesota, an office he held continuously until 1900. During the greater part of his time, from 1873 to 1900, he was also professor of geology and mineralogy in the University of Minnesota. In May, 1906, Professor Winchell became archæologist to the Minnesota Historical Society, and his duties in that position only ended with his death.

Professor Winchell was a member of the United States Assay Commission in 1887. He was the founder of the American Geologist and its editor from 1888 to 1905. He was a fellow and in 1884 vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1902 was president of the Geological Society of America. He also had membership in the foreign societies in this department of science, was a member of the American Anthropological Association, one of the founders and three times president of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Geographic Society, the Minnesota Historical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Buffalo Society of Natural History, the Lake Superior Mining Institute, and on the score of his own ancestry was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On other pages in this publication the author has spoken of some of his special contributions to the fund of knowledge regarding Minnesota's geology and archæology, and his authorship had a wide range. Among other writings representing his many years of research were: Catalog of the Plants of the State of Michigan, 1861; Geology of Ohio and Minnesota, 1872-1900; The Iron Ores of Minnesota, prepared in collaboration with his son, Horace V., in 1891; Elements of Optical Mineralogy prepared with his son, Alexander N., 1909; The Aborigines of Minnesota.

Professor Winchell died at his home at 501 Esat River Road, Minneapolis. He was married at Galesburg, Michigan, August 24, 1864, to Charlotte Sophia Imus, who still survives.

Albert J. Payant, a general contractor, of Faribault, represents a family that has been identified with this section of Minnesota for nearly half a century. He has a thorough and broad experience in the line of his present business, learned the carpenter trade when a young man, and entered into partnership relations with Mr. Kingsley, advanced from journeyman carpenter to superintendent of construction labor, and continued in partnership with Mr. Kingsley until February 20, 1915. Since that time he has continued operations alone.

Albert J. Payant was born at Faribault, Minnesota, October 3, 1875, a son of Joseph Payant, who was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1833, and belonged to an old French Canadian family that had been identified with Canada for generations. Joseph Payant came to the United States in 1862, spent two years in the State of Minnesota, and then went west to California, where he was engaged in business as a commission merchant. Returning to Minnesota in 1866, he located at Faribault, and from that time until his death in 1912 was engaged in business as a contractor. In 1866 Joseph Payant married Georgiana Tetrault, who was born at Quebec, Canada, and now lives at Faribault. Their children were: Ernestine, wife of William Lynch, who is a plumbing and heating contractor at Faribault; Ernest, who is unmarried and is in the employ of J. Patten, the well known grain speculator of Chicago; Thais, widow of Wesley Taylor, who formerly was engaged in the transfer business at Faribault, while Mrs. Taylor now resides at Minneapolis; Albert J.; Isabel, wife of Charles Le Brash, a fire extinguisher contractor at Minneapolis; Arthur, who is employed by the firm of Kingsley & Payant at Faribault; Martha, wife of William Thomm, a carpenter at Faribault; and

Felix, who is a professor in the University of Ohio and resides at Cincinnati.

Albert J. Payant was educated in the public schools, left high school at the age of nineteen, and after learning the carpenter's trade followed that employment as a journeyman for three years. His next work was as superintendent of building construction in Oklahoma, but at the end of two years he returned to Faribault in 1908 and formed his present partnership with William S. Kingsley, general contractor. A sketch of Mr. Kingsley appears on other pages of this work, and also some account of the extensive building operations carried on by this firm.

Mr. Payant is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, the Faribault Lodge No. 1166 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Payant was married July 25, 1899, at Faribault, to Miss Catherine Vogele, daughter of Joseph Vogele, now deceased, who was a farmer in Rice County. Mr. Payant and wife have the following children: Margaret, who is in the Faribault High School; Florence, attending the grade school; and Victor. The family home is at 400 East Division Street.

William A. Hunt, M. D. For more than thirty years engaged in the practice of his profession at Northfield, Doctor Hunt is an excellent type of the modern and successful American physician. Through his practice he has contributed a large amount of individual service, at the same time has taken part in the organized activities of the profession and served in a professional capacity on several boards and organizations, and in business affairs has exercised a judgment that has brought liberal material prosperity.

Probably, however, Doctor Hunt's most conspicuous service, and the one with which his name is most identified in the minds of the people of Northfield, was his splendid administration of the city in the office of mayor during the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913. It has been a persistent tradition and constantly quoted argument in hundreds of American communities that an efficient municipal government could not be carried on without the revenues derived from liquor license. This has been disputed both by theory and practical example, but perhaps nowhere so effectively as in the prosperous and progressive little city of Northfield. Doctor Hunt became mayor of Northfield in 1910. About six months after the city council had voted out saloons from the city. Thus Doctor Hunt entered upon his duties at a critical time, when it was apparent that a strict economy and the utmost efficiency in the use of means were necessary in order to carry on the government with the reduced revenues. Without entering into all the details of the situation, it is sufficient to state that not only did the City of Northfield conduct a wholesome municipal government during the next four years and make notable progress in municipal improvement, but at the same time with an actually reduced cost to the taxpayers. The municipal tax at Northfield in 1910 was 10.91 mills, in 1911, 9.88 mills, and in 1912, 9.27 mills. Confidence in the ability of the city to carry on its business at reduced cost having been restored, during the third year of Mayor Hunt's administration there was undertaken a plan of important improvement, and notwithstanding the increased expenditures on this account the municipal tax in 1913 was only 10.82 mills, less than the tax for 1910. During the last year in which the city had the revenues from saloons the city tax was 11.37 mills. Among the noteworthy improvements undertaken and carried out during the last year of Doctor Hunt's term were the paving of West Third Street, the improvement of the city lighting service, and the new bridge, which was completed the following year. The record of the entire administration is an important contribution to the annals of municipal government in America, and a salutary lesson to those who insist that liquor revenues are necessary to a community's prosperity and progress.

Dr. William A. Hunt was born in Northfield, Minnesota, January 2, 1858, and his loyalty is therefore in part due to the fact that this city has been his home from childhood. His father, Joseph A. Hunt, was one of Northfield's pioneer citizens. He was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1823, and died at Northfield in 1909. The Hunt family came from England and settled in America before the Revolution, having been founded by three brothers who located in New England. Joseph A. Hunt came out to Northfield in the spring of 1856, when Minnesota was a territory, and was one of the three members of the first board of supervisors of the Town of Northfield. He took up a homestead, became a pioneer farmer, and was long active in local affairs. He was a member of the Congregational Church, was affiliated with Social Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. He married Mandana L. Hicks, who was born in Reedsboro, Vermont, in 1825, and died at Northfield in 1901. Their oldest son, Hiram A., who died in Seattle, Washington, in 1912, had an interest in a fleet of twenty-two steamboats operating on the Puget Sound. The one daughter, Olive, died in infancy.

Dr. William A. Hunt grew up in Northfield, acquired his education in the public schools, and after finishing the high school course became a student in Carlton College, graduating A. B. in the class of 1878. His studies in medicine were continued in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882. Doctor Hunt is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Greek Letter Fraternity. Though the old saying that a "Prophet is not without honor save in his own country" would apply most of all to a young physician endeavoring to secure practice in the community where he was born and reared, Doctor Hunt quickly refuted this adage so far as himself was concerned, and for many years has been successfully engaged in his duties as a physician and surgeon. Four times since leaving medical college he has taken post-graduate courses, twice in New York City and twice in Chicago. Doctor Hunt is a republican in politics. Besides his service as mayor he has been chiefly instrumental in a public way in the upbuilding of the public school system of Northfield. In 1892 he was elected a member of the school board and in 1893 elected president to fill an unexpired term caused by the death of Hon. O. F. Perkins. For four consecutive terms served as president, and centered his efforts on the development of the high school department. He had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts rewarded in the increase of high school enrollment from 56 to 228. Many friends and admirers who had followed Doctor Hunt's work in civic affairs, in promoting the educational, civic and welfare of his city, were loath to see his activity discontinued at the close of his term as mayor, and as a result of their impor-

tunings Doctor Hunt became a candidate for the State Legislature in 1914. Doctor Hunt is a member of the county, state and American medical organizations, and has a general medical and surgical practice in Northfield and vicinity. His fraternal relations are with Social Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been worshipful master; with Corinthian Chapter No. 33, R. A. M.; with Faribault Commandery No. 8, K. T.; Osman Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; with Northfield Lodge No. 50, I. O. O. F.; with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Brotherhood of American Yeomen; with the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the Degree of Honor.

Doctor Hunt was married in 1893 at Hillsdale to Miss Florence M. Bishop, daughter of William Bishop, now deceased, formerly a farmer at Hillsdale. Doctor Hunt has three children: William B., a student in Carlton College; Harold J., a member of the Northfield High School class of 1915; and Arthur B., now in the grade schools. Doctor Hunt resides at 310 Union Street.

Wilbur F. Booth was born at Seymour, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 22, 1861, and is of New England ancestry and training. His parents, Rev. Albert and Louisa T. Booth, still live in Connecticut at Bridgeport in Fairfield County. Rev. Albert Booth celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday August 22, 1914, that being also the birthday anniversary of his son, Judge Booth. Mrs. Louisa T. Booth was eighty-five years of age on June 29, 1914. Of their eight children two died in infancy, while all the others grew to maturity. The only one now deceased is Samuel A., who was a prominent Minnesota lawyer and associated with his brother, Judge Booth, in the practice of law at Minneapolis for some time prior to his death on December 3, 1898. Rev. Albert Booth consecrated his life to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but for several years has lived retired and his career has been a long and fruitful one.

Concerning his early life Judge Booth, at the time of his appointment as United States District Judge, replied to the queries of some newspaper men as follows: "I remember father changed pastorates about every three years, so I had no little variety in my experience in attending country and village schools, and later I continued my studies in the Cheshire Military Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut." With this as his early preparation, Judge Booth in the fall of 1880 entered Yale University, where he graduated with the class of 1884. He continued at Yale in post-graduate studies for two years, and in 1886 entered the Yale Law School, graduating in 1888 LL. B. His last four years in college he defrayed his university expenses by teaching in the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, and was also employed as a private tutor.

Admitted to the Connecticut Bar in the fall of 1888, Judge Booth soon afterwards came to Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar of this state early in 1889. After about one year of practice at St. Paul, he removed to Minneapolis and became assistant counsel of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, and occupied that position from 1890 to the spring of 1898. He then became associated in general practice with his brother, Samuel A., and the firm of Booth & Booth continued until it was dissolved by the death of Samuel Booth. Judge Booth then continued in individual practice until the spring of 1904, when he became the partner of Charles J. Tryon under the name Tryon & Booth. This partnership continued until Judge Booth's elevation to the bench.

The late Gov. John A. Johnson appointed Judge Booth to the district bench in Hennepin County May 20, 1909. It was one of a number of appointments by Governor Johnson that met with general approval by all persons irrespective of politics. Judge Booth quickly gained the thorough respect of both the bench and bar. It was his record as a district judge in the state courts that lent him the prestige which called for higher honors when a vacancy occurred in the United States District Court by the death of Judge Charles A. Willard. There was then a general movement among the members of the bench and bar to have the name of Judge Booth placed before the president. All of the judges of the Hennepin County District Bench wrote letters urging that he be appointed to the new and larger field.

President Wilson recommended in April, 1914, to the Senate of the United States the appointment of Judge Booth to the bench of the Federal District Court in Minneapolis, and the President's nomination was confirmed by the Senate May 4, 1914. His term as judge of Hennepin County District Court would have expired January 1, 1917.

Judge Booth has devoted a lifetime to his profession. In politics he has always been a democrat. He is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is a bachelor, has a wide circle of friends in Minnesota, and is a member of the Minneapolis Club, the University Club, the Minneapolis Athletic Club, the Minikahda Club, the Town and Country Club and an honorary member of the Minneapolis Automobile Club.

William John Yanz. There is no institution of the state that needs finer qualifications in breadth of character, sympathy and honest and disinterested service than the position of general superintendent of the State Insane Asylum. The asylum at Hastings, Minnesota, is peculiarly fortunate in the possession of such a superintendent as William John Yanz, who has been identified with his present office for the past thirteen years. Measured either by the strict standards of the most advanced ideas in the management of charitable institutions, or according to the practical ideals of broad humanitarianism, the record of Mr. Yanz has invited inspection, and it is agreed his management and administration are competent, efficient and kindly.

Supt. William John Yanz is a native of Dakota County, born on a farm not far from Hastings, August 6, 1867. He represents one of the early families that settled in this section of Minnesota. His parents were Frank and Mary (Memmer) Yanz. His father and grandfather were natives of Germany, and the former was a child when the grandfather settled in Pennsylvania. The mother was also born in Pennsylvania. After their marriage they moved out to Indiana, spent several years as farmers in that state, and in 1864 came as pioneers to the Northwest and located at Miesville in Dakota County. The father engaged in the grocery business at Hastings, and was a successful merchant of that city until 1895. At that time he sold out his interests in Minnesota, retired from active life, and subsequently

he and his wife moved to Lodi, California, where they now reside. During his residence in Hastings Frank Yanz was one of the leaders in commercial and civic development of the community, and left as a monument to his enterprise the opera house and business block that now bears his name, and one of the good residences of the city, while he also shared in industrial enterprise. For one term he served as mayor, and was an active man in democratic politics. He and his family were members of the Catholic Church. His record as a business man and citizen is one that will be long remembered in Hastings. There were three sons, of whom William J. was the oldest. Jacob Yanz, born in Hastings, is now associated with the Batcher Lumber & Mercantile Company at Staples, Minnesota. Frank Yanz, the youngest, was born in Hastings and now lives with his parents in Lodi, California.

William John Yanz, though born on a farm in Dakota County, was reared in Hastings and acquired his education in the parochial and public schools, and afterwards at St. John's University in Stearns County. His first employment was as clerk in the register of deeds office at Hastings under John Heinen, the register. He also clerked in his father's store, and for seven years was cashier at the Gardner Milling Company, and then continued the retail grocery business of his father with his brother Jacob in Hastings. In 1898, on account of the financial panic, he closed out his business and became clerk and bookkeeper for the State Insane Asylum at Hastings. Three years later came his appointment as superintendent of the institution, and in its management he has found the work for which he is best fitted. His chief aim throughout the thirteen years of his superintendency has been the comfort of the 700 or more patients that are inmates of the asylum, coming from all parts of the state. With a natural endowment of tenderness and kindness, he has a capacity for work equal to the bigness of his heart, and it would be difficult to find a man whose qualifications were more admirable for this distinctive and important responsibility.

Mr. Yanz is a republican in politics, is a member of the Catholic Church, affiliates with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is a charter member and director of the Hastings Commercial Club. He was married at Hastings, May 14, 1891, to Anna M. Volk, who was born in St. Paul, a daughter of Joseph H. and Mary M. (Dreis) Volk. Her parents were natives of Germany, and were pioneers of Minnesota, settling in 1858 at Jordan in Scott County. When her father was eighteen years of age he enlisted with a company of Minnesota infantry and saw active service until the close of the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Yanz and wife are the parents of eleven children, all of whom were born in Hastings. Mary B., born May 1, 1893, died June 19, 1909; Frank, born August 23, 1895; Madeline F., born April 20, 1898; Norbert, born September 13, 1900; Martha, born December 11, 1901; Agatha, born September 22, 1902; Henry, born November 16, 1904, died March 5, 1905; Rita, born February 9, 1906; Joseph, born August 27, 1908; Dorothea and Roman, twins, born April 29, 1909, the former dying in October, 1909.

Frank Leslie Bosworth. In any mention of the men who in the past quarter of a century have been most prominent in the upbuilding and development of the wholesale trade interests of the Twin Cities, the name of the late Frank L. Bosworth claims a large share of attention. His was a record of remarkable activity, a mingling of sound business principles, shrewd judgment, and incessant energy, and those qualities brought him to a well deserved leadership among the wholesale jewelry men of the Middle West and Northwest.

Frank Leslie Bosworth was born at Spring Hill, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1859, and died at his home in St. Paul, July 14, 1914, when in his fifty-fifth year. His parents were Stewart and Sophia (Ackley) Bosworth. For a number of years his father was engaged in manufacturing in Pennsylvania, and later removed to a farm near Marshalltown, Iowa. Frank L. Bosworth received his early education in the public schools at Spring Hill, and was about seventeen years old when he accompanied his father to Iowa. There his business training was continued with experience as clerk in the hardware store of J. C. Bullock at Marshalltown. After several years of employment in 1889 he went to work on the road, traveling for Coulter & Proctor, a firm of Illinois stove manufacturers at Peoria. He spent about three years covering the territory of Minnesota for this firm, and then left the road to organize the New Jersey Silverware Company of Minneapolis, a business which occupied his time and attention for three years. He then removed to Chicago and for a similar time was connected with the S. & H. Trading Stamp Company. In 1900 he organized the F. L. Bosworth Wholesale Silverware Company in the Boston Block in Minneapolis. In a short time the business had outgrown its quarters, and was removed to 23-25 North Fourth Street in Minneapolis, and some years later continued expansion of the trade caused a removal to 17-19 South Third Street, where the company is still engaged in a large business, and is one of the important corporations of the Twin Cities. It is continued under the old name of F. L. Bosworth Company, of which the late Mr. Bosworth was secretary, treasurer and manager.

Mr. Bosworth was a resident of St. Paul nearly a quarter of a century, excepting the three years spent in Chicago. Living in that city, he directed his business affairs which were largely centered in Minneapolis. As to his political manifestations he was classified as an independent republican, but had only a voter's part in politics. As a boy he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Bosworth attends the Christian Science Church. He was active in Masonry, belonging to Lodge No. 224, Ark Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., but beyond paying his dues and practicing the principles of the order he was not a regular attendant at the lodge meetings.

In 1912 Mr. Bosworth took the leading part in the organization and at the time of his death was president of the Association of Wholesale Jewelers of Minnesota, and also one of the directors. At Marshalltown, Iowa, October 6, 1886, he married Louise Colyer, a daughter of Henry and Emily (Goff) Colyer. Her father, who is still living and a member of the Bosworth household at St. Paul, was for many years in business at Marshalltown, at first in the confectionery business and later as a flour and feed merchant. He removed to Minnesota about a year before Mr. Bosworth did. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth were the parents of two children: Lillian Marie and Dorothy Lorain, both of whom live with their mother at 2312 Alden Avenue in St. Paul.

The late Mr. Bosworth was a man of many popular and genial qualities, lived up to the strictest standards

of business integrity, believed in providing every comfort and every attainable luxury for his family, and the tremendous energy with which he prosecuted his business affairs undoubtedly shortened his life. His chief interest in outside recreations was in the national pastime of baseball. His last illness was of five months duration, he having taken sick on February 14th and passing away July 14th.

Gustave M. Helland, M. D. One of the best known physicians of Houston County is Doctor Helland, whose work both in his profession and as a citizen at Spring Grove has shown ability, training and a public-spirited interest in the community and its welfare. Doctor Helland was graduated in medicine in 1908, and gives his time to a general practice.

Gustave M. Helland was born in Illinois, December 23, 1876, a son of Ole M. and Ragnhild (Kringle) Helland. Both parents were natives of Norway, the father born in 1842 and died in 1912, and the mother born in 1846 and still living. They were married at Black Earth, Wisconsin. Ole M. Helland, who came to America at the age of sixteen and settled in Wisconsin, did his greatest service as an educator, and especially among the Americans of foreign birth like himself. He was well educated in the schools of his native land, and after coming to this country attended the Albion Academy in Wisconsin, where one of his classmates was the distinguished Minnesotan, Knute Nelson. Four years after his arrival in Wisconsin he began teaching in the English schools, and that was his vocation most of his active career. While in Dane County, Wisconsin, he was elected on the republican ticket to the office of county treasurer, but his ardent support of the prohibition cause subsequently caused him to take his place in the prohibition party. He exercised a worthy influence in behalf of temperance, and as an educator many young people of foreign origin were trained for usefulness and effectiveness under his instruction. He was very active in the Lutheran Church, and in various ways took an official part. Most of his active life was spent near Black Earth, Wisconsin, where he was held in especial esteem, while his last days were passed at Mount Horeb. His wife was a daughter of Anners Kringle, who came from Norway and lived many years in Wisconsin. Doctor Helland was the seventh in a family of thirteen children, eleven of them still living.

He had his early education from the country schools of Vermont Township, Wisconsin, and the high school at Black Earth. At the age of sixteen he went to Chicago intending to study pharmacy, attended classes and at the same time worked in a drug store and later as prescription clerk, and finally returned to Wisconsin and started a drug store. About that time his plan was formed to study medicine, which he began while in the drug business, and in 1908 graduated M. D. from the medical department of Marquette University at Milwaukee. Doctor Helland practiced one year at Mount Horeb and one year at Albany, and then, on January 4, 1910, arrived at Spring Grove. A large and valuable practice has since rewarded his efforts in this community.

Doctor Helland is a member of the examining board of pensions, and is the president of the Spring Grove School Board. He takes much interest in the various medical societies, having membership in the Houston and Fillmore Counties Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota and the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a democrat, a member of the Lutheran Church, and has affiliations with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. Doctor Helland was married in July, 1895, to Miss Ada Claire Campbell, of Norwood, Illinois. Five children have been born to them, and the four living are: Gynith, aged fifteen; Virginia, aged thirteen; Hope, eleven; and Kenneth, nine, all of them in school.

Aaron Franklin Schmitt, M. D. Among the men of large ability and splendid professional and intellectual attainments who have served to give the Minnesota medical fraternity a reputation second to none among all the states of the Union, Dr. A. F. Schmitt of Mankato deserves mention as one who has achieved special honors in the field of surgery. In the estimation of those best qualified to judge he is one of the most skilled practitioners in the state, and exemplifies the American spirit of energy and progressiveness with the Old World spirit of thoroughness.

Aaron Franklin Schmitt was born at New Trier, Dakota County, Minnesota, February 12, 1870, a son of John and Maria C. (Lipp) Schmitt. His grandfather, Christian Schmitt, came from Alsace Lorraine to the United States during the decade of the '30s, and died in Dodge County, Minnesota. Doctor Schmitt's father was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, moved out to Iowa in 1864, and having been educated for the ministry was for many years a prominent worker in the German Evangelical Church. Because of his vocation he did not serve in the Civil war, but one of his brothers, George, met a soldier's death on the battlefield while fighting for the Union cause. Rev. John Schmitt was a devout and zealous man, held some of the best churches in Minnesota, to which state he removed about 1877, and died while still at his work at Waseca in 1889. He was a republican in politics. Rev. John Schmitt was married near New Ulm, Minnesota, to Maria C. Lipp, who was born at Hohenstaufen, Germany, in 1843, daughter of Ulrich Lipp, who was a sheep raiser in Germany, but on coming to the United States became a farmer, first in Wisconsin and later at New Ulm, Minnesota, to which place he had gone as a pioneer, making the journey with ox team. Mrs. John Schmitt, who is still living, was the mother of seven children: George W., who holds the chair of French and German at Lake Forest University, Illinois, and is also owner of a farm in Wisconsin; Harrison L., a well known lawyer at Mankato; Mary, who married Mr. Kienholtz, and lives on a farm in Wisconsin; Dr. Aaron F.; Dr. Samuel C., of Minneapolis; John W., an attorney associated with his brother Harrison; and Lillian, wife of Mr. Bailey, assistant superintendent of schools at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Aaron Franklin Schmitt spent his early life in several different towns in Minnesota, where his father was located as a minister, was educated in the common schools, graduated from the high school at Mankato in 1891, and during the following year was principal of the Franklin School in Mankato. He was superintendent of city schools at Jackson, Minnesota, from 1892 to 1898, and for about six years was an instructor in the State Teachers' Training School. His work as a teacher, important though it was, was only a stepping stone to his chosen field of work. Doctor Schmitt spent two years as a student of the medical science in the University of Minnesota, and followed that with two years of

clinical work in the Rush Medical College, of the University of Chicago. He received his degree M. D. from Rush College in June, 1902, and spent the following three years in general practice at Wells, Minnesota. Since 1905 Doctor Schmitt has been located at Mankato, where as a surgeon he ranks second to none and has practically all his professional time engaged in hospital work. During 1910 he spent six months abroad in clinical work in Berlin, Vienna, Berne, Switzerland, and in London. As a surgeon he is on the staff of both the St. Joseph and the Emanuel hospitals of Mankato.

Doctor Schmitt was married in 1895 to Elizabeth Baugerter of Mankato. Her father, Benedict Baugerter, was a native of Berne, Switzerland, and came to Mankato in 1856, as one of the pioneers. He was successful as a merchant and shoe dealer. Doctor Schmitt and wife are the parents of three children: Margaret Elizabeth, born June 21, 1897; Mertyce Marie, born in 1903; and Genevieve Catherine, born in 1905. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Schmitt is affiliated with Lodge No. 12 of the Masonic fraternity, also with the Knights Templar Commandery and with Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the county, the Southern Minnesota and the state societies and of the American Medical Association, and has taken much interest in the work of medical organizations, and has frequently contributed to the discussions and the literature, largely the results of observation and experience in his own work as surgeon.

John A. Anderson. One of the leading manufacturing enterprises of Willmar, Minnesota, is the Willmar Tractor Company, an industry which has been built up through the mechanical genius, organizing power and business ability of its founder, president and general manager, John A. Anderson. While this concern has been located at Willmar only since 1914, it has already contributed greatly to the prestige of this city as a center of manufacturing activity, while its proprietor has shown himself a substantial, solid business man who will assist other public-spirited men in the attainment of civic and business advancement.

John A. Anderson was born at Dalsland, Sweden, February 26, 1858, a son of Andrew and Christina (Johnson) Anderson. His father was born September 29, 1833, in Sweden, and his mother, December 15, 1837, and they were married in their native land in 1857. They immigrated to the United States in 1883, settling in Stillwater, Minnesota, where the father secured employment in the thresher works and continued to be so engaged until moving to St. Paul. There he rounded out a long, useful and successful career, and died March 1, 1914, the mother having passed away September 27, 1906. Mr. Anderson was a republican in his political views, and he and Mrs. Anderson were faithful members of the Lutheran Church, which they joined in childhood and in which they were always active workers. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are still living: John A., of this notice; Alex T., a foreman engaged in state business at Stillwater, Minnesota; and Freda, who is the wife of Carl Olson, a patternmaker of St. Paul.

John A. Anderson received his early education in the public schools of his native land, and this was subsequently supplemented after he came to the United States by attendance at the schools of Houston County, Minnesota, where he gained a knowledge of the English language. He entered upon his career as a worker in the shops at Stillwater, where he was brought into daily contact with the manufacture of threshing machinery, and there, probably, were born the ideas which later developed into the foundation of his present extensive business. He remained in the shops at Stillwater from 1881 until 1890, and in the latter year accepted an offer from the Duluth Iron Shop, where for two years he was engaged in the building of mining machinery. Following this he went to Marinette, Wisconsin, entering the Marinette Iron Works, and then to Duluth, where he erected some massive mining machinery, including a number of engines for customers in England, one piece of work in particular being a masterly example of construction, an engine of 2,600 horsepower. Following this experience came the manufacture of waterworks machinery in the shops at Duluth, and Mr. Anderson then returned to Stillwater to take charge of the shops. At that time the system of employing convict labor was eliminated, and Mr. Anderson started the plant working independently, remaining there from 1897 until 1909. In the latter year he went to St. Paul and entered the threshing machine and tractor business, being associated with the Russell Grader Company and the Hackney Manufacturing Company. Eventually Mr. Anderson devised an improved tractor of his own, on which he has patents in the United States and Canada, and began the manufacture of this superior article on his own account. He did very well at St. Paul and this encouraged him to enlarge his business and remove his plant to Willmar, where he was offered better facilities for manufacture and for the transportation of his product. This now finds a ready and constant market throughout the West, and the sales are increasing annually. The Willmar Tractor Company is capitalized at $500,000, with John A. Anderson as president and general manager and Andrew Bjorsell, another substantial business man of Willmar, as secretary and treasurer.

While essentially a business man, Mr. Anderson has taken a keen interest in political affairs and has been an active and influential worker in the ranks of the republican party. He has various fraternal and social connections, and is personally as popular as he is highly respected in business circles. With his family he attends the Lutheran Mission Church, in the work of which he has taken a helpful part.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1881 to Miss Andrena Hanson of Christiana, Norway, and to this union there have come ten children, born as follows: Hilda Mary, 1882; Alfred W., 1885, and now foreman of his father's factory; Jennie, 1887; Agnes, 1889; Nellie, 1890; Dagmar, 1893; Stanley, 1897; Conrad, 1901; Florence, 1903; and Gordon, 1905.

William W. Mayo, M. D. The name of Dr. William W. Mayo is found indelibly inscribed high on the roster of those who have achieved distinction in medical science in Minnesota. His long and faithful devotion to the highest tenets of his calling, his contribution to its advancement and development, and the honored positions to which he was called by his fellow practitioners, make his name synonymous with all that is best in medical science. He was born May 31, 1819, in Lancashire, England, and was a son of James and Ann (Bousal) Mayo, members of an old and honored English family whose ancestry is

traced back to the year 1527. James Mayo, his father, followed the sea for many years as a vocation, with the rank of captain.

During the boyhood days of Dr. William W. Mayo occurred the persecution of those who had assisted or sympathized with Napoleon, and the doctor's instructor in Greek and Latin was an expatriated French nobleman. He was a pupil and protege of the famous physicist, John Dalton, under whose direction he was trained as a physicist and chemist in Manchester, England.

He emigrated to New York City in 1845, where he worked for two years as a chemist. In 1847 he went to Lafayette, Indiana, where he began the study of medicine and where he continued its practice with his preceptor, Doctor Deming, of Lafayette, after graduating from the medical department of the University of Missouri in 1854. At the University of Missouri he was a pupil of the great surgeon, Hodges. In the fall of 1854, while suffering from fever and ague, he hitched a team to his buggy and left his home with the intention of traveling until his malady was cured. On arriving at Galena, Illinois, he left his horse and buggy and returned to Lafayette for his family and household effects, and upon his return to Galena boarded a boat for St. Paul. While on this vessel he successfully treated several cases of Asiatic cholera, which was so prevalent during that year. In January, 1855, leaving his family at St. Paul, Doctor Mayo, accompanied by a companion, traveled with a pack on his back to Duluth, filed on a claim in St. Louis County, on the present site of West Duluth. While there he was made chairman of the first board of county commissioners. In the spring of 1856 he returned to St. Paul and resided in Nicollet County until 1859, when he moved to LeSueur. During the Sioux Indian war he was a surgeon at New Ulm, and remained there through the great Indian Massacre of 1862. In the following year he was made provost surgeon of Southern Minnesota and secured his first view of Rochester while engaged in the recruiting services. Being favorably impressed with the locality, in 1863 he settled in Rochester where he continued to practice medicine until his retirement.

During the winter of 1870-71, Doctor Mayo attended Bellevue Medical College, New York, taking there an addendum degree. He was elected president of the Minnesota Medical Society in 1873. In 1881 he became the organizer of the Olmsted County Medical Society, with which he continued to be identified during the remainder of his life. For fifty years he held membership in the American Medical Association, and at various times was honored by the profession because of his noteworthy accomplishments and his frequent contributions to medical science. He was liberal in his religious views, but was a Christian and generously supported religious and charitable institutions. In politics a democrat, Doctor Mayo was for some years prominent in public affairs, and served several times as mayor of Rochester, and two terms as state senator. His life was a useful and active one, and was crowned with success in his beloved calling and the love and reverence of those who had occasion to come in contact with him in any way.

In 1851 Doctor Mayo was married to Miss Louise A. Wright, of Scotch descent, and they became the parents of six children, as follows: Gertrude, who is now Mrs. D. M. Berkman; Dr. William J. and Dr. Charles H., distinguished physicians of Rochester; Phoebe, who died in 1885; and two children who died in infancy.

William J. Mayo, M. D. In the annals of medical science in Minnesota, there is probably no name better known than that of Mayo. Members of this family have been engaged in practice here for more than half a century, and through their high accomplishments and distinguished abilities have been elevated to the highest positions in the profession.

William J. Mayo, M. D., of Rochester, is ranked among the leading surgeons of the world, and evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by members of the calling is found in the fact that he has been granted the highest honors that may be conferred upon a member of his profession: the presidency of the Minnesota State Medical Society in 1895, the presidency of the American Medical Association in 1905, the presidency of the Society of Clinical Surgery in 1911, and the presidency of the American Surgical Association in 1913.

Doctor Mayo was born at Le Sueur, Minnesota, June 29, 1861, a son of the late distinguished Dr. William W. Mayo. He came to Rochester with his father's family as a child of two years. He early adopted the profession of medicine, graduating from the University of Michigan in 1883. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the practice of surgery at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, and his advancement has been commensurate with his high attainments and accomplishments.

Doctor Mayo continues to carry on his large practice and to make extensive investigations which have contributed materially to the advancement of surgery. He holds membership in the various organizations of his calling, is frequently called into consultation by his brother practitioners, and by them has been honored on numerous occasions. Both as a physician and citizen he has capably discharged every duty devolving upon him, and it is safe to say that Rochester has no more distinguished resident.

November 20, 1884, Doctor Mayo was married to Miss Hattie May, daughter of Eleazer Damon, of Rochester, Minnesota. They have two daughters, Mrs. Carrie I. Mayo Balfour and Miss Phoebe C. Mayo.

Doctor Mayo had conferred upon him the following degrees: M. D., University of Michigan, 1883; A. M., University of Michigan, 1889; F. R. C. S., University of Edinburgh, 1905; LL. D., University of Toronto, 1906; LL. D., University of Maryland, 1907; D. Sc., University of Michigan, 1908; D. Sc., University of Columbia, 1910; LL. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1912; F. R. C. S., Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1913; F. A. C. S., American College of Surgeons, 1913.

He is a member of the following learned bodies: American Medical Association, its president in 1905-06; American Surgical Association, its president in 1913-14; Society of Clinical Surgery, its president in 1911-12; Minnesota State Medical Society, its president in 1895-96; Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America; Royal College of Surgeons of Scotland; Royal College of Surgeons of England; Societe de Chirurgie de Paris; Academie de Médecine de Paris, corresponding member in 1913; American College of Surgeons; board of regents of the University of Minnesota.

Charles H. Mayo, M. D., youngest son of William Worrel and Louise Abigail (Wright) Mayo, and brother of William J. Mayo, was born in Rochester, July 19, 1865, and here secured his primary education in the graded and high schools. He graduated in medicine from the Chicago Medical College in 1888, and in that same year entered practice at Rochester where he soon came to be numbered among the leading members of his profession.

In 1902 Dr. Charles H. Mayo received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Northwestern University and, in 1909, Doctor of Laws from the University of Maryland. He was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, and was made regent of that society in 1913.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo is a most skillful and versatile surgeon, operating with equal facility on every part of the body. A great European surgeon, witnessing his operations, said: "He has the soul and the hand of the artist." He has made many original contributions to surgery and has developed new operations for a number of conditions.

In 1893 Dr. Charles H. Mayo married Miss Edith Graham, of Rochester, Minnesota, and to them seven children have been born: Dorothy, Charles, Edith, Joseph, Louise, Rachel and Esther.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo has had conferred upon him the following degrees: M. D., Northwestern University, 1888; A. M., Northwestern University, 1902; LL. D., University of Maryland, 1909; F. A. C. S., American College of Surgeons, 1913.

He is a member of the following societies: American Medical Association, Section on Surgery, its president in 1912; Minnesota State Medical Society, its president in 1905; Western Surgical & Gynecological Society, its president in 1904-05; International Congress on Tuberculosis, Section on Surgery, its president in 1908-09; American College of Surgeons, its regent in 1913; Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America, its president in 1914-15; Southern Surgical & Gynecological Society; American Association of Railway Surgeons.

Aaron E. Henslin, M. D., C. M. As a physician and surgeon no member of the profession in Mower County has a better reputation and larger practice and has given abler services to that community than Doctor Henslin.

Doctor Henslin was born at Racine in Mower County, Minnesota, June 20, 1865. His parents were Frederick and Ernestine (Weckworth) Henslin. They were both natives of Germany, the father born in 1830 and the mother in 1841. The father died in 1904 and the mother in 1891. Frederick Henslin, Doctor Henslin's father, came to this country at the age of twenty, and worked on a railroad to pay for his passage. He spent some time in Wisconsin, was employed at different lines of work, and finally made enough to buy a small farm. In 1858 Frederick Henslin married at Princeton, Wisconsin, and in the same year brought his bride to Minnesota, locating at Brownsdale. In 1863 he moved to Racine and spent his last years at Sargent. He was a successful farmer, and about 1900 retired from business. He was a member of the Evangelical Association and in politics a republican. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, and the seven now living are: Mrs. Christina Pfuhl, Dr. Aaron E., Mrs. Emma Rein, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Julius, Mrs. Bertha Schroder, and Miss Marie.

Doctor Henslin acquired his early education while living on the farm, in the district schools and in the Spring Valley High School. For three years he was engaged in teaching. In 1888 Doctor Henslin entered the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1891. During the following year he took post-graduate work at Rush Medical College in Chicago, in 1893 took another course in the Chicago Policlinic, and in 1894 and 1895 spent a year in post-graduate work at Milwaukee. Doctor Henslin in 1891 located at Adams, and from there moved to Leroy. For a number of years he has enjoyed a large and extended practice. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, also of the Austin Flint Cedar Valley Medical Society in Iowa, and has served as president of his county society. At the present time he is serving as coroner of Mower County.

On June 1, 1895, Doctor Henslin married Mary L. Pinckney, daughter of James and Mary (Wood) Pinckney. Her parents came from New York and settled in Hamilton, Fillmore County, Minnesota. Doctor Henslin and wife have one living child, Merrill Edgar, now four years of age. The doctor is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge and is past chief patriarch. He was the organized of the Leroy Telephone Company, and has served as its treasurer and is still owner of considerable stock. Outside of his present office he has also served on the town council.

Alva R. Hunt. During his twenty-five years of active membership in the Minnesota bar, Alva R. Hunt has enjoyed not only the usual successes of a lawyer of first-rate ability, but is known to the profession in general through his contributions as a legal author.

He was born in 1862 in Coles County, Illinois, a son of John and Eliza J. (Gowin) Hunt. His father was born in 1837 in Ohio and died in Illinois in 1885, after a successful career as a merchant. He was a democrat in politics. The mother was born in North Carolina in 1837 and died in 1886. The two living children are Alva R. and Orris, the latter a resident of California.

Mr. Hunt grew up in Coles County, was graduated from high school in 1881, and later for one year was a student in Lee's Academy at Loxa in Coles County. Coming out to Minnesota in 1886, at Benson he took up the study of law with S. H. Hudson. Later for one year he was in the office of the late T. F. Young. In the spring of 1889 he was admitted to the bar at Montevideo, being examined in open court before the Hon. C. L. Brown. In July of the same year he opened a law office in Montevideo, but in the fall of 1890 entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, where his previous reading and experience enabled him to finish the law course and to graduate LL. B. in 1891. Following his graduation Mr. Hunt was for eight years in practice at St. Paul, but in the spring of 1899 located at Litchfield in Meeker County. For six terms he filled the office of city attorney at Litchfield.

His contributions to legal literature have been coincident with his residence at Litchfield. All his spare time has been devoted to study and writing

on legal subjects. He is the author of "Hunt on Tender, Bringing Money into Court and Offer of Judgment," published in 1904; of "Accord and Satisfaction Compromise and Composition at Common Law," published in 1912. He is one of the contributors to the "Cyc," the well known encyclopedia of law and procedure.

At St. Paul, in 1895, Mr. Hunt married Alice M. Adams, a native of New Brunswick, Canada. They are the parents of two children: John Roscoe, born in 1899, and Phillip Douglas, born in 1901, both students in the high school.

Claus O. Giere. Though he claims the Badger State as the place of his nativity, Mr. Giere gives, through conviction and long association, the greater loyalty to Minnesota, which has been his home since boyhood, his parents having been sterling pioneers of this state, as were they also representatives of the pioneer element in Wisconsin. He whose name initiates this review is now engaged in the real-estate business, with residence and office headquarters in the Village of Hayfield, Dodge County, and he gives special attention to the handling of farm lands, both in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He is one of the substantial business men and highly esteemed citizens of Dodge County and is fully entitled to specific recognition in this history.

Mr. Giere was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, on the 11th of April, 1862, his native county being one of the most opulent and picturesque in the entire state and within its borders being situated the fair City of Madison, capital of Wisconsin and seat of the great university of the state. Mr. Giere is a son of Ole Nelson and Inger (Himley) Giere, both natives of Norway, where the former was born in 1824 and the latter in 1828, their marriage having been solemnized in Dane County, Wisconsin, in 1850. Ole N. Giere was a son of Nels Giere, and the family immigrated to America in 1846, establishing a home in Dane County, Wisconsin, this being the year that state was admitted to the Union. Ole N. Giere developed one of the productive pioneer farms in Dane County and there operated one of the first flour mills in that section of the state. He operated this mill three years and thereafter gave his attention to the management of his farm until 1868, when he sold the property and came to Minnesota with his family, his venerable father accompanying him and passing the residue of his life in this state. Mr. Giere obtained a tract of land in Olmsted County and developed one of the model farms of the county, this homestead continuing to be his place of residence until his death, which occurred in the year 1893, his venerable widow being still a resident of the same county. She is a daughter of Claus Himley, who likewise immigrated from Norway and became a pioneer of Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life. The subject of this sketch was fifth in order of birth in a family of ten children, all of whom are living except one. The father was a man of sterling character and his life was marked by industry and unassuming loyalty to the land of his adoption, his political support having been given to the republican party and his religious faith having been that of the Lutheran Church, of which his widow also is a devout member.

Claus O. Giere was a lad of about six years at the time of the family removal to Minnesota and he was reared to adult age on the old homestead farm, the while he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of the vicinity. As a young man he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, and for a long period of years he was numbered among the enterprising and successful agriculturists and stock-growers of Dodge County. He continued his operations in these lines until 1892, when he established his residence in the Village of Hayfield and engaged in the hardware and agricultural-implement business. He built up a substantial and representative trade and continued to give it his attention for a decade, at the expiration of which, in 1912, he sold his stock and business. In the spring of 1914 he instituted his active operations in the buying and selling of real estate, and in this field of enterprise he is meeting with distinctive success, especially in the handling of farm lands, his valuation of which is recognized as authoritative. He is the owner of farm lands not only in Minnesota, but also in Wisconsin and North Dakota.

Mr. Giere is aligned as a loyal supporter of the cause of the republican party, and while he has always shown vital interest in public affairs, especially those of a local order, he has manifested no ambition for official preferment. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran Church.

In the year 1889 Mr. Giere wedded Miss Carolena Fingerson, whose parents came to America from Norway. The two children of this union are Cyril, who is attending a commercial college at the time of this writing, in 1914, and Esther, who is a student in the Hayfield High School.

Thomas Tollefson. Most thoroughly have the finest of the Scandinavian traditions and sentiments been assimilated in the complex social fabric of the United States, which has had much to gain and nothing to lose through the winning of its sturdy element of citizenship from the far Norseland. He whose name introduces this review was an infant at the time of his parents' immigration from Norway to the United States, and they became pioneers of Minnesota, where they passed the remainder of their lives and proved worthy exemplars of the best in the Scandinavian contingent that has figured prominently and effectively in the development and progress of the various states of the great Northwest. Thomas Tollefson has had secure status as one of the representative agriculturists and influential citizens of Dodge County, is serving, in 1914, his second term as mayor of West Concord, in which village he has resided since his retirement from his farm, and further evidence of his popularity in his home community has been shown in the loyal support given him in his candidacy for member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Tollefson was born in Norway, on the 17th of March, 1852, and in the following year his parents immigrated to America and established their residence in Goodhue County, Minnesota. He is a son of Olef and Olina (Olson) Tollefson, representatives of sterling old families of Norway, where the father was born in the year 1824 and the mother in 1827. In his native land Olef Tollefson learned the blacksmith trade, which he there followed as a vocation until he came to the United States. Upon coming to Minnesota he numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Goodhue County, where he entered a pre-emption claim to Government land. He instituted, with all of energy and industry, the improvement of his farm, but he was not spared to see the fruition of his efforts, as he was called from

the stage of life's mortal endeavors about five years after he had established his home in Minnesota. His death occurred in 1863 and his wife survived him by more than forty years, she having been summoned to the life eternal in 1906 and both having been devoted communicants of the Lutheran Church. Of the six children, Thomas, of this review, is the oldest of the four surviving; Betsey is the wife of John Erickson and they reside in North Dakota; Mrs. Geo. Lyon is a resident of Faribault, Minnesota; Olef maintains his home at Thief River Falls, this state.

Thomas Tollefson was reared to adult age in Goodhue County and there availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, thus laying a firm foundation for the substantial superstructure of liberal education that he has developed through self-application and association with the practical affairs of life. He was a mere boy at the time of his father's death and his earliest experiences were in connection with the farm and its manifold activities. It was thus but natural that in working out his plans for the winning of success and independence he should continue to pay allegiance to the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he has long been known as one of the representative farmers and stock-growers of Dodge County, where he still owns a well improved and valuable farm of 160 acres, though he has maintained his residence in the Village of West Concord since 1896. At West Concord he erected an excellent cold-storage plant, but he disposed of the same after having conducted a successful business for four years.

Mr. Tollefson has shown a broad-minded and loyal interest in public affairs of a local order and has been a zealous supporter of the cause of the republican party. He has given admirable service as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ellington Township, and was for some time its chairman. Vitally interested in all that concerns the welfare of his home village, Mr. Tollefson has given a most effective administration as head of the municipal government, his second term as mayor of West Concord expiring in 1915. He was the republican candidate for representative of Dodge County in the State Legislature in the election of 1912, and though political conditions were of unusual order during the national campaign of that year and party lines were broken in Minnesota as elsewhere, Mr. Tollefson was defeated by only sixteen votes. He appeared as candidate for the same office in the election of November, 1914. Mr. Tollefson is actively affiliated with both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in each of which he has held the highest official preferments, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the year 1877 Mr. Tollefson wedded Miss Martha Reberg, daughter of the late John P. Reberg, a native of Norway. The one child of this union is Carrie, who is the wife of Ivan Quackenbush, their home being in the northern part of Minnesota.

Hon. John Frank. Among those figures who deserve distinctive mention as pioneers in Southern Minnesota, Mower County has no name more familiar because of its widely extended activities and influences in the larger civic and business life of the community than that of Frank. The late Hon. John Frank came to Minnesota about five years before the Civil war. He was a pioneer settler, a soldier of long and active experience, a farmer, extensive land holder and held many offices which measured the high esteem accorded him by his fellow citizens. In the present active generation one of the most prominent members of the family is William M. Frank, the well known banker of Leroy, who is mentioned on following pages.

The late John Frank was born in the Kingdom of Wuertemberg, Germany, February 13, 1834, the youngest of seven children of Jacob F. and Frederika (Jeds) Frank. The parents were middle-class German farmers, prosperous and thrifty people. The father died when this son was fifteen years of age, and the mother had died three years previously. John Frank was reared to manhood in his native land, acquired a substantial education and training for life, and on June 4, 1854, arrived in New York City to win his fortune in the New World. Several months were spent in the East, the summer of 1855 was passed as a clerk in a store at Rockford, Illinois, and in September of that year he moved on to the extreme frontier of the Northwest, spending the winter in Howard County, Iowa, and in the spring of 1856 reaching Mower County, Minnesota. Only in small communities had the wave of westward expansion extended to this territory, and John Frank had all the qualities requisite for pioneer endeavor and usefulness in the front rank of emigration. He preempted a quarter of section of wild land in section 30 of Leroy Township, and from that time until his death, more than half a century later, continued to call Mower County his residence. With increasing years came added prosperity and larger honors as a citizen. On his arrival he erected a log cabin, kept house for himself a time, but as soon as his prospects were fairly well established he returned to Rockford, Illinois, and married Catherine E. Lachele. Miss Lachele was born in Geisingen, Wuertemberg, Germany, October 30, 1833, and was the daughter of a well-to-do family. In 1854 at the age of twenty-one, having lost her mother and her father having married again, she and a sister left Germany and came to America. At Forest City, Ohio, she spent a time, and in Cleveland met John Frank, her fellow countryman. Their acquaintance ripened into the affection which subsequently at Rockford resulted in their marriage. Mrs. Frank was well fitted for the duties of a pioneer wife, and for many years they traveled life's highway together. She was a shrewd, frugal and capable woman, and contributed in many ways to the success of her husband. In the course of time they enlarged their original homestead to an area of 1,580 acres. The log cabin was replaced by a modern home, and it was a house of hospitality and good cheer, known to all the older and later residents of Mower County.

A few years after John Frank had located in Mower County he took up arms as a soldier in behalf of his adopted country. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company K of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry for three years. At the end of his three years he re-enlisted until the close of the war, serving until the summer of 1865 and mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. He was discharged at Fort Snelling, but continued to serve as sutler's clerk for two years and was then appointed sutler and continued in that office until 1877. During the war he was with his regiment in all its battles and campaigns and well exemplified the faithfulness, courage and devotion to duty which were characteristic of the German-American volunteers in our Civil war.

In 1877 he returned to the farm and lived there until his death. In 1899, having accumulated abundant prosperity, and rich in the honors of a long life, he retired from active business, and remained on the old homestead until his death on April 2, 1913, when nearly eighty years of age.

The late John Frank was a democrat from the time he acquired his American citizenship. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1882, and for twenty-five years was clerk of his school board and gave his services to the town in many other capacities, as supervisor and road overseer. In 1886 his name was placed on his party's ticket as candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor, and it added much to the strength of the minority party. In 1884 he was a presidential elector. Mr. Frank was a member of the German Lutheran Church, was a Knight Templar Mason, and was always a popular figure in the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Frank and wife became the parents of three children: Louisa, who married John Le Borius, a Hennepin County farmer; William Monroe; and Irene M., wife of W. D. Bassler, a merchant of Austin.

William M. Frank, who continues the substantial and honorable influence of his father in business and civic affairs, was born at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, May 9, 1866. He has had a wide and varied experience in business. After a thorough public school education he attended Shattuck Military Academy in Faribault, and then went East and for a year was employed in a real estate office in New York City. His next work was with W. H. Goadby and Company, Wall Street bankers in New York City, and after two years there, which gave him a thorough metropolitan experience, he returned to Minnesota and entered the bank at Glencoe as bookkeeper. Two years later, in 1885, with Hon. M. H. Dunnell, he started a bank at New Rockford, and was its cashier for two years. He then became cashier for the Powers Wholesale Dry Goods House in St. Paul, was there four years, and returning to Leroy in 1894 became assistant cashier of the First National Bank. That was his work seven years, and in that time he gained a largely extended acquaintance among the bankers of the state. With the mature qualifications acquired by this varied training, Mr. Frank then established the Citizens Bank of Leroy, and served as its cashier until it was merged with the First National Bank in 1904. Mr. Frank then became cashier of the larger institution, and has since held that office and has been prominently identified with its management.

Mr. Frank, like his father, has manifested a high degree of public spirit and is always willing to advance the interests of his community. He has served as village treasurer of Leroy from 1897 to 1903, but in politics maintains an independent attitude and votes for good government and the best man rather than according to strict partisan lines. Mr. Frank is prominently affiliated with Masonry, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Walter Johns. Throughout Minnesota and in the Dakotas and other sections of the Northwest, Walter Johns has a name and reputation that are valuable business assets. Mr. Johns has for more than thirty years been identified with the dry goods business, began as a clerk in a wholesale house at St. Paul, went on the road as salesman, and for many years now has traveled about the country placing goods with retail merchants and jobbers, and has built up a business which is in reality a "going concern." No man in the dry goods trade in the Northwest has earned such a high reputation for honest service, square dealing and authoritative knowledge.

Walter Johns was born in Lake City, Minnesota, October 11, 1859, son of Martin and Mary A. (Frantz) Johns. His family were pioneers in Minnesota and were established in America back in the Colonial days. Both parents were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Johns family has lived there since 1692 and the Frantz name has been identified with the same section since 1696. The ancestors on both sides were German Quakers or Dunkards, and left Germany on account of religious persecution for their peculiar faith, and found homes in free America. Martin Johns and his wife were married at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and in 1857 pioneered to Minnesota and settled at Lake City. The first boot and shoe store in Lake City was opened and conducted by Martin Johns. He was successfully engaged in business there until his death in 1866 at the age of forty years. At the beginning of the Civil war he attempted to enlist but was debarred on account of physical disability. His widow on August 8, 1872, married A. W. Ditmars, a well-to-do business man of Lake City, who died there in 1882. Mrs. Ditmars in 1882 moved to St. Paul and thereafter had her home with her son Walter until her death in 1911 at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mary A. (Frantz) Johns during her early life was a Dunkard, but after locating in Lake City joined the Episcopal Church, and thereafter was prominent in the affairs of her home church. While on the frontier and also after her removal to St. Paul she was admired and loved by a large circle on account of her generous and kindly character, her willingness to assist her neighbors in distress or need, and she was one of the fine women of the older generation. The old Frantz family homestead, in which she was born and reared, is at Oregon, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Lancaster. It was built by her great-grandfather in 1762. Both her grandfather and father lived and died in the old home, and it also sheltered her until she went out to the Minnesota frontier with her husband. The house is a solidly built stone structure, with a slate roof, and is in an excellent state of preservation and will last another century. Mr. Walter Johns recently visited the old homestead, and found the private burying ground on the farm, with twenty-five graves, all of them marked by tombstones. At his own expense he had the grounds beautified and a new fence built around the cemetery. Martin Johns and wife had five children: Horace F. Johns, the oldest, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1855, is one of the prominent men of Lake City. He served several terms as city recorder there and refused the office of mayor which was tendered him without opposition. He is one of the partners in the Neal-Johns Wagon Manufacturing Company. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Neal Company, learned the business in all its details, subsequently became a partner, and the concern is now one of the largest institutions of its kind in the state, em-

ploying over a hundred men. William F. Johns, the second son, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1857, is a member of the firm of Meyer & Johns, leading merchants in Lake City. The third child is Walter Johns. Elizabeth F. Johns, born at Lake City in 1863, died when a year and a half of age. John Franklin Johns was born at Lake City December 23, 1864, and died November 18, 1881.

Walter Johns is a graduate of the Lake City Public Schools. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in a Lake City store, and in 1880 arrived in St. Paul and found work in a minor capacity with the William Lee & Company's wholesale dry goods establishment. In 1882 this firm sent him out as its traveling representative in Minnesota and South Dakota, and he sold the first goods for the firm in South Dakota. The firm went out of business in 1884, and his services were then transferred to the Finch Auerbach Wholesale Dry Goods Company. Several years were spent in the employ of this firm in covering the same territory, and Mr. Johns has continued to sell dry goods over the Northwest for an aggregate of thirty-two years. Few traveling men anywhere have so well established and reliable a clientele.

Mr. Johns has passed through all the chairs in the United Commercial Travelers, is a member of the Christ Episcopal Church at St. Paul, is prominent in the St. Paul Commercial Club, and in politics a republican, and especially interested in national politics. He owns a pleasant home and other real estate in St. Paul, his residence being at 339 Selby Avenue. Mr. Johns is unmarried.

Judge James H. Quinn. As judge of the courts for the district comprising Faribault, Martin and Jackson counties, Judge Quinn is one of the older members of the bench and bar in Southern Minnesota, has practiced law upwards of thirty years, and for more than half of that time has sat on the district bench. Possessed of scrupulous honesty and a fine sense of justice, his friends and associates unite in declaring him one of the most competent men who have held court in this district.

James H. Quinn was born in Kilbourn City, Wisconsin, June 23, 1857. His grandfather was James Quinn, a land owner in County Tyrone, Ireland, where he died. Andrew Quinn, father of the judge, was born in County Tyrone in 1823, and in 1837 left his native land, became one of the pioneers of Columbia County, Wisconsin, was a farmer all his life and died at Medo in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, in 1897. He married Hannah Mountford, who was born in England and brought as a child by her parents to Columbia County, Wisconsin. She was born in 1828 and died in 1896. Their children were: H. M., who is a hardware merchant at Mapleton, Minnesota; Sarah, wife of P. G. Johnson, a retired merchant now living at South Shore, South Dakota; Judge James H.; Thomas, who was a farmer and died at the age of forty-four in Detroit, Minnesota; Walter A., who was a grain buyer at Flandreau, South Dakota; Ella is the wife of Henry Avery, a machinist residing in New York State; Carrie is assistant postmaster at Wells, Minnesota; and William A. is cashier of the First National Bank at Exeter, California.

When Judge Quinn was six years of age his parents brought him, in June, 1863, to Blue Earth County, Minnesota, and a year later they established a home in Medo Township of that county. However, he returned to his home county in Wisconsin for most of his education, and attended the public schools at Poynette in Columbia County, and was graduated from an academy in that town in 1880. Then returning to Blue Earth County, he took up the study of law in the office of William N. Plymat at Mapleton and was admitted to the bar in 1885 at Mankato before M. J. Severance. In the same year Judge Quinn began practice in Faribault County, and almost at once was drawn into the responsibilities of public office, and for five successive terms, altogether ten years, served as county attorney. During which time his home was in Wells. He resigned the office of county attorney on his appointment to judge of the district bench on March 19, 1897. After serving the unexpired term, he was regularly elected district judge, and is now in his third elective term of service. In April, 1900, Judge Quinn removed from Wells in Faribault County to Fairmont in Martin County.

Judge Quinn is a republican. He is a director in the First National Bank of Wells, and is now the only one of the original incorporators represented on the board of directors. Judge Quinn was married in 1881 at Mapleton, Minnesota, to Miss Sarah M. Annis, who was born at Mapleton, her father, Ira Annis, now deceased, having been a farmer in that locality. Judge Quinn and wife have three children: Cecelia L., born September 16, 1891, educated in Hamline University at St. Paul, and now wife of Fred Bingham, of Minneapolis; Roswell J., born September 24, 1897, a student in the Fairmont High School; and Donald A., born March 20, 1899, and a student in the Culver Military Academy, Indiana.

John C. Marlow. One of the more recent additions to the business life of Mankato, and one which has already contributed materially to the commercial prestige of the city, is the Hinman Milking Machine Company, the offices and salesrooms of which, at No. 508 South Front Street, are under the capable management of John C. Marlow, general manager of the company for North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. Marlow, previous to coming to Mankato, in March, 1914, was engaged in the selling of the Hinman milking machine in Wisconsin, where he had formerly sold imported horses and engaged in farming. He is essentially a self-made man, and one whose progressive ideas and energetic spirit will prove of the greatest benefit to the city of his adoption.

John C. Marlow was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, October 29, 1878, and is a son of George W. and Angeline (Druen) Marlow. His paternal grandfather was a very early settler of Wisconsin, to which state he removed from Pennsylvania, and continued as a farmer all his life, and the grandfather on the maternal side was Samuel Druen, a native of England, who located in Wisconsin and there passed the remainder of his life. George W. Marlow was born in Wisconsin in 1841, and there has passed his entire career as a tiller of the soil, still being engaged in active pursuits on the old homestead formerly owned by his father. During the Civil war he served two years as a member of the Tenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Marlow was married in Wisconsin to Miss Angeline Druen, who was born in that state

in 1847 and also survives, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom six survive: Dr. George C., who is a dental practitioner of San Diego, California; Clara, who is the wife of Daniel Kinney, engaged in the land business at Lancaster, Wisconsin; Alanson, who is a dental practitioner of Bloomington, Wisconsin; Vernon, who is engaged in the electrical business at Calgary, Canada; John C., of this notice; and Melvin, who is carrying on farming operations in Grant County, Wisconsin.

John C. Marlow was educated at Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he was graduated from the high school in 1891, and following this was engaged in farming for a number of years. Subsequently he went on the road as a salesman of imported horses, and was thus engaged for six years, when he became interested in the Hinman milking machine and began traveling in behalf of the interests of that concern. After representing the Hinman Milking Machine Company in Wisconsin for a number of years, Mr. Marlow secured the exclusive agency for Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, and in March, 1914, came to Mankato and in the following month opened up his place of business. Mr. Marlow is conducting his business under a special arrangement, through which he furnished the capital and has sole charge of his operations. His business has grown rapidly under his progressive and enterprising methods, and the greater part of his time is devoted to its management, although he is also the owner of a valuable farm in Wisconsin. A short description of the Hinman invention may not prove out of place here. With this milking machine one man can easily do the work of three and can do it better and in a far more sanitary manner, and its construction is so simple that it may be operated by a fourteen-year-old boy. In the Hinman the vacuum is confined to the chamber in the pump, and not the pail, thus requiring a smaller amount of vacuum to operate and requiring less horsepower. It is absolutely noiseless and automatically regulates itself and its pressure. It has only two moving parts—the pump piston and chamber valve. No springs or weights are used in its construction, while the cups are sprung from metal and are perfectly smooth inside and without seams. At present Mr. Marlow has several men on the road, while he manages the business from the Mankato office. Mr. Marlow has identified himself with the social and civic life of Mankato, is a member of Mankato Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and a republican in his political views. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1900 Mr. Marlow was married to Miss Ursa B. Salis, of Grant County, Wisconsin, and they have three children: Beulah Marie, aged thirteen years; Beva Margerine, eleven years of age; and Dorothy Grace, who is eight years of age. All are attending the Mankato public schools.

Mose S. Winthrop. This well known Minneapolis lawyer and leader in democratic politics first became known to the public under the title "boy orator" during the presidential campaign of 1896, when, a high school youth in his eighteenth year, he traveled over many states and spoke with effective brilliance and eloquence in behalf of William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Winthrop has had a somewhat remarkable career, is a native of Southern Russia, has lived in America since he was thirteen, and has exercised his versatile gifts to promote himself in spite of handicaps to prominence in his adopted land.

Mose S. Winthrop was born in Odessa, Russia, September 15, 1878. His parents, Samuel and Pearl (Cossack) Winthrop, came from Odessa to the United States in 1891, landing in New York and proceeding directly to Minneapolis, where Samuel Winthrop was for a number of years engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business, but is now retired, he and his wife living in Minneapolis. There were four sons and three daughters in the family, and all now live in Minneapolis.

The oldest of the family, Mose S. Winthrop, acquired most of his education in Minneapolis, and is a graduate of the South Side High School with the class of 1895. After a varied experience in public office and other lines of work, and in the study of law with the firm of Hall & Collins, he took three years in the University of Minnesota law department, and since his admission to the bar in 1908 has been engaged in a general practice with offices in the Temple Court Building. Mr. Winthrop is state lecturer for the Modern Woodmen of America and also represents several local corporations. He has had no partners in practice and has always been noted for his independence, self-reliance and determined work in any cause that engages his attention.

Mr. Winthrop was an officer of the police court under the late ex-Mayor James C. Haynes during his first administration from 1901 to 1904. In the latter year he made the race for the State Legislature against the late John Lunn, and was beaten by only 570 votes. During the recent municipal campaign Mr. Winthrop's name appeared as candidate for the office of municipal judge, and he failed of election by only 102 votes. The late Governor Johnson had his services for two years as game and fish commissioner. Many people have marked with admiration his work in politics and particularly as an orator and effective campaigner. During the campaign of 1896, when Mr. Bryan was first running for president, young Winthrop was the boy orator of the party conducted by United States Senator Jones, and toured all of Minnesota and neighboring states. Mr. Winthrop had been in this country only five years, and was a high school student, and when school opened in September the principal of the South Side High School commanded his pupil to return on pain of expulsion. The principal was Charles Sawyer, who is now a member of the State Legislature. In 1900 Mr. Winthrop's services were again of value to his party, and he spoke in nearly all the principal parts of Minnesota and in nearly half the states of the Union. In the spring of 1914 Mr. Winthrop made the nominating speech for W. S. Hammond for governor of Minnesota on the democratic ticket, and his first formal speech in a convention was in St. Paul in 1900, at what is known as the Lind convention held in the old Auditorium, and his address was regarded as the hit of the convention, and at that time favored Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Winthrop is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Order of Owls, the Yeomen, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In June, 1914, he was a delegate to the national convention of Modern Woodmen of America at Toledo, Ohio. Other relations connect him with the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, the Metropolitan

Art Society, and the Hennepin County Bar Association. On June 20, 1904, Mr. Winthrop married Miss Jennie Karatz of Minneapolis, where she was born and educated, a daughter of I. Karatz, who is a metal dealer.

Carl Johan Petri, D. D. One of the most distinguished Lutheran clergymen in the Northwest is Rev. Carl Johan Petri of Minneapolis. Doctor Petri was a member of the first graduating class of Augustana College in Illinois, was at that time conspicuous for his scholarship, and his early studies were directed in the plan in view of becoming permanently identified with the profession of educator. Thirty-five years ago he was ordained to the Swedish Lutheran ministry and for many years has combined his activities as pastor with those of an educational leader.

Carl Johan Petri was born in Rockford, Illinois, June 16, 1856. His father was a tailor in Rockford, and the son attended the public schools of that city. He then entered the Augustana College at Paxton, Illinois, and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1877, the first class sent out from that college. In 1884 the degree A. M. was given him by the same institution, and in 1899 the Theological Seminary at Rock Island conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Divinity. During his college work he showed special efficiency in the modern and classical languages and history, and paid particular attention to classical English. On graduating from Augustana he came to Minneapolis, with the intention of continuing his English studies and eventually becoming, at the request of the board of directors, an instructor in that subject at Augustana College. He entered and spent one year in the University of Minnesota, giving his attention primarily to English and Anglo-Saxon. He then went East to Philadelphia, where he accepted a call as pastor of a Swedish Lutheran congregation. He was ordained to the ministry in 1880. While a pastor in Philadelphia he continued his studies in the University of Pennsylvania, paying attention to English and history. While in that city he also attended Doctor Krauth's lectures on philosophy.

From 1884 to 1888 Doctor Petri was a member of the faculty of Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, being an instructor in history. He was called to Minneapolis to assume the responsibilities of pastor over the largest congregation in his denomination in the city, the Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church. This was the beginning of a long and successful pastorate which has now continued more than a quarter of a century.

During his residence in Minneapolis Doctor Petri has been active both in educational and public affairs. He has served as a member of the board of directors of Gustavus Adolphus College, and was a member of the first board of directors of the Minnesota College at Minneapolis and still serves on that body, being now vice president. For a number of years he has been vice president of the Minnesota conference of the Swedish Augustana Synod, and is now secretary of the board of missions of the conference. In 1881 he was one of the founders of the Augustana Observer, a Lutheran religious paper, the first of its kind to be published by the Swedish people in the English language in America. At a later time he was also associated with the editorial department of an English Sunday school paper issued under the direction of the church, and is now a member of the board of publication of the synod at Rock Island. Doctor Petri was the originator and took the lead in promoting the celebration in 1888 at Minneapolis of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the Swedes in America. He was likewise active in arranging the celebration in 1893 of the three hundredth anniversary of the Upsala Decree, and was the first scholar to translate that decree into the English language. In the same year he was a member of the advisory council of the Religious Congress at the Chicago World's Fair.

Doctor Petri is a member of the Institute of Civics, and was one of the most influential in organizing the Swedish Hospital in 1898, being the first president of the board of the hospital association. Aside from the literary work involved in his ministry, Doctor Petri has written much for the public press, and has delivered many formal lectures throughout the Northwest. In 1880 Doctor Petri and Miss Christine Anderson were married in the historic old Swedes' church, or the Gloria Dei Church, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Petri comes from Rattvik, Delarne, Sweden. To their marriage have been born six children.

Hon. Magnus Johnson. The citizens of any stirring and growing community, in making their choice of the man who shall occupy the highest civic office within the gift of the municipality, may generally be trusted to settle upon an individual who has proven his worth and ability in his private affairs, his fitness for handling important issues and his fidelity to the welfare of his section. The diversified and complex duties connected with the office of mayor of a thriving city are such as to call for a high order of courage, absolute integrity in civic affairs, and enterprise tempered with conservatism, for a community is not infrequently judged by the character and actions of its chief executive and the stand he takes in matters of issue. The present incumbent of the mayoralty chair of Rushford, Magnus Johnson, has shown himself not only a man of excellent judgment and executive abilities in the discharge of his official duties, but is also widely known in business circles and particularly in the grain trade.

Mayor Johnson was born in Sweden, September 5, 1871, and is a son of Martin and Ellen (Munson) Johnson, natives of that country, where the father was born in 1842 and the mother in 1838. The family came to the United States in 1891, settling in Olmsted County, Minnesota, where the father was for some years engaged in successful farming operations, but is now living in quiet retirement at his home at Stewartville. He is a republican in politics, but has taken no active participation in public affairs. Mrs. Johnson died in 1907, in Olmsted County, and, like her husband, was a devout member of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: Ellen, who married John Erickson, of Stewartville, Minnesota; Magnus, of this review; Andrew, who is engaged in the lumber business at Balaton, Minnesota; Olaf, who lives in Colorado, where he is engaged in mining ventures; Hilda, who is now Mrs. McElliott, of Great Falls, Minnesota; and Matilda, who is the wife of John Wickstart, and resides at Spokane, Washington.

Magnus Johnson received his early education in the public schools of his native country, this being

supplemented by a course in a military institution, and following this he devoted two years to service in the standing army of his country. He was twenty years of age when he accompanied the family to America, and at Stewartville, Minnesota, spent two years in school, thus familiarizing himself with the American language. For a short period he was associated with his father in farming pursuits at Stewartville, where he served as marshal for one year, and at the end of that time turned his attention to the grain business, in which he has since achieved an enviable success. Mr. Johnson came to Rushford, Fillmore County, in 1904, and established himself as the proprietor of the grain business known as the Farmers Elevator, and this he conducted for about nine years, or until 1912, when he purchased his present plant. He has built up an excellent elevator business, and sells coal, feed and grain, his customers being attracted from all over this part of the county. While the greater part of his attention has been devoted to this enterprise, he has also had an interest in other ventures, and at present is president of the Citizens and Farmers Telephone Company, of which he was one of the organizers in 1907. Mr. Johnson entered upon his career as a poor youth, and has made his own way to independence and position, receiving no outside assistance. He has maintained at all times an excellent reputation for integrity in business life and probity in his private affairs, and this, coupled with the evidence of his excellent services in the capacity of alderman, made him the choice of his party for the mayoralty in 1914, a position to which he was elected by a handsome majority. While he has been in office only a comparatively short time, he has already shown good faith in looking after the people's interests, and his administration, conducted upon business lines, will probably be one of the best Rushford has known. Mr. Johnson has always been a stanch republican. He is a member of the Masonic order, and at the present time is serving his second term as master of Omistic Star Lodge, No. 69, A. F. & A. M.

In 1900 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Elizabeth Erickson, of Olmsted County, Minnesota, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in 1912. Mayor and Mrs. Johnson are attendants of the Presbyterian Church, and liberal contributors to its movements.

Hon. Jens J. Opsahl. There are in every community men of great force of character who by reason of their leadership become recognized as foremost citizens, and bear a most important part in public affairs. Such a man in Northern Minnesota is Jens J. Opsahl, who for fifteen years or more has been prominently identified with the larger movements of development and improvement in his section of the state. Every enterprise requires a leader, and when leadership is combined with such public spirit and unselfishness as Mr. Opsahl has manifested it means practical benefit to every resident and sharer in community progress.

Jens P. Opsahl is a Norwegian by birth, born at Eidsvold, December 21, 1865. In 1867 his parents emigrated to America and located in Monroe County, Wisconsin, on a farm. The farm was his environment until the age of nineteen, and he started life with a common school education. On leaving the farm he was in construction work on the St. Paul branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and in the fall of 1888 arrived in Todd County, Minnesota. He became an expert timber cruiser, and followed that vocation for a number of years either independently or in connection with other lines of business. From 1892 to 1897 he was engaged in the retail lumber business at Moorhead, and then at Felton until 1901. Mr. Opsahl has been a resident of Bemidji since 1901, and since then much of his time is taken up with the real estate business and the farming development of Northern Minnesota. He is a representative of the extensive land and timber interests controlled by T. B. Walker of Minneapolis. Mr. Opsahl settled upon and developed a homestead in Northern Minnesota, and improved his land while working as a timber cruiser. For a time he was on the government survey in the Red Lake District, and from this varied experience got the ideas for roads and ditches which have been developed under his leadership. At the present time there are over 10,000 miles of roads and ditches in Northern Minnesota, and no one man has deserved more credit for their construction and the consequent development of the country than Mr. Opsahl. As a result of the movement which he started and led, Northern Minnesota during the past seven years has spent over $2,000,000 annually in development work. Since 1903 he has had his permanent business headquarters at Bemidji, and through his real estate office there has been transferred from one owner to another at least 90,000 acres of Northern Minnesota lands.

For two terms Mr. Opsahl has represented the Sixty-first District in the Minnesota House of Representatives, and in his campaign for re-election polled practically 75 per cent of the votes. In the Legislature he was a member of the house committee that created the State Board of Emigration, and was very earnestly concerned in laying the foundation for the work and usefulness of that important state body. The State Emigration Bureau has carried on a wisely planned campaign of publicity concerning the resources of Minnesota, has gathered statistics concerning agricultural, mineral and other resources, and has accomplished a great work in developing regions hitherto unexploited and in introducing into the state industrious and thrifty people from other sections.

As a real estate man Mr. Opsahl has in many ways led the van of improvement and has shown faith and courage in undertaking improvements which without his leadership could never have been successfully carried out. On coming to Beltrami County he began buying up farm land and timber tracts and finally brought about the organization of the Selke Land Company, which has undertaken the development of a large number of farms and timber tracts. Mr. Opsahl has platted and developed the resort known as Lavinia six miles from Bemidji, and also the Riverside addition to Bemidji. It is said that Mr. Opsahl has consummated more transactions in realty than any other man in Beltrami County, and the material benefits of his work are reflected in increased population, general development, and the rise of values in both city and town property to an average of more than 100 per cent.

Mr. Opsahl is a member of the Bemidji Commercial Club and chairman of its development committee, and is also president of the Minnesota Potato Growers' Association. He is a member of the 1865 Treaty Association. In May, 1898, he married Miss Clara Swanson, of Fargo, North Dakota. Their

four children are: Roy, Leo, Morris and Vera. Mr. Opsahl has fraternal affiliations with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Brotherhood of America, and the lumbermen's social organization the "Hoo-Hoos."

JOHN G. GERLICH. Of the tillers of the soil who have been called to positions of prominence in the government of the state, John G. Gerlich, prosperous farmer and member of the State Legislature, from Blue Earth County, is an excellent example. Bearing an unsullied reputation in the trade circles of his native state, where his integrity and honesty have gained him the unqualified regard of all with whom he has come into contact, he manages large business interests and is compelled to devote his attention largely to the control of his property, yet he still finds opportunity to discharge faithfully every duty of citizenship and to lend active support and co-operation to every movement for the public good.

Mr. Gerlich was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, October 18, 1871, and is a son of B. H. and Catherine (Haag) Gerlich. The family originated in Germany, but the grandfather of Mr. Gerlich was taken as a child to Holland, where, as a mere lad, he was put to work on the dykes. About the year 1825 he emigrated to the United States, settling first in Ohio and then moving to Wisconsin as a pioneer, and while thus engaged was for some time employed by one of the early railroads running to Chicago. He passed away in Wisconsin in advanced years. B. H. Gerlich, father of John G. Gerlich, was born October 3, 1834, in the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In 1869 he moved to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Blue Earth County, buying 640 acres from the United States Government. Through many years of hard and industrious labor he accumulated a competency, and when he retired from active pursuits divided a large estate among his children. He was a republican in his political views, and took a keen and active interest in the success of his party, although he never consented to hold office, preferring to devote himself to his labors as an agriculturist. He was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he passed through the chairs. When he retired from active life he removed to Portland, Oregon, and there his last years were spent, he passing away there January 1, 1912. Mr. Gerlich married Miss Catherine Haag, who was born at Lair, Baden, Germany, December 5, 1836, and she died in June, 1905, having been the mother of six children, of whom four are living: Mrs. George E. Hoerr, the wife of a well-known lumberman of Lebanon, Oregon; John G., of this review; Clara, who became the wife of John M. Edwards, M. D., a practicing physician of Portland, Oregon; and Henry, who is successfully engaged in the lumber business in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlich were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which the children were reared.

John G. Gerlich grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the graded schools of Mankato, this being supplemented by two years in the Mankato High School. He then laid aside his studies to turn his whole attention to farming, and in this he has continued to be engaged to the present time. Mr. Gerlich is now the owner of 214 acres of finely cultivated land, located not far from Mankato, and in addition to general farming he has devoted a good deal of attention to the breeding of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and pure Holstein cattle with such success that in 1914 he had the grand champion son of the state, receiving first prize at the State Fair, in addition to numerous other premiums. He has a fine set of buildings, with every modern appliance and equipment known to twentieth century farming, and his farm clearly evidences the presence of farming ability and good business management.

Politically a republican, Mr Gerlich has long taken an active part in city and county politics, and is an acknowledged leader in his section of the state. From the time he reached his majority he has labored faithfully in behalf of his party's interests, and his reward has come from his fellow-citizens in the form of a number of important offices. For several years he has been serving in the capacity of city commissioner of Mankato, and in November, 1914, he was sent as representative to the State Legislature, where he has since become known as a working member. He is chairman of the committee on transportation, and a member of the committee on banks and banking, corporations, other than municipal elections, and tax and tax laws. He has worked faithfully for his constituents and has been able to secure for his community some very helpful legislation. Mr. Gerlich has always been a stirring "booster" for Mankato and its many activities and industries, and has been particularly active in promoting its fairs and fair associations. He is widely known in fraternal circles, having been a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the past twenty-two years, and also holding membership in Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is chairman of the house committee; and to Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Commandery No. 4, K. T.; and Zurah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is secretary of his Blue Lodge. In all these orders Mr. Gerlich has numerous friends, as he has, indeed, in every walk of life.

Mr. Gerlich was married April 8, 1896, to Miss Tillie Hoerr, also a native of Blue Earth County, and a daughter of George P. Hoerr, who came to this region in 1853 and engaged in the cattle business, becoming the owner of large tracts of land. To Mr. and Mrs. Gerlich there has been born one daughter: Marie Elizabeth, born July 18, 1901, who is now attending the public schools of Mankato. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlich are members of the Presbyterian Church, and have supported the various movements of the church at Mankato.

HENRY ROBEL, SR. A representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Southern Minnesota Mr. Robel has been a resident of this state from the time of his nativity and is today known as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the thriving City of North Mankato, Nicollet County, his vocation being that of traveling commercial salesman. He was born at Mankato, Blue Earth County, in the year 1860, and is a son of Gottfried Robel, who was born in Prussia in 1820, and who was reared and educated in his native land, where he continued to reside until about 1854, when he immigrated to America and numbered himself among the early settlers of the present Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where he obtained a tract of Government land and became one of the prosperous agriculturists of this part of the state. In the early

days he did also a successful business in the burning of charcoal and he was one of the honored and influential citizens of Blue Earth County at the time of his death, in 1880. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party, he was affiliated with the leading German social organization of Mankato, and both he and his wife were earnest communicants of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Robel, who was born in France, in 1826, was married to Gottfried Robel shortly after she came to Mankato, about the year 1855, and she long survived her husband, her death having occurred in 1911. Of their eight children five are living, and of the number the subject of this sketch is the eldest, all of the others being married and having children and all being well established in life, namely: Mrs. Frances Sontag, Leon, Mrs. Lizzie Heckel, and Gottfried, Jr.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and afforded the advantages of the pioneer schools, Henry Robel, Sr., waxed strong in mind and body and after severing his association with agricultural pursuits he engaged in the general merchandise business. Later he became a traveling salesman for one of the representative wholesale houses of Minnesota and in this capacity he has continued to be employed as one of the resourceful and successful commercial men of the West. During his many years of residence in North Mankato, Mr. Robel has been prominent and influential in political and general public affairs, and he has been zealous and indefatigable in the furtherance of enterprises and measures advanced for the general good of the community, notably in connection with the promotion and building of the admirable dike which protects North Mankato from the annual overflow of the river, this improvement having been made at a cost of $6,000. Mr. Robel is known as the father of the waterworks system of North Mankato, and it was principally due to his suggestions and influence that the water storage tank was constructed on a neighboring hill, at such elevation as to afford ample gravity pressure without recourse to the stand-pipe system, the advocates of which waged a vigorous fight. He is chairman of the bridge committee of the North Mankato Commercial Club, and this committee and the club have put forth successful efforts which are destined to result in the construction of a new bridge for the city within the year 1915, at an expenditure of about $80,000. Mr. Robel's son and namesake, Henry, Jr., is known as a young man of remarkable mechanical and mathematical ability and is frequently called upon to formulate estimates on important public improvements, including bridge projects.

In politics Mr. Robel accords stanch allegiance to the republican party, he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church, and he is one of the prominent representatives in Minnesota of the Catholic Order of Foresters, for which he has organized eighteen courts in this state.

In the year 1881 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robel to Miss Caroline Ulman, who was born in Mankato, in 1859, and whose father, Mathias Ulman, was one of the well known and highly esteemed pioneers of this part of the state, he having owned and conducted the first hotel in the City of Mankato. Mr. and Mrs. Robel became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, namely: Henry, Jr., who resides in North Mankato, married Miss Lucille Velson; Ida is the wife of Judge Phynat, of North Mankato, and they have one child; Annie is the wife of Doctor Chaplin, and they reside at Orange, California; Leo wedded Miss Ruby Estrand and they reside at Canton, South Dakota; and Florence, who remains at the parental home, is a student in the high school.

Henry Wetzel. Probate judge of LeSueur County, Henry Wetzel has spent all his life in this section of the state, and is well and favorably known by the people of his home county, where he has been a farmer, business man, and in his present office has given a most capable administration of its affairs.

Henry Wetzel was born on a farm in LeSueur County, Minnesota, June 27, 1869. His father is Joseph Wetzel, who was born in Germany in 1833 and is now living at Waterville in LeSueur County at the venerable age of eighty-two. He came to America and located in Illinois in 1852, was married in that state, and in 1862 became one of the early settlers in LeSueur County. By trade he was a cooper, but spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in LeSueur County. He is a member of the Catholic Church, while his wife is a Lutheran, and in politics he is a republican.

Judge Wetzel, the sixth in a family of seven children, grew up in the country districts of LeSueur County, attended the local schools, and was an active farmer until the age of thirty-seven. He then engaged in merchandising at LeSueur Center for one year, returned to the farm for four years, and in the fall of 1910 the people of the county gave him the special honor of election to the office of probate judge. He has since been regularly re-elected, and now gives all his time to the duties of his office.

On October 22, 1907, Judge Wetzel married Ethel F. Whipps, daughter of Henry and Frances (Katley) Whipps. Her father was born in Ohio and her mother in Iowa, and they came to Minnesota in 1880. Mrs. Wetzel was born at LeSueur Center in 1882. To their union has been born one son, Louis Henry Wetzel, now two and a half years of age. Mrs. Wetzel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Judge Wetzel has passed through all the chairs.

Martin J. O'Malley. A citizen of Ramsey County with a host of friends and qualified by a long experience in general business management and accountancy, Martin J. O'Malley was well chosen for the office of county treasurer, and since the beginning of 1915 has given a capable and thoroughly methodical administration of his official duties in the St. Paul courthouse.

Martin J. O'Malley was born at Mackinaw, Michigan, February 15, 1878, a son of Anthony and Elizabeth (McDonald) O'Malley. The parents were born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, where the father had his early experience in the wholesale fish business, moved from there to Michigan, and later to Chicago, where he established himself in the fish business. He died soon afterwards, leaving his son Martin J. O'Malley at the age of twelve years. The mother is still living and now resides with her son Mr. O'Malley in St. Paul.

Martin J. O'Malley acquired his early education in the public schools of Chicago, and at an early age left school to take up the practical work of life. After a course in a commercial college, he found employment as a bookkeeper with the Morris Packing Company, and for ten years was with that firm of meat packers, and for about twelve months was with Armour & Company. While these com-

panies employ thousands of men, promotion and advancement are almost invariably bestowed upon efficiency and industry, and Mr. O'Malley's long and faithful service in the general offices finally brought him promotion to the position of manager of the Armour & Company's branch house at Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was also for a time traffic manager for the St. Paul Foundry Company.

In 1914 Mr. O'Malley was the nominee at the primaries for treasurer of Ramsey County, and in the general election of November contested the place with two opposing candidates and was elected by a substantial plurality on the non-partisan ticket. He assumed the duties of his office January 4, 1915.

Mr. O'Malley was married in 1903 to Mary Sebastian of St. Paul, where she was born and reared and educated.

Frank C. Irwin. In the history of that section of Scott County of which Belle Plaine is the commercial center, the names of the most prominent early families are those of Irwin and Chatfield. One member of the family is named above, Frank C. Irwin, who has the distinction of being the first white child born in the Village of Belle Plaine, and for nearly thirty years one of the leading members of the bar. On Main Street of that village there still stands what is known as the oldest structure in the village, a landmark of early days, the old Chatfield home, which belonged to Mr. Irwin's maternal grandfather, Judge Andrew G. Chatfield.

To speak of the family relationship more in detail, Frank C. Irwin was born at Belle Plaine, April 15, 1857, when Minnesota was still a territory. His parents were Robert A. and Celia C. (Chatfield) Irwin. The paternal grandfather was Alexander J. Irwin, who was one of the pioneers of Northern Wisconsin, having located about the shores of Green Bay in 1810. He was one of the early fur traders and was at one time associated with General Sibley. In the very early days when Wisconsin and Minnesota were both territories he served as the United States marshal with jurisdiction over portions of both the present states.

The maternal grandfather, Andrew G. Chatfield, was born January 27, 1810, in Otsego County, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and soon afterwards located in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1853 he was appointed territorial judge for the Territory of Minnesota, and at that time removed to Mendota, where he lived in the stone house next to the General Sibley home. In the exercise of his duties as territorial judge he finally removed to Belle Plaine, and was the first settler of that village. In 1870 he was appointed judge of the newly created Eighth Judicial District, and in that capacity held the first courts in Scott, Sibley, Carver, LeSueur, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Wright, Dakota, Hennepin and Winona counties. In June, 1836, Judge Chatfield married Eunice E. Beeman, who came with her husband to Belle Plaine in 1854. Judge Chatfield died in 1875, and for almost twenty years Mrs. Chatfield held the office of postmaster at Belle Plaine. She died in October, 1902.

Robert A. Irwin, father of Frank C., was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, February 14, 1833, and died October 17, 1891. His wife was born in Addison, New York, in July, 1837, and died January 19, 1915. Theirs was the first marriage celebrated in the Village of Belle Plaine. Robert Irwin moved to Belle Plaine on May 5, 1855. In Wisconsin he had attended common schools and had read law under the direction of his father-in-law, Judge Chatfield, being admitted to the bar in 1864, and thereafter following his profession. He served as clerk of court of Scott County from 1861 to 1863, and for a short time was in the Union army during the Civil war, but was discharged on account of illness. As a lawyer he always enjoyed a substantial practice and at the time of his death was a partner of his son Frank. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a democrat. Of the eight children, five are now living: Frank; Andrew G., a farmer and engaged in conducting a summer resort in Hubbard County; Charles W., who runs a restaurant; Alex J., who was educated in the public schools of Belle Plaine and read law with his brother Frank, being admitted to the bar in 1907 and since engaged in practice with his older brother; Elvira F., wife of William Martin, a St. Paul real estate man.

Frank C. Irwin received his early training in the Belle Plaine schools, and spent one year in school at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He took up the study of law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1886. In 1892 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, in the District Federal Court in 1900, and in the United States Court of Appeals in 1905.

In October, 1878, Mr. Irwin married Elizabeth C. Bay, who was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1855. To their marriage have been born two children. Francis C., who finished the course in the Belle Plaine High School and the Mankato Normal, is now teaching in the country school of Scott County. Harry A., born September 27, 1887, is a graduate of the local high school, finished his law course in the University of Minnesota in 1910, with post-graduate studies during 1911, and is now located in St. Paul as an editorial writer for the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company.

Mr. Irwin and wife are both active members of the Episcopal Church and for a number of years he served as warden. For three years he was head of the Independent Order of Foresters in Minnesota, and is now attorney for that order. Politically his actions have been in line with the democratic party, and for thirteen years he served as mayor of Belle Plaine, and out of seventeen years' service on the school board was president eight years. A large clientage have entrusted their legal business to his charge, and at this writing he has twenty cases set for the present term of court.

Hans M. Orfield. The Scandinavian element in the great Northwest has contributed much to a progressive and uplifting civilization, and from this source the American republic has had much to gain and nothing to lose. Great have been the gifts of the sons of the Norseland to Minnesota and great should be the appreciation on the part of this favored commonwealth. Prominent among those of Scandinavian birth or extraction who have not only achieved distinctive success in connection with the civic and industrial activities of Minnesota stands Hans Martin Orfield, whose fine initiative power, ambitious purpose and progressive policies have made him one of the influential representatives of the real estate business in the Minnesota metropolis and also prominent in public affairs. He has aided materially in forwarding the sturdy march of progress in this

state and in the handling of Minnesota lands his operations have been extensive and fruitful, with admirable results in bringing about industrial development and general civic advancement. Mr. Orfield's family name was Olson, from which it was changed to the present form in the spring of 1914, as indicated in the following quotation, taken from a Minneapolis paper:

"During the last few years it has become a very common practice among Scandinavians to adopt the 'gaardsnavn' or name of the farm or place from which the family originally hailed. These changes are very frequent in Christiania, and in Denmark a national law has been passed which will abolish most of the names ending in 'son' or 'sen.' H. M. Olson and D. J. Olson, who have been known here in real estate circles for a number of years, have just received an order from the District Court authorizing the changing of their name to Orfield, a name adopted from the place in Norway where they were born. Their brother, Dr. M. N. Olson, an instructor of the State University, and their father, Lars J. Olson, also made the change at the same time. There still remain 4,000 Olsons in Minneapolis."

Hans Martin Orfield (Olson) was born in Northern Norway, within a short range of the Arctic Circle, on the 4th of October, 1875, and is a son of Lars J. Orfield. He was seven years of age at the time of the family immigration to America and his parents now reside in Minneapolis, where his father is living retired, after having gained independence and prosperity through his well ordered endeavors as a farmer in Minnesota. There are eight children, all of whom are residents of this state, and the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth. Of the sons it may be noted that Dr. M. N. Orfield is a teacher of political science in the University of Minnesota and that D. J., who was graduated in the University of Minnesota and devoted a number of years to teaching in the public schools, is now engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis. Nels E., the youngest son, remains at the parental home. Of the daughters, Lydia A., who has been a successful and popular teacher, was graduated in one of the state normal schools of Minnesota; and another is the wife of Dr. Henry J. Rice, of Benson, Swift County.

The district schools in the vicinity of the old homestead farm afforded Hans M. Orfield his early educational privileges, and in 1900 he was graduated in the Minnesota State Normal School at Mankato. He then entered the academic department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He thereafter completed the prescribed curriculum in the law department of his alma mater, in which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, a subsequent post-graduate course giving to him the degree of Master of Laws. Mr. Orfield was admitted to the bar on the 21st of February, 1905, and while well fortified for the practice of law, he has found it expedient to divert his attention into other fields and has achieved pronounced success and prestige as an enterprising and reliable representative of the real estate business. He is a member of the Minneapolis Real Estate Board and has given special attention to the handling of fine tracts of unimproved prairie land in Roseau, Kittson and Marshall counties. On his books are represented at all times the most desirable of investments in Minnesota farm lands of the best order, and every transaction made through his agency is certain to be fair and honorable, all titles being guaranteed and easy terms offered to those who wish to develop land and make for themselves desirable homes. Mr. Orfield has authoritative knowledge of land values, both through extensive travel and observation through the Northwest, and practical experience in farming. He has sold land in thirty-three counties in Minnesota and is familiar with the resources and advantages of the different sections of the state.

In completing his courses in the university, Mr. Orfield depended upon his own resources in defraying his expenses of all kinds, and his law course was taken in the night classes, while he devoted the days to the handling of real estate. He has never abated his ambition to engage in the active practice of law, and while he still continues to give close attention to his extensive real estate business, he has recently, in 1914, become associated with his brother, Dr. M. N. Orfield, in establishing a law office in Minneapolis, under the firm name of Orfield & Orfield, Doctor Orfield having been graduated in the law department of the State University in June, 1914. Since 1912 Mr. Orfield has also conducted a successful general merchandise business in a fine rural section near Irving, Kandiyohi County, the store being under the active management of Charles Sorbye.

In politics Mr. Orfield is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party and he has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. In 1910 he was republican candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated, and in the election of November, 1914, he appeared as candidate for representative of the Thirty-third District, comprising the Seventh and Thirteenth wards of Minneapolis, in the lower house of the Legislature. Mr. Orfield is affiliated with Anchor Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hennepin Council, Royal Arcanum; the Sons of Norway; and the Odin Club. He holds membership in the Minneapolis Bar Association and the Minnesota State Bar Association, and is a member of the Saturday Lunch Club and of the Thulanian Club of the University of Minnesota.

On the 2d of May, 1911, Mr. Orfield wedded Miss Alice Paulson, who likewise was afforded the advantages of the University of Minnesota, her home prior to her marriage having been at Cottonwood, Lyon County. She is a daughter of Ole Paulson, who was engaged in the mercantile business in the City of Chicago prior to his removal to Minnesota, where he became a successful farmer and where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Orfield have two children, Alice Virginia and Horace Maxwell.

Josiah Leavitt. For a little more than thirty years, until his death at Minneapolis, January 4, 1895, Josiah Leavitt was one of the principal figures in the lumber and logging industry, associated with his son, Rensselaer C., and with his son-in-law, Augustus E. Horr, and with other notable pioneer lumbermen, including the Pillsburys, Chases, the Havens and others.

Josiah Leavitt was born in the State of Maine in 1808 and at the time of his death was eighty-seven years of age. He grew up in the Pine Tree State, and when he came to the Northwest as a pioneer brought with him long and successful experience as a Maine lumberman. He was married in 1831 to Miss Sallie Hill of Waterboro, Maine, and soon afterwards began his active operations as a logger

and lumberman. His business operations in that field were continued for over thirty years.

In 1864 Josiah Leavitt came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, to visit his son, R. C. Leavitt, and his daughter, Mrs. Augustus E. Horr, who had located here about a year before. So impressed was the veteran lumberman with St. Anthony that he soon returned East, wound up his business affairs there, and in 1865 began a residence and business activity in Minneapolis which were only terminated by his death. In connection with his son and Mr. Augustus E. Horr he engaged in the lumber business and bought the sawmill of Todd & Haven. Jonathan Chase was soon admitted to the firm, which went under the name of Leavitt, Chase & Company. In 1876 this partnership was dissolved and a new firm known as Chase, Pillsbury & Company was formed, with Mr. Leavitt, his son and son-in-law, as partners. Three years later was organized the still larger corporation, the Gull River Lumber Company, in which Josiah Leavitt had a holding interest until his death.

Mrs. Leavitt died in 1877 and his remaining years were spent with his children and grandchildren. At the time of his death there was a great-grandchild, a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Backus, four years of age. Josiah Leavitt, though more than ordinarily successful as a business man, was devoted to his home, and was proud of his children and particularly of his little great-grandson. Almost until the last he retained the vigor of mind and body which had been his chief asset in the successful accomplishments of his business career. His is one of the names that will always deserve recognition among the pioneer business men of Minnesota.

Rensselaer C. Leavitt. In the death of Rensselaer C. Leavitt, which occurred at San Diego, California, December 3, 1897, while spending the winter in that city for his health, there passed away one of the men whose work and influence had been most conspicuous in the development of the early and later fortunes of Minneapolis and the Northwest. He was a pioneer lumberman, a man with whom hard work was a native characteristic, was an excellent manager of men, a keen and resourceful business man and faithful and efficient in the performance of his civic responsibilities. Years before his death he had worked his business activities into the permanent structure of Minneapolis commerce, and while the material resources of his career are likely to endure for many years, he left an even greater fortune in the memory of his sterling character, and a name of unimpeachable integrity.

Rensselaer C. Leavitt was born at Naples, Maine, May 5, 1835, and was one of a number of notable figures, possessed of the rugged virtues and business efficiency associated with their native state who subsequently filled a prominent part in the development of the Northwest, particularly in the lumber fields. In his native state he spent his young manhood, farming and lumbering with his father, and at the age of twenty-six moved to Boston and for two years was engaged in the ice and fish business. Mr. Leavitt came to St. Anthony in 1863, and Minneapolis was his home and business headquarters until his death.

From 1863 until 1875 he was engaged in the buying and selling of pine lands and logging operations as head of the firm of Leavitt, Horr & Company, the members of which were his father (Josiah Leavitt), Augustus E. Horr and himself. In 1875 Mr. Leavitt former a partnership with his father, Augustus E. Horr, S. D. Todd, C. D. Haven and John Chase under the firm name of Todd, Haven, Leavitt & Company. This firm operated a sawmill on the east side of the river at the falls until 1879. In 1879 was organized one of the foremost lumber companies of the Northwest, the Gull River Lumber Company, the chief organizers of which were Mr. Augustus Horr, Mr. Chase, R. C. Leavitt and George A., John S. and C. A. Pillsbury. Mr. Leavitt was secretary of this organization until his death. In 1894 he became one of the incorporators of E. W. Backus Lumber Company, which is now the Backus-Brooks Company, and remained one of the largest stockholders and vice president of the company until his death. He was also president of the Sylvan Lake Live Stock Company. To anyone at all familiar with the lumber manufacturing industry of Minnesota and the Northwest during the past thirty or forty years, this mere mention of Mr. Leavitt's business connection is sufficient to indicate his high standing as a business and industrial leader.

Mr. Leavitt's widow, Annette E. Leavitt, survived her husband and made her home at the old Leavitt homestead, 425 Fourth Street, S. E., with Mrs. Augustus E. Horr, until her death, December 27, 1914. They had one child, who died in infancy, but always showed a parental affection and regard for the children of Mr. Leavitt's sister, Mrs. Augustus E. Horr, the wife of his lifetime friend and associate in business. These two children are Mrs. E. W. Backus and Rensselaer L. Horr, both of Minneapolis.

Mr. Leavitt was a prominent Mason. During his long residence in Minneapolis he exercised a faculty almost as prominent as his ability in business in the making of friendships, and was a man of many associations with Minneapolis' leading men and was a well known figure throughout the Northwest. All who knew him recognized his true gentlehood and honorable character in business as in social affairs. His life was lived without reproach and his record is one that affords inspiration and encouragement because his achievements were never associated with anything but the most blameless integrity.

Augustus E. Horr. The late Augustus E. Horr was one of the pioneer leaders in the lumber and logging industry in Minnesota, coming to St. Anthony in 1865, immediately after the close of the Civil war. He was a member of the old lumbering firm of Leavitt, Horr & Company until 1878, when an association with J. S. Pillsbury and others was formed under the name of the Gull River Lumber Company, Mr. Horr serving as its treasurer.

He also became interested with his son-in-law, Mr. E. W. Backus, in what is now the Backus-Brooks Company, lumber manufacturers and merchants of Minneapolis. Mr. Horr was vice president of the latter organization at the time of his death. He died at his home in Minneapolis September 15, 1908, after an illness of more than two years. His high ideals, simplicity and straightforwardness of character in his everyday life made his name synonymous with business integrity for nearly fifty years in Minneapolis commercial circles.

Augustus E. Horr was born at Waterford, Maine, in 1838. A native of the Pine Tree State, he possessed the rugged qualities of its hills and forests and came almost naturally into lumbering as a business, and it is a noteworthy fact that many of the

ablest characters in not only the lumbering but other industrial lines of the Northwest have been from Maine and adjacent states of New England.

In 1861 Augustus E. Horr enlisted in Company G, First Maine Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service with that regiment, contracting while in the service a malignant form of measles, which left his eyes in a very weak condition. However, immediately upon being released from the hospital he rejoined his regiment, and as a result, entirely lost the sight of one eye. He was an ardent patriot and for many years was identified with the Rawlins Post No. 126 of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis. For many years he was also a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis.

Mr. Horr's associates knew him to be a man with whom hard work was a native characteristic, straightforward in all his dealings, a keen and efficient business man of scrupulous honesty whose word was as good as his bond and the mere mention of his name in connection with any business or enterprise was sufficient guaranty of its worthiness.

Mr. Horr is survived by his widow, Emily Leavitt Horr, a daughter of Josiah Leavitt, and by two children—a daughter, Mrs. E. W. Backus, and a son, Mr. Renselaer Leavitt Horr. Mrs. Horr still resides at the old homestead, No. 421 Fourth Street, S. E., Minneapolis, and her son, Mr. Renselaer L. Horr, resides at No. 419 Fourth Street, S. E., next door to the place where he was born. He has followed in his father's footsteps in the lumber business and is one of Minneapolis' progressive business men.

Carl H. Finseth. The Citizens State Bank of Hayfield, Dodge County, is fortunate in having gained the co-operation of so well disciplined, efficient and sterling an executive officer as its present cashier, Mr. Finseth, who has been actively identified with the banking business since early youth and whose career has been marked by consecutive advancement as well as by a high sense of responsibility and a clear conception of the principles on which all business should be founded. He is a native of Minnesota and a scion of a sterling pioneer family of this state, where both his paternal and maternal grandfathers settled in an early day, here passing the residue of their lives.

Carl H. Finseth was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, on the 20th of November, 1883, and is a son of A. K. and Karen (Haugen) Finseth, both natives of Norway, where the former was born in 1834 and the latter in 1846, their marriage having been solemnized in Minnesota, where the respective families settled upon their immigration from Norway. A. K. Finseth was a young man at the time when he came to America, in company with his father, Knut Finseth, who passed the remainder of his life in Minnesota. The son became one of the representative farmers and influential citizens of Goodhue County, where he accumulated a large estate and finally became a prominent factor in local banking operations, as president of the Citizens State Bank of Kenyon. He was a leader in the activities of the republican party in his section of the state, and he served two or more terms as a member of the State Senate. He was a resident of Kenyon at the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1913, and there his widow still maintains her home, she being a zealous member of the Lutheran Church, as was also her honored husband. Of the the eleven children, nine survive the father, and of the number the subject of this sketch was the tenth in order of birth.

Carl H. Finseth is indebted to the public schools of Kenyon for his early educational discipline, and was there graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1903. Thereafter he completed the studies of the sophomore year in Luther College, at Decorah, Iowa, and he initiated his business career by assuming the position of bookkeeper in the Farmers State Bank of Nerestrand, Rice County, Minnesota. A few years later he became cashier of the State Bank of Lafayette, Nicollet County, an incumbency which he retained three and one-half years. He then resigned his position to accept that of cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Hayfield, on the 1st of January, 1914. He is proving the right man in the right place and is most effectively directing the practical executive affairs of this bank, which was organized in 1910, and which is incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000, its deposits now being in excess of $175,000.

Mr. Finseth is essentially progressive and loyal as a citizen, but has had no desire for public office. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, he is a communicant of the Lutheran Church, and his wife holds membership in the Congregational Church.

In the year 1910 Mr. Finseth wedded Miss Lutitia Priscilla Landers, daughter of Frank Samuel Landers, of Decorah, Iowa, and the one child of this union is a son, Frank Landers Finseth, born in the year 1911.

Hon. Sydney Anderson. The career of Hon. Sydney Anderson, congressman from the First District of Minnesota, has been a remarkable one in many ways. Elected first to his present office in 1900, as the youngest member of this distinguished body, he established such a record for faithful and conscientious service, that in 1914 he was re-elected by a majority of 10,000 votes. From boyhood, when he began to make his own way in the world and to educate himself for the profession of law, his labors have been characterized by steady progress, and, still in his early '30s, he has attracted to himself the attention of statesmen all over the country and a reputation that is nation-wide in its scope.

Mr. Anderson was born at Zumbrota, Goodhue County, Minnesota, September 17, 1882, and is a son of Charles B. and Anna Knudsdatter (Strand) Anderson. His father was born in 1842, in the neighborhood of Gothenburg, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1867, settling at Zumbrota, Minnesota, where he served for several years in the capacity of postmaster. He is a harnessmaker by trade, and has been reasonably successful in a financial way, and now makes his home at Ocean Park, California. In politics he is a democrat, and his fraternal connections are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, while his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church, with which Mrs. Anderson was also identified. She was born in 1851, in the Valley of Hallingdal, Norway, married Mr. Anderson in Minnesota, and died in 1901. She was a daughter of Knut Strand, who died in Norway. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, namely: Adolph, who is a mail carrier and resides at Denver, Colorado; Herman, a fruit farmer of Jeffersonville, Kentucky; Dr. Oscar, a physician of Ocean Park, California; Leonard, a linotype operator; Carl, a clerk of Ocean Park, California; and Sydney, of this review.

Reared by a father who believed that the best education a lad could receive was to be obtained in the schools of hard work and practical experience, Sydney Anderson at the age of twelve years began to spend his summer vacations in working on a farm. From that time forward steady work and study were his constant companions. While he was still attending the high school at Zumbrota, the Spanish-American war broke out, and although he was but sixteen years of age he secured his parents' consent to his enlistment as a volunteer. For some time he had been a member of the local state militia, and May 8, 1898, he was made a non-commissioned officer in Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until November 18th of that year. While the regiment got no further than Chickamauga Park, and did not see active fighting, its members found plenty to do to occupy themselves in battling the enemies of malaria and typhoid fever. When he received his honorable discharge, Mr. Anderson returned to high school, from which he was graduated in 1899, and at that time decided to study law. He was thrown upon his own resources and had to depend entirely upon himself, but he had carefully saved the money he had earned in farming and as a soldier, and was able to spend the winter of 1899-1900 in attending the Highland Park College, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. Anderson was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, June 16, 1901, to Miss Florence Douglas, whose parents had originally come from Maine, but whose widowed mother was at that time living at Little Falls, Minnesota. Immediately after his marriage, he accepted employment as a laborer in a sawmill at Little Falls, and with the money earned that summer entered the night school at the University of Minnesota, in December, 1901, and during the day time worked in a minor capacity in a law office. In June, 1903, he took the examination and was admitted to the bar, and for a few months carried on a rather precarious practice at Minneapolis. In the same fall he was offered and accepted a position with a law firm in Kansas City, Missouri, but after a winter there found that the climate did not agree with his health, and he accordingly came to Lanesboro. There was much competition here and it was difficult for the young legist to get himself established, but he persevered and finally attracted to himself a professional business that has since grown to large proportions. During the first several years he added to his income by acting in the capacity of secretary of the Fillmore County Business Men's Association, continuing in that position until 1911. In the meantime, in 1908, he had made the race for county attorney, but lost after a bitter three-cornered fight. In 1910 he became the candidate of the republican party for Congress from the First District against the Hon. J. A. Tawney, who had for eighteen years represented that district, and as a campaigner and public speaker swept this part of the state. At the primary election in September of that year he was nominated over Mr. Tawney by nearly 2,700 votes, and at the general election which followed defeated his democratic opponent by 3,500 votes, taking his seat in Congress in March, 1911. There he immediately began to show his fellow members that he had come there to accomplish things. One of his first acts was the introduction of a bill for the construction of a national railroad in the Territory of Alaska, a measure which has attracted nation-wide interest, and is being endorsed by all who are interested in developing the immense and treasure-filled American territory.

When Mr. Anderson entered the House of Representatives it was under exceedingly difficult circumstances. He was its youngest and most inexperienced member, followed a man who had attained a position of great power and influence, and found the House controlled by the opposite political party. That he was given somewhat unusual recognition is shown by the fact that at the beginning of his second term he was elected a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, which was then about to frame a revenue bill. He resigned from that committee to emphasize and give point to his objections and protest against a system of legislation which he felt deprived northern representatives of any effective voice in making the laws. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Committee on Agriculture, a position for which there are more applications than for any other, and in that capacity was of the greatest service to the district and state, both of which are predominantly agricultural. In his legislative work he studies each bill presented with a view to understanding its effect in operation and its results when its details shall be applied to the facts and conditions of every-day life to which it is related. He has done his own thinking, formed his own conclusions and cast his own votes, yet he has likewise taken every opportunity of ascertaining the views of his constituents upon the general policies to be followed, and has not hesitated to inquire of those whose business situation has made them conversant with the facts as to what effect the proposed election would have upon the people and industries of the district and the state. His entire record has been one of straightforward and conscientious efforts to conserve the interests of the people, and recognizing this fact, they have given him their unswerving and unfaltering support.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children: Sydney Douglas, born July 18, 1905; and Derrice Ernestine, born December 19, 1909. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Anderson is a well-known Mason, and has passed through the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Daniel S. Prinzing. Those employments or callings of mankind which have to do with the personal rights and welfare of humanity are among the most highly regarded occupations, and one of these which stands pre-eminent is the profession of law. Dealing with the property rights of his fellow-citizens, their personal freedom, their public responsibility relative to others, and the ways and means of conserving our material resources, the lawyer must also be in touch with commercialism, with industrial activity and with civic enterprise. In this most difficult of callings, Daniel S. Prinzing, of Rushford, has won a firmly-established position among the men of Fillmore County. His success has been a matter of personal achievement, as at all times he has relied upon his own talents and enterprise for his advancement, and his career may be said to be an exemplification of the value of the traits of perseverance and industry.

Mr. Prinzing was born at Glassboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey, April 24, 1867, and is a son of Daniel S. and Jeannette (Espenmiller) Prinzing, natives of Germany. The father was born in 1836, and after the death of his father in Germany, left that country with his mother, who later died at Millersburg, Rice County, Minnesota. When the

[illegible] Daniel S. Prinzing was a resident of Lyon County, and there he enlisted as a private in Company [illegible], Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until receiving a serious wound at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was taken to the hospital and after his recovery, [illegible] months later, received his commission, only to receive a second serious wound at the terrific engagement of Fair Oaks. From this he never fully recovered, [illegible] receiving his honorable discharge June 15, 1870. This service entitled him to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he always retained a warm interest in the affairs of that organization, which has preserved an excellent war record as a loyal factor in the political history of the Union. He was a republican in his political views, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist Church. Mr. Prinzing was married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1865, to Miss Jeannette Espenshied, who was born [illegible] and she died in 1892. Of their children, all but one are still living and are as follows: Daniel S. and Ida Prinzing, Wilhelmina, who married John [illegible] and resides at Springbrook, North Dakota; Charles, who is engaged in farming at Faribault, Minnesota; Dr. Jacob, a practicing physician of Dunsmuir, California; and Mary, who married Mr. Richardson, and lives at Lonsdale, Minnesota.

The primary education of Daniel S. Prinzing was secured in the public schools of Faribault, Minnesota, in which city he was taken as a child, and subsequently he attended the St. Paul schools, after leaving which he obtained employment as a mail clerk and carrier in the latter city, occupations which he followed for a period of twenty-one years. Eventually he turned his attention to the study of law, and after some preparation entered the St. Paul College of Law, an institution from which he was graduated with his degree in 1908. He was admitted to the bar during the same year and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in St. Paul, but after two years there moved to Preston, and from the latter place came to Rushford, where he has since been successful in building up an excellent practice. At the present time he is serving as city attorney of Rushford, in addition to which he is a member of the library board and board of education and secretary of the Rushford Commercial Club. His practice is broad and general in its character, he has been a close and assiduous student, and is a member of the various organizations of his profession, in which he has gained a standing commensurate with his acknowledged talents. Mr. Prinzing's hobby is the raising of bees, but he has made it something more than a mere recreation, for he has devoted much time to the study of the subject, has a large library devoted to bee raising, and maintains a large apiary in the City of Rushford, where he has a pleasant modern home. That he is recognized as an authority upon the subject is shown by the fact that for several years he has held the position of state inspector of apiaries.

Mr. Prinzing was married in 1898 to Miss Lina Shillock, daughter of John C. Shillock, a farmer of Mound, Minnesota, and to this union there have been born six children: Gladys and Lucille, who are attending high school; Daniel S. and Mildred and Glenwynne, who are in the graded schools; and Ardis. Mr. Prinzing is an interested and valued member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar and Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Edward Buttrick Graves. A St. Paul lawyer, with offices in the New York Life Building, Edward Buttrick Graves came to this city in 1887, a few years after finishing his course in Yale Law School, and has long enjoyed a practice of most substantial character and influential relations with the general citizenship.

Mr. Graves represents the best traditions and family stocks of New England—early colonial settlers, upholders of religious and civil freedom, Indian fighters, participants in early wars and civic affairs, and exponents of the rugged virtues and culture that are generally associated with the oldest and best families of the northeastern states.

He was born at Rutland, Vermont, June 22, 1859, a son of Charles Emmett and Sarah Lawrence (Buttrick) Graves. The Graves family is of Norman-English origin, and is descended from Thomas Graves, who came to this country about 1640, from England, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut. He thought the church there had "leanings toward Presbyterianism," and as he would not stand for that, being an Independent (or Congregationalist), about 1000, though then an old man, he headed a band which were known as the "Engagers," among whom were his two sons and their families, and leaving Hartford pushed up into the wilderness and settled on the Connecticut River in Massachusetts, at what is now known as Hadley, where his only two sons were promptly killed by the Indians. Of these sons, Isaac was the direct ancestor of the St. Paul lawyer. The descendants of Thomas Graves are very numerous and are scattered all through the Connecticut Valley and the Berkshire Hills, Graves being one of the most common names there. Nineteen of these descendants were in the French and Indian wars, and eleven of them were killed during those hostilities, while fifty-six of the descendants were soldiers or officers in the colonial forces during the Revolution.

Nathan Graves, the great-great-grandfather of Mr. E. B. Graves, moved to Whately, Massachusetts, and settled on the top of a high hill known as Chestnut or Whately Mountain. The youngest of his nine sons was Daniel, the great-grandfather. Nathan was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and the local town histories say "he and his sons were noted hunters and marksmen." Six of these sons, all those living and old enough at the time, were soldiers on the American side in the Revolution. However, despite this wealth of military lineage, Mr. Graves had no direct ancestor of that name in the Revolution. This was due to the fact that at the outbreak of the war Nathan Graves was over sixty, while his son Daniel was only six. When a very young man Daniel, the great-grandfather, moved to Ira, Vermont, and spent the rest of his life there, serving at various times in the Vermont Legislature and honored with other public offices. Ira was the birthplace of both the grandfather and father of Mr. Graves. The grandfather was George Graves, who in early manhood moved to Rutland, where he lived until his death in 1875. He was actively engaged in business, and was a prominent abolitionist in that vicinity. George Graves married Lucretia Adeline Collins, a native of Ira, Vermont.

Charles Emmett Graves, the father, was born December 10, 1830, at Ira, Vermont, but was very young when his father moved to Rutland. After spending two years in Middlebury College at Middlebury, Vermont, he entered the junior year at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, and graduated A. B. with the class of 1850. The honorary M. A. was given him by Trinity about 1859, and he received from the same source the LL. D. in 1905, and it is thought that Middlebury also made him M. A.

After his graduation he spent a year or so in the West, most of the time in Iowa, having gone out with the expectation of settling permanently. His home after that was at Rutland except during the Civil war and a year or two afterward, while he held a government position at Washington, D. C., though even then Rutland was considered the family residence. In 1867 he moved his family to New Haven, Connecticut, which city was his home the remainder of his life. By profession he was a lawyer, but after the breaking out of the Civil war was not engaged in active general practice. He had business interests in the chemical works at New Haven, being an officer in the corporation, and for that reason established his residence in the city. After giving up those interests, he was engaged in looking after his private affairs and the interests of others, and among other things was for thirty-five years treasurer of Trinity College at Hartford. While temporarily resident of Dansville, New York, he died April 12, 1906.

Sarah Lawrence Buttrick, his wife, was born June 20, 1829, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, of English origin. She is descended from William Buttrick, who sailed to America from England on the ship Planter, in 1835, landing in Boston, and after the founding of Concord settled there. The line of descent is through his son Samuel, who married a daughter of Maj. Simon Willard. The latter was the chief founder of Concord, Massachusetts, a colonial soldier and statesman, an officer in the French and Indian wars, and for forty years a member of the Massachusetts General Court. Other Buttrick ancestors were in the French and Indian wars. The great-grandfather of Sarah L. Buttrick was another Samuel Buttrick, who was a "minute-man" at the battles of Lexington and Concord, and whose brother, Maj. John Buttrick, commanded the American forces in those battles, and was the one who, at Concord Bridge, said, "For God's sake, fire, boys," when was "fired that shot heard around the world." The Buttrick family have always kept up their connection with Concord.

Sarah L. Buttrick's father was Ephraim Buttrick, who was born at Concord, but after his graduation from college moved to Cambridge and lived there all his life. He was a lawyer in very active practice, and a leader of the bar in Middlesex County, as the frequency with which his name appears in the early Massachusetts Reports will show. He married Mary King. Her father, Samuel King, and his father, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, espoused the English side, and at the time the Colonial forces drove Howe out of Boston, went with him to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where Mary King was born. After the war and in the early part of the nineteenth century, Samuel King returned to Massachusetts, and spent the rest of his life in Cambridge.

Concerning this interesting ancestral record, it may be said in summary that all of Mr. Graves' ancestors were English or of English stock settled in New England at a very early date, and Mr. Graves himself was the first of the family to live permanently out of New England, and he confesses that Vermont is the state of which he is fondest and to which he peculiarly owes allegiance. The family has also had many college men. His maternal grandfather was a Harvard graduate, an uncle was of the same school, his father and another uncle attended Trinity College, while two of his brothers finished at Yale and two at Trinity.

Edward Buttrick Graves had his home in Rutland until March, 1867, though a considerable part of those first eight years of his life was spent in Washington, while his father was in the Government service, and also with his grandparents at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His father moving to New Haven in 1867, that city was his home for about twenty years. In the meantime he had attended primary school, and from the age of eleven spent six years in the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven. A difference with the school authorities caused him to leave during his senior year, and he studied for a time with a cousin, a clergyman, at Littleton, New Hampshire, and alone at New Haven, until entering the class of 1881 in the freshman year at Yale. His collegiate career was passed without special incident, save that he managed to hold the lightweight wrestling championship during most of the time. He was a member of the Delta Kappa in the freshman year, and of the Linonia Society. After graduating, B. A., in 1881, he went to Stetsonville, a little lumbering town in Wisconsin, and was employed about a year and three months in outside work by the owner of a lumber mill. He then returned to New Haven and entered the Yale Law School, graduating LL. B. in the class of 1884. He was on the honor list in the junior year, and in the senior year stood at the head of the class, graduated "cum magna laude," and took the Jewell prize for best examinations at graduation.

Beginning practice at New Haven, in 1885 he went into partnership with Cornelius T. Driscoll, then corporation counsel of the city, under the name of Driscoll & Graves. In September, 1887, Mr. Graves came out to St. Paul and for the first six months was a salaried employe on the legal staff of the St. Paul Title Insurance Company. In March, 1888, was formed a partnership with Robert C. Hine, also of the class of '81 at Yale, and for three years the firm of Hine & Graves was in general practice, with growing success. The partnership was dissolved owing to Mr. Hine's intention to leave the law and enter business, an idea that he afterwards abandoned. The former partners maintained most cordial relations until the death of Mr. Hine. For the past twenty-three years Mr. Graves has continued as an individual in general practice at St. Paul. For the most part he has found his work congenial, profitable and an ideal way of serving himself and others in the sphere for which he is best fitted, and his associates regard him as one of the most admirably equipped lawyers of the capital city. Outside of his profession he has formed few business connections, except as attorney for various companies.

Mr. Graves has always affiliated with the republican party, though he has not agreed with it on the tariff question, and has exercised independence in voting for candidates for state, county and municipal offices, and has been strictly non-partisan as to candidates for judicial position He was baptized in infancy in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has always kept up his connection with this church, and is a member of Christ Church at St. Paul. Mr. Graves is a member of the Commercial Culb and of a few other social organizations. He is married and resides at 147 Western Avenue, North St. Paul.

Lyndon A. Smith. To the responsible duties of the attorney-general's office, in which he has served as assistant and later as chief for the past five years, Mr. Smith brought an exceptional training and experience, the results of a New England education, a business and professional training in eastern uni-

versities and cities, and as a successful attorney and public official in Minnesota for nearly thirty years.

Lyndon A. Smith was born at Boscawen, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, July 15, 1854, a son of Ambrose and Cynthia M. (Edgerton) Smith, who married in Vermont in May, 1846. His father was born July 9, 1820, in New Hampshire, was a clergyman in the Congregational Church at Boscawen from 1852 until his death on October 3, 1862, and the mother was born January 2, 1821, and died in April, 1899.

Reared in a home of culture, and of high ideals, Lyndon A. Smith received his early education in the Pembroke Academy of New Hampshire and the Norwich Academy of Vermont, was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1880 from Dartmouth College, and during the following five years, spent as assistant to the United States commissioner of education at Washington, he was a student in the law department of Georgetown University and received the degrees LL. B. and LL. M.

Mr. Smith began practice at Montevideo in Chippewa County, Minnesota, in 1886, and was a lawyer with rising reputation and secure success in that section of the state until 1909. Mr. Smith served as county attorney of Chippewa County from 1889 to 1890 and again from 1903 to 1909. He was president of the Village of Montevideo during 1894-95 and again held the same office from 1904 to 1906. He has also been active in business affairs, and has been vice president of the First National Bank of Montevideo since its organization, and from 1905 to 1908 was president of the Montevideo Telephone Exchange.

For many years Mr. Smith has been prominent in the republican party, and his name first acquired a state-wide significance with his election to the office of lieutenant-governor, in which he served from 1899 to 1903. Mr. Smith was appointed assistant attorney-general on January 4, 1909, and on the resignation of General Simpson from office on January 1, 1911, was promoted to the vacancy by Governor Eberhart. He was nominated and elected to the office for the regular term at the primaries and general election of 1912.

Mr. Smith has membership in the Ramsey County, the Minnesota and American Bar associations; has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; belongs to the Montevideo Commercial Club and the St. Paul University Club; and is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Smith was married at St. Paul February 3, 1886, to Dora Rogers, a daughter of John Rogers of Kittery, Maine, and a granddaughter of Joseph Cox, who was connected with the United States navy either actively or on the retired list for sixty-two years. Mr. Smith and wife have one daughter, Charlotte, born at Montevideo, Minnesota, graduated from the state university in 1910, and in 1912 was given the degree Master of Arts at Columbia University in New York.

Charles E. Fuller. As postmaster at St. James for the past fifteen years, Charles E. Fuller is one of the best known citizens of Watonwan County, has performed a large amount of useful public service, and outside of his public duties engaged in the real estate business and has other interests in his home town. Most of his life has been spent in Minnesota, and he has witnessed the development of this state since pioneer times.

Charles E. Fuller was born at Ogdensburg, New York, September 7, 1855. His father, Edwin Fuller, was born in Vermont in 1827, and is still living, at the venerable age of eighty-seven, in Minneapolis. The Fuller family is one of the oldest in New England, its first ancestor having come over in the Mayflower very early in the seventeenth century. Edwin Fuller grew up in St. Lawrence County, New York, and early in his career went West, locating in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1866 becoming one of the early settlers of Blue Earth County, Minnesota. His active career was all spent in farming, and when he finally retired it was with ample fruits in material circumstances so that he now enjoys peace and comfort in his old age. Edwin Fuller married Sarah Medcalf, who was born in New York State in 1831 and died at St. James, Minnesota, in 1904. The first of their children was Sarah, who married Emery Drew, both of them now deceased; Susie married William Lambert, and she is now deceased, her husband residing on a farm near Seattle, Washington; Charles E.; Lillian is the wife of William E. Odenwald, a painter and decorator at Minneapolis; Elroy C. is a rancher at Bend, Oregon; Alice is the wife of Capt. William Denny, a painter and decorator at Minneapolis.

Charles E. Fuller spent part of his boyhood in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, attended public schools in that city, and was about eleven years of age when his father came to Blue Earth County, where he attended schools, finishing his education in the St. James High School. Leaving school when about sixteen years of age, Mr. Fuller spent the remaining years of his minority at work on a farm. His career has been one of varied and useful activity for the past forty years. In 1876 he began clerking in a store at Byron, Minnesota, and employed himself in mercantile lines, while his winters were spent in the arduous and active life of the pineries until 1881. Mr. Fuller is an old railroad man, and for sixteen years was in the employ of the Omaha Railway, with headquarters at St. James. In 1897 he left railroading and engaged in the flour and feed business, conducting a successful establishment in that line until March, 1899. That was the date of the beginning of his first term as postmaster of St. James, under appointment from President McKinley. He has been reappointed to this office three times, and is now in his fourth term, which expires in 1915. He also handles a large amount of real estate and is president of the St. James Telephone Company.

Mr. Fuller is a republican, and is affiliated with Lodge No. 207 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at St. James.

March 5, 1882, at St. James, Miss Lillian Pedvin became his wife. Her father was the late Daniel Pedvin, a farmer at Riverdale, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of six children: Edna is the wife of John R. Schoffman, a merchant at St. James; Fred is a farmer at Truman, Minnesota; Grace is the wife of Hugo Stumm, a train dispatcher employed by the Omaha Railway at St. James; Nina, wife of C. W. Johnson, who is in the book business, with residence at Chicago; Harry, attending high school at St. James; and Grant, also a student in the St. James public schools.

George McKenzie, Jr. The McKenzie family have been identified with Minnesota as pioneer settlers, lawyers, legislators and bankers, and always in relations which have meant value to the community as

well as to their individual welfare. George McKenzie, Jr., is prominent as a banker at Gaylord.

He was born at Gaylord in 1889, and is a son of George A. McKenzie, who was born in Illinois in 1857, and has long been prominent in Minnesota as a lawyer. This branch of the McKenzie family is closely related with the noted Alexander McKenzie, who was an explorer in the wilds of Western Canada and discovered the river which bears his name. The paternal grandfather, Malcolm McKenzie, was one of the pioneer settlers in Lesueur County, Minnesota, and represented his district in the Minnesota Legislature in 1877. George A. McKenzie was three times a member of the Legislature, and is remembered as the persistent and finally successful advocate of the legislative measure providing for the abolition of capital punishment in the state, having introduced a bill to that effect three times before he secured its passage. He also served four terms as county attorney of Sibley County, and is still in active practice. He is a republican, and has been prominent in politics for the last thirty years, has been associated with many of the state leaders in the republican party, and a number of years ago was a guest at the Roosevelt and Marquis de Moris ranches in North Dakota. George A. McKenzie married Martha Oblinger, who was born in Indiana in 1862, and was brought to Minnesota about 1870 by her father, Samuel Oblinger, one of the early settlers about Lake Sakatah in Lesueur County. George A. McKenzie and wife were married at Waterville in Lesueur County, in 1879. They were the parents of three children. One of the daughters is Mrs. W. H. Westcott.

George McKenzie, Jr., acquired a substantial training at home and in school when a boy, and banking has been his chief experience in business affairs. He was assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Schafer, North Dakota, later was elected cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Lester Prairie, in Minnesota, and in May, 1914, bought the controlling interest in the First State Bank at Gaylord, and is now its president. He is a factor in local affairs, and besides the banking position he holds is also secretary of the Sibley County Road Improvement Association. Like his father, he affiliates with the republican party. In June, 1914, Mr. McKenzie married Myrtle H. Barger, a daughter of Louis Barger, one of the pioneer settlers at Henderson, Minnesota.

Jason Lee Lewis. Among men everywhere there must always be leaders. Persons not naturally demonstrative in too great a degree, with a high regard for the rights of others, and possessing proper ideas as to the best method of advancing the interests of their communities, are doubtless best fitted for leadership. They do not always attain to that position, but when they do their very characters serve as a guarantee that the tasks entrusted to them will be well and faithfully performed, and that community that comes under their influence will be materially bettered in its condition because of their labors. The possessor in a marked degree of the qualities that fit one for leadership among his fellows, Jason Lee Lewis has steadily risen to a position of prominence, and in the capacity of general publicity agent has rendered signal services to the Village of Hibbing. That village has been his home for the past five years and from the restricted sphere of one locality he has recently been appointed to the larger responsibilities of state service, becoming a special examiner for the State of Minnesota in the insurance department under Commissioner Sam D. Works in March, 1915.

Like many of the leading men of Minnesota, Mr. Lewis is the product of an agricultural community, having been born on his father's homestead place in Furnas County, Nebraska, March 3, 1880, a son of John and Louisa (Rosa) Lewis. His father was a prominent farmer and stock dealer of that locality and still holds large agricultural interests in Western Nebraska. After attending the public and high schools of his native vicinity, Jason L. Lewis became a student in the Northwestern Business and Normal School at Beatrice, Nebraska, graduating from the business and normal departments. When he embarked upon his independent career he adopted the vocation of educator, and for two years taught in the country schools of Nebraska, then going to Superior, Wisconsin, to accept the position as instructor in a business college. From this work he drifted into the banking business, being for seven years teller and chief clerk in different institutions at Superior. In 1909 he came to Hibbing as cashier of the Merchants and Miners Bank, a position he held five years, resigning in 1914 when elected secretary of the Commercial Club and manager of the publicity department of the Village of Hibbing.

Mr. Lewis has always been foremost in movements of a progressive and beneficial character, and has been ready at all times to sacrifice his own interests in order to secure time to assist in serving on committees and doing like service. His high abilities in this direction have led to his election to various positions of civic and business importance, and it will be appropriate to mention several of his connections with local affairs at Hibbing and in St. Louis County. He has been secretary of the Business Men's Treaty Association; secretary and treasurer of the Mesaba Gun Club; secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis County Club; a member of various farmers' organizations; belongs to the lodge and chapter of the Masonic Fraternity, and has held the rank of Archon, the highest local office, in the Royal League, and is affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Always taking a great interest in the National Guard, he served in that organization in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and at the present writing is first lieutenant of Company M, Third Regiment, M. N. G. Few men have a larger acquaintance in this part of the state and none a wider circle of sincere friends.

On December 20, 1909, Mr. Lewis married Miss Jessie May McLeod of Duluth, Minnesota, daughter of Capt. M. McLeod, who for thirty years was master of vessels on the Great Lakes. To this union has come one son, John Randall, who was born December 16, 1910.

Anthony M. Bayer, a Minneapolis lawyer, and since 1907 connected with the firm of Barnes Bros., was born in Minneapolis June 10, 1876, a son of Andrew and Anna (Berndgen) Bayer. His father came to Minnesota in 1858, and his mother to Minnesota Territory in 1856. From 1859 until his death in September, 1892, Andrew Bayer was in business in Minneapolis. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having enlisted in the first company organized in Minnesota in response to Lincoln's first call for volunteers. He was a private in Company F, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife were married in Scott County, Minnesota, and the latter died in 1882. Their children were: John

Henry Robert, George G., Lucy, Anthony M., and Mathew F. X.

After graduating from the South High School in 1893, Mr. Bayer studied law in the office of Judge John Day Smith, and in 1898 graduated from the law department of the state university. For three years he was a member of the firm of Bayer, Phelps & Hand, but since 1908 has had charge of the legal department of Barnes Bros., the prominent Minneapolis farm mortgage loan concern, whose business record covers more than a quarter of a century, during which time no client has ever lost any interest or principal through investment placed by this firm.

Mr. Bayer married November 11, 1906, Miss Agnes A. Bouska of Duluth. She was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, but was reared and educated in Minnesota. Her parents, Emanuel J. and Josephine Bouska, have for many years lived in Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Bayer have four children: Lucile Ann, Margaret Agnes, Anthony Bell and Ann Helen.

Andreas P. Lommen, M. D. The Town of Lanesboro, in Fillmore County, has had the professional services of Doctor Lommen for the past eighteen years. He is a physician and surgeon of proved ability and experience, and while his work has been mainly along professional lines he has also prospered in a business way and is a man of influence in local affairs. While Doctor Lommen represents one of the substantial pioneer families of Minnesota, he chose to make his own way in the world, and since his early training has depended upon himself for advancement and success.

Andreas P. Lommen was born in Spring Grove, Minnesota, May 10, 1867, a son of Peder J. and Maria (Engelstuen) Lommen. Both parents were born in Norway, and according to the best available information the family (on mother's side) originally lived in Germany or Denmark and from there settled in Norway. One of the ancestors of Doctor Lommen was an officer in the Danish army and later established his home in Norway. Peder J. Lommen was born in Norway in 1822 and died in 1888. His wife was born in 1832 and died in 1901. He came to Minnesota in 1851, locating on wild land in Houston County, and for several years lived on almost the extreme verge of settlement.. He married his second wife after coming to Minnesota, and spent the rest of his life in the vicinity of the old homestead. He succeeded in accumulating a good property and with success enjoyed the esteem of all the people in Houston County, and was always very liberal with his practical service and with his means. In politics he was a republican and with his wife worshipped in the Lutheran faith. The father was twice married and had eleven children, ten of whom are living. Doctor Lommen was the second of four children born to his mother. His brother, Christian P., was educated in the University of Minnesota and at Berlin, Germany, and is now dean of the medical department in the State University of South Dakota; Mrs. Sarah Eley is the wife of a Chicago attorney; and Ingeborg is an instructor in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames.

Dr. A. P. Lommen received his early education in the schools of Houston County and had two years of academic instruction in Gale College of Wisconsin, largely worked his way through college, and was graduated in medicine in 1895. For 2½ years he practiced at Mable, Minnesota, and then in 1897 established his home and office at Lanesboro. Almost from the beginning he had a paying practice, and now ranks as one of the most popular and thoroughly successful physicians and surgeons in Fillmore County.

In 1897 Doctor Lommen married Stella C. Johnson, a daughter of Rasmus P. Johnson, who was an early settler and farmer in Fillmore County. To their marriage have been born three children: Helen M., aged twelve; Robert M., aged four; and Andrew P., aged six months. Doctor Lommen attends the Lutheran Church and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Yeomen. Politically he is a republican, quite active in party affairs, being chairman of the First District Congressional Committee. It was Doctor Lommen who first suggested the name of Mr. Anderson for Congress from this district. At the present time Doctor Lommen is giving much of his time to the office of mayor of Lanesboro and is also president of the school board, having served in that capacity for the past four years. He is a member of the Houston and Fillmore Counties Medical Society, the Minnesota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Doctor Lommen and family occupy one of the finest homes in Lanesboro and he also has some farm land. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Lanesboro.

Charles S. Bigelow, M. D. Engaged in the active practice of his profession for more than forty years, Doctor Bigelow has kept abreast of the advances made in medical and surgical science. His labors have been ofttimes arduous, but his zeal and fidelity have not faltered in the face of the cares and responsibilities that ever devolve upon a physician practicing in a community where his work is largely in rural districts, and he is known as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Dodge County, where he has maintained his residence in the Villages of Claremont and Dodge Center since 1881.

Doctor Bigelow claims the Buckeye State as the place of his nativity and is a representative of sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth, his paternal ancestors having settled in New England in the colonial days and the lineage being traced back to sturdy Scotch origin. The maternal ancestors in America early settled in Pennsylvania. The doctor was born in Middleberry, now East Akron, the judicial center and metropolis of Summit County, Ohio, on the 15th of December, 1845, and is a son of Thomas S. and Clarissa (Jacobs) Bigelow, the former of whom was born in Vermont, in 1808, and the latter of whom was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and their marriage having been solemnized at Middleberry, Portage County, Ohio, in 1834. Thomas S. Bigelow was a son of Elisha Bigelow and Eliza P. Sumner, who was a cousin of Charles Sumner, formerly United States senator of Massachusetts, and a cousin of Judge Charles Sumner, who, with his brothers, settled at Akron, Ohio, in early days. He was a boy at the time of the family removal to Ohio, where his father became a successful hardware merchant and continued his residence until death, his birth having occurred in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Thomas S. Bigelow acquired his early education in Ohio and supplemented this discipline by a collegiate course in the City of Pittsburgh and a medical course in Philadelphia. He was a man of superior intellectuality and of great mechanical genius. While attending school at Pittsburgh he invented and put in successful operation the first machine for cutting

and heading nails—the heading of nails formerly being done by hand.

For many years of his active career he was engaged in the jewelry business in Ohio. One of his most important inventions was the double seamer tin machine for putting tight bottoms on tinware, which came into general use. He also invented the chain paddlewheel for use principally on canal boats to prevent washing the banks. A machine for the manufacture of the "Patent brick," having the revolving platform. When sorghum was being raised to a great extent in the North at the time of the Civil war he invented, and with the aid of Luther E. Porter of Lake Mills, Wisconsin, put into practical operation a sorghum mill with self-adjustable horizontal rollers. A few years before his death he perfected an improved machine for cutting and heading tacks and nails from the cold steel plate. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin and died while making a visit to his son, Charles S., of this review, having passed away at Buffalo Prairie, Illinois, on the 20th of November, 1878 at the age of seventy years. He was originally a democrat in politics but at the time of the imminence of the Civil war he transferred his allegiance to the republican party, with which he continued to be aligned until his death. Both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the mother of Doctor Bigelow having been summoned to the life eternal in 1848, when he was two and a half years of age. Of the eight children the doctor is the youngest of the two now living, the eldest being Dr. Edward E. Bigelow, who is a resident of Owatonna, Steel County, Minnesota.

Doctor Bigelow was about four years of age at the time of his father's removal to Wisconsin, the devoted mother having died the preceding year. The doctor acquired his early education in the common schools at Lake Mills, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in which state he was reared to adult age, and he prosecuted higher branches of study in Milton Academy after the close of the Civil war. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the medical department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the ensuing eight years he was engaged in practice in the State of Illinois, and he then, in 1881, came to Minnesota, where he has continued to follow the work of his profession during the long intervening period of more than thirty years and where his success has been in consonance with his recognized technical ability and his unselfish devotion to the alleviation of human suffering and distress. He was engaged in practice at Claremont, Dodge County, until 1892, when he removed to Dodge Center, where he has since maintained his home and continued his faithful and zealous services. He is well known throughout the county that has long represented his home and is held in affectionate regard by the many families to whom he has ministered, in many of them even to the third generation. In this county he has had a large and representative practice, and he has at all times stood exponent of the highest professional ideals and of the most loyal citizenship. The doctor served one year as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and the loyal memories of his military career are perpetuated through his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Doctor Bigelow is a stalwart republican and has implicit faith in the basic principles that have ever been held by his party. He holds membership in the Minnesota State Medical Society, the Southern Minnesota Medical Society, and the Dodge County Medical Society; is affiliated with the Dodge Center Lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Congregational Church, as was also his wife, who was summoned to the life eternal in 1910.

In the year 1873 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Bigelow to Miss Alma A. Pierce, and their companionship continued more than a quarter of a century. Mrs. Bigelow was born in Mercer County, Illinois, and was a daughter of Charles T. Pierce, who removed from Maine to that state and became one of the pioneer settlers of the county mentioned. He was a farmer by vocation and was a resident of Kansas at the time of his death, two of his sons having sacrificed their lives when serving as soldiers in the Civil war. Doctor and Mrs. Bigelow became the parents of five children, of whom four are living. Delia is the wife of George A. Young and they reside at Albion, Indiana. Amy G. remains with her father. Dr. Charles Edward is a successful physician and surgeon engaged in practice at Dodge Center, where he is fully upholding the professional prestige of the name which he bears; and Albert S. graduated in June, 1909, at Pillsbury Academy, at Owatonna, Minnesota, with highest honors, at the head of his class, and was major of the cadet brigade during his senior year. In the following autumn he entered the College of Arts and Science of the University of Chicago and after remaining in attendance for three years, the spring of 1912 was elected assistant professor and commandant in Pillsbury Academy, where he served acceptably for two years, when he resigned, in 1914, to accept the position of principal of the high school at Hiawatha, Kansas, and was re-elected for the following year. During these three years of teaching he has kept up his senior work during the summer vacations at the University of Chicago and expects to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the fall of 1915. Since 1907 he has kept up his membership in Company I, Second Minnesota National Guard, going into camp each year and performing honorable service.

JOHN B. RICHARDS. With an active experience of thirty years merchandising in Mankato, John B. Richards and daughter now have one of the principal dry goods establishments of the city and in many ways one of the distinctive stores engaged in the exclusive handling of dry goods in Southern Minnesota. Mr. Richards has made a success by devoting himself unreservedly to business, and while a public-spirited and willing worker for anything that means a better and greater Mankato, quite rigidly adhered to the principal that in concentration lies the best success.

John B. Richards was born near Utica, New York, December 15, 1857, a son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Owen) Richards. Both his parents were born in Wales, his father in 1809 and he died in 1893, and his mother in 1816 and died in 1879. They were married in Wales and came to this country about 1850 in a sailing vessel that was six weeks on the ocean. During the voyage they buried a little daughter. The father was a stone mason by trade, and in New York State worked as a farmer and was also employed in lime kilns. In 1859 the family went out to Wisconsin, and from there moved to

Minnesota in 1868. The father bought a farm in Blue Earth County and continued its management and cultivation and owned it at the time of his death. He was a man of honest intentions, and did his work well, but never sought any of the conspicuous places in the world. He and his wife were active members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, and for many years he served as a deacon in that denomination. In politics he was a republican. Of the twelve children born to their union only three are now living: Mrs. J. J. Edwards, wife of a retired merchant at Mankato; David Richards, associated with his brother in business.

John B. Richards was educated in the Mankato public schools and the State Normal, and his first business experience was as clerk in a grocery store. He later became identified with a dry goods store and for four years traveled out of Minneapolis as the representative of a wholesale dry goods house. In 1885 Mr. Richards opened a business in Mankato under the firm name of Frink & Richards. With his brother David he bought this business in 1889 and since that date the firm of J. B. and D. Richards has been in existence as one of the largest and most progressive mercantile concerns in the city. While their business has been steadily growing and their reputation as reliable merchants expanding over a larger territory, they have also had their setbacks and vicissitudes, and in 1906 their store was burned with a total loss. They then constructed a large building at 402-404 South Front Street, and were once more serving their trade by the month of October. They have operated as an exclusive dry goods store. Their stock will compare favorably with any stock carried in the large dry goods stores of the Twin Cities. The building in which their store is located is a large three-story building and is owned by the company.

In 1886 John B. Richards married Jennie Williams of Cambria, Wisconsin. Her father, Dr. J. L. L. Williams, was an early settler in that section of Wisconsin and was prominent both as a physician and a citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one daughter, Edith, who is a graduate nurse from a Chicago hospital training school and is now following her profession in Mankato. Mrs. Richards and her daughter are both active members of the Welsh Church at Mankato. Mr. Richards is a past exalted ruler of Mankato Lodge, No. 225, B. P. O. E., is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and is also past grand vice chancellor of the state lodge of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican, but his business has allowed him only little participation in politics.

Judge J. N. Edwards. Twenty years of continuous service as probate judge of Swift County, the holding of many offices in the village and City of Benson, and the prosecution of varied interests in business affairs, have been the chief points in the career of Judge Edwards, now for thirty-eight years a continuous resident of Benson, and one of the most influential as well as the oldest of local citizens. A rare fidelity to duty and a quick responsiveness to the demands for action have characterized him throughout his active life and these characteristics readily account for the various honors which his fellow-citizens have paid him.

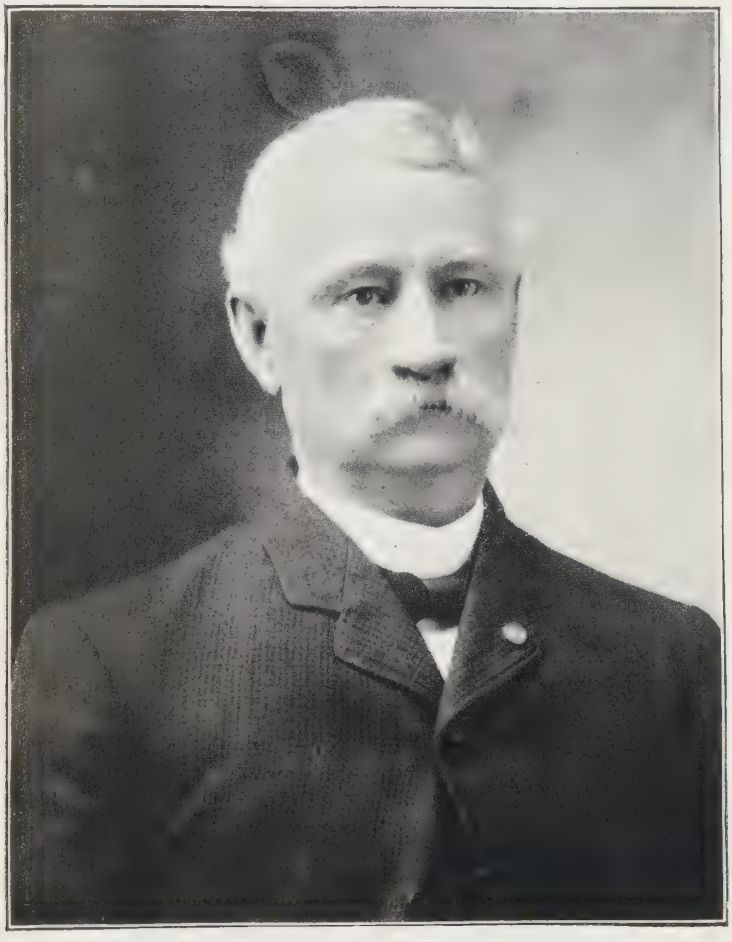
James Newton Edwards was born in Warren County, Illinois, October 18, 1846. The family is of Welsh origin. Berry W. Edwards, his father, was born in Tennessee and when six years of age was taken by his parents to Illinois. His grandfather was Thomas Edwards, who served in the War of 1812-13, married a Miss Sweet both being natives of Tennessee. In Illinois the family first lived on a farm in Fayette County, where Berry W. Edwards was reared to manhood, with a common school education. He followed farming, and was also in business as a miller and merchant. He married for his first wife Sarah Bivens, who was born in Indiana but reared in Illinois. She died in young womanhood, and had only two sons, the younger being Judge Edwards, while the older was William Jasper, who served four years as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and died in 1879. Berry W. Edwards, who died in 1867 at the age of forty-four, married for his second wife Sarah A. Ervin, and by that union there is one daughter now living, Isabella Bennyhoff of St. Elmo, Illinois.

The boyhood days of Judge Edwards were spent in Fayette County, Illinois, having moved from Warren County when a babe. His early education was the result of attending the common schools. His business experience began as a clerk in a general store. He was not yet fifteen years of age when the Civil war broke out, but had a brief taste of military life before its conclusion. His service was in Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and at the expiration of his term he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his Illinois home, worked on a farm, made rails, cut cordwood and grubbed out a small field in the timber, made ties and cut hoop-poles; then resumed his business as a clerk. In 1877, with a considerable experience in business and with a very small amount of capital he arrived in Minnesota, spending the first two years in the townships of Hegbert and Moyer on a farm and then taking up the residence which has proved to be a permanent one at Benson. For about three years he was employed by Captain Thornton in the hardware, coal and lumber trade, and in 1882 entered the United States land office and was connected with that department until 1886. For the following nine years he was connected with the Swift County Bank, but in the meantime, in 1894, was elected judge of probate of Swift County, and gave up his business as a banker in 1896.

The twenty years spent in the office of probate judge is the service for which Mr. Edwards has his most widespread popularity and esteem, but it has been by no means his only public service. For about eight years he was a member of the school board and treasurer of the board of education several years, was also on the village council, was president of the village when it was incorporated as a city, and was the first man to be honored by election as mayor, an office he held two terms. Was also city treasurer several years.

In 1879 Judge Edwards married Ellen Kocher, who died in 1890. The children of this union are: Eugene N.; Inez, wife of S. H. Cozzens; Zula, widow of Ross Hodgkinson; May, wife of Albert Leslie; and Eunice, who died in 1887. Judge Edwards married for his second wife Mary E. Hunter, who died in 1899. The present Mrs. Edwards was before her marriage Alvira Turner.

Judge Edwards has enjoyed many interesting associations with social and civic organizations. He has always been a stanch republican and a valuable worker in the interests of his party. His chief activity



JUDGE J. N. EDWARDS

ANSEL OPPENHEIM

in fraternal work has been in the Masonic order. He is a member of Swift Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M.; Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M., at Morris; is worthy patron of Chapter No. 157 of the Order of Eastern Star, and has been identified with the Masonic order since 1882. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1870, and is a member of Benson Lodge, No. 114, I. O. O. F. His associations with his old army comrades are with McPherson Post No. 17, G. A. R.

ANSEL OPPENHEIM. Not every man who followed the advice of Horace Greeley and went West succeeded. One who did succeed, however, and to an extraordinary degree, was Ansel Oppenheim, of New York and St. Paul, former vice president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, real estate operator, and financier with a reputation on two continents. To the new field he brought an intelligent appreciation of the opportunities it afforded and an insight into conditions, present and future, that amounted to positive genius. He was energetic and forceful, and by enterprising and progressive methods became in comparatively short time an important factor in the upbuilding of the great Northwest.

Ansel Oppenheim was born in New York City, January 5, 1847, the son of Isaac and Henrietta Oppenheim. His parents came to this country from Germany in 1842, and settled in New York City, where his father engaged in the mercantile business, amassing a fair competency prior to his death, which occurred in 1879. Mr. Oppenheim's educational advantages were excellent for he attended the public schools, the Free Academy, and later the College of the City of New York. At an early age he was sent West on a matter of business for his father. On this trip he went to Sparta, Wisconsin. At that time, Herman Greve, who later removed to St. Paul and became known as one of that city's largest real estate holders and most prominent men, was living in Sparta and held a well established position and high reputation throughout the state. Mr. Oppenheim met and fell in love with Josie Greve, daughter of Herman Greve, who combined with an exquisite and charming personality intellectual gifts of a high order. They were married June 21, 1869.

After a few years spent in New York, the young couple came back to Sparta in order that Mrs. Oppenheim might be near her father, who was at that time in poor health. Mr. Oppenheim took up the study of law and after a short time removed to St. Paul, where he was admitted to the St. Paul bar in 1878, becoming almost from the start one of its distinguished members. He formed a law partnership with Judge John Brisbin and the firm was soon in possession of an enviable practice and reputation. But the keen insight and judicial mind which made Mr. Oppenheim a successful lawyer soon led him to an appreciation of the opportunities afforded by this wonderful Western land and his temperament demanded a more active and vigorous life than his profession permitted. A study of conditions convinced him of the exceptional advantages on every hand and he abandoned the law for real estate. With his father-in-law he organized the firm of H. Greve & Co. This firm put through some of the most extensive and important real estate deals ever made in St. Paul. In 1880, the firm purchased the St. Paul City Railway from the bond holders and from this time on Mr. Oppenheim began to give the larger share of his attention to railway interests.

He became actively interested in many things; and some of the largest enterprises ever launched in the Minnesota capital were sponsored by Ansel Oppenheim. He was one of the number of public spirited investors who built the Metropolitan Opera House in St. Paul, which is still regarded as the finest structure of its kind in the Northwest; and he was president of the Union Stock Yards of St. Paul when they were first built Among the railroads in which he was interested was the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railroad, afterwards merged into the Chicago Great Western Railway, and of which he was vice president and director. Although he has spent the most of the past fifteen years in New York City and abroad, Mr. Oppenheim is still interested as director in numerous corporations in St. Paul, including the Interstate Trustee Company, Ltd., of which he is vice president. He is also a director of Wm. Jessopp's Sons, Ltd., of New York and London, and of the Computing Tabulating Company.

It is as a financier that Mr. Oppenheim has achieved his greatest success. His connections in the financial world are far-reaching and important, and he is not intimately associated with the most notable financiers of the East and West, but has valuable connections abroad. He has crossed the ocean more than a hundred times, and is not only a well known figure in the offices of the great bankers and financiers of England, but a welcome guest in the homes of the most prominent men on the other side. No man is better versed in values and investments than he, and he has long been considered an authority on these subjects, especially on financial conditions in the Northwest. He is frequently interviewed by the financial papers of New York and has written several articles on Minnesota and the Northwest for the London financial journals. On his return from England at the beginning of the great war of 1914, his opinions were much sought and he wrote several articles on the subject of European financial conditions as he viewed them, for the New York papers.

Aside from his important business connections, Mr. Oppenheim has always found time for public spirited effort in behalf of anything that related to the public welfare. Before he left New York for the West he had served as a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of the New York State National Guard. In the West, his belief in the great future of his adopted state and city impelled him to take an active interest in political and municipal affairs. In 1880, shortly after coming to St. Paul, he was appointed a member of the board of equalization of the State of Minnesota. In 1890, he was elected a member of the assembly of the City of St. Paul. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Ramsey County, Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul. He was chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Minnesota, and one of the secretaries of the National Democratic Convention which met at Chicago in 1884, and nominated Grover Cleveland for his first presidential term.

A born story teller and a notably good one, the possessor of a keen intellect and strong in his convictions, Mr. Oppenheim is a welcome visitor in any social circle. His love for music amounts to a passion. He was one of the first of the famous men who used to gather in the well remembered "Amen

Corner" of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is a member of a number of clubs and societies, among them, the Town and Country Club of St. Paul; the Minnesota Club of New York, and the Historical Club of Minnesota. He is also a member of the National Democratic Club of New York, and is a Mason. His New York office is located at No. 50 Broad Street, and in St. Paul he makes his headquarters in the Oppenheim Building.

During his long career, Mr. Oppenheim has had the advantage of possessing that most valuable aid to happiness and success—a congenial and sympathetic wife. Mrs. Oppenheim herself is worthy of deep interest, not only as a potent influence in her husband's life, but as a leader in the various circles in which she has lived. Her mother was Marie Lindemann, and on both sides she came of Prussian parentage. Her father, Herman Greve, was a man of unusual personality, being a combination of the visionary and the keen business man. Mrs. Oppenheim inherited many of his traits of character and was his favorite daughter and close companion. In addition to this advantage she was given a very superior education. While she devoted herself mostly to the forwarding of her husband's interests, she is the author of several interesting books and has contributed much charming verse to the magazines. Her novel, "Evelyn," written early in her married life, is remarkable both for its philosophical insight and marked literary excellence. She was a leader in St. Paul society, but gave much time and energy to practical and helpful civic and charitable movements. She reorganized the Free Dispensary of St. Paul, and for eight years was its president. She was also the organizer and the leading figure in the Ladies Auxilliary of the Northwest Manufacturers Association. She spent one winter in Washington where she was a social favorite, and on long visits abroad with her husband she has seen much of social life of England and the Continent. During her residence in New York she has been prominent in literary circles of the city.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim. The oldest, Herman, born July 19, 1870, followed his father's profession and served as assistant corporation attorney of St. Paul. He always had a preference for country life and bought a farm near Bound Brook, New Jersey, where he died from pneumonia, December 18, 1913. The second son, Lucius Julius Oppenheim, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and in 1906 married Miss Genevieve Thomas of Baltimore. The third son, Greve Oppenheim, resides in St. Paul. He married, October 12, 1910, Miss Lillian King of Minneapolis, and has one child, Josephine.

For many years past Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheim have resided in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Perhaps the most important public service which Mr. Ansel Oppenheim rendered to the State of Minnesota was his able and enthusiastic co-operation, more than thirty years ago, with Mr. A. B. Stickney and others, in the establishment of the packing industries and live stock market at South St. Paul. The value of this great enterprise to the state and to the entire Northwestern country has been set forth in the historical chapters of this work. No pen can exaggerate its present importance nor predict its future magnitude. In its very beginning, Mr. Oppenheim was a firm believer in its merits and tireless in working out all its numerous details of operation. South St. Paul is one of his prominent Minnesota monuments.

Joseph S. Collins, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose work has commended him to the community in and about Caledonia, and who is the proprietor of a well equipped hospital and sanitarium, Dr. Joseph S. Collins is one of the younger members of the medical profession in Minnesota, but possesses the qualifications and native ability and thorough training which have brought high rank to many young men in this profession.

Joseph S. Collins was born on a farm at Geneseo, Illinois, March 23, 1882. His parents were John S. and Catherine (Meagher) Collins, both natives of Ireland. His father was born in 1834 and his mother in 1846. John S. Collins, who died in 1908, came to the United States in 1856, and after a brief residence in Connecticut moved out to Illinois, and with no capital except willing hands started to acquire a competence for himself and family. He possessed excellent business judgment, and in time acquired an estate of 540 acres in the rich Illinois farming district of Henry County. He fed cattle and was a large shipper for a number of years. A man of education and combining broad reading with practical business enterprise, he enjoyed large influence in the community, and was a frequent writer for local papers. Politically his associations were with the democratic party. His widow, who came to the United States after her husband, is still living on the old homestead in Illinois.

Dr. Joseph S. Collins was educated in Illinois, and was graduated M. D. from the University of Iowa in 1905. The first three years in practice were spent at Atkinson, Illinois, and in 1908 he came to Caledonia and established an office for general practice. For some time he was associated with Doctor Murphy, and finally bought out his interests and has since practiced alone. In 1908 Doctor Collins bought a hospital at Caledonia, and now has accommodations for seventeen patients. He has well equipped operating rooms, and maintains the institution largely as a sanitarium.

Doctor Collins is at the present time county physician, and resigned the office of county coroner to accept that post. He is a member of the County Medical Society and the Southern Minnesota Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Among other interests Doctor Collins has farm lands in Illinois. In 1908 he married Mary Finley of Faribault, Minnesota. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and is a democrat in politics.

Leslie Loran Sloniger. A Minnesota educator of the progressive type, whose work is best illustrated by the present conditions of the Hastings High School, Professor Sloniger has been identified with that institution for the past six years. When he took charge the Hastings High School measured up to the usual standards of such institutions, but under the direction of Mr. Sloniger and with the co-operation of the board the course has been greatly broadened and adapted to the varied needs of its pupils and a new vitality has been instilled into all the work. The first noteworthy improvement was the introduction of a manual training department, following which came a course in agriculture, and now the school has domestic science and household art. The agricultural course takes the student through four years, beginning with agronomy and offering opportunities for the study of animal husbandry, dairying, soils, horticulture, and general

farm management. The course in mechanics is equally comprehensive, while the girls are offered training in cooking, sewing and other useful domestic arts. The school also has a normal course for the training of teachers.

Leslie Loran Sloniger was born at Moorefield, Nebraska, February 27, 1886, a son of Commodore Perry and Margaret (Urmson) Sloniger. The Sloniger family originated in Germany, and the great-grandfather came from Berlin about 1800 and settled in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Commodore Oliver H. P. Sloniger, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1904 at the age of ninety years. Professor Sloniger's father is a prominent real estate man of Lincoln, Nebraska, and for a number of years has taken much part in city and state affairs. In 1875 the Sloniger family settled in Eastern Nebraska, moved out to Western Nebraska in 1885 and was subsequently located in Lincoln.

Professor Sloniger, the oldest in a family of nine children, was educated in the Moorefield graded schools, in a preparatory academy at Crete, Nebraska, and in 1904 entered Doane College and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1908. In that year he did his first work as an educator as teacher of science at Madelia, Minnesota, and in 1910 accepted the principalship of the Hastings High School. The year following he was elected superintendent of the high school, and his administration has done more than anything else to bring this high school into the front rank of similar institutions in the state. It now has an enrollment of more than 650 pupils, and the work of the school has been so diversified as to offer every one adequate training for useful citizenship. Among other improvements which Mr. Sloniger has introduced is the savings deposit system among the high school pupils, in cooperation with a local bank. At the present time there are about 300 depositors among the pupils of the public school, and the total of deposits amount to more than $2,000. Mr. Sloniger has also organized the high school literary association, and this association publishes a monthly journal known as The Moccasin, which has completed its fifth volume, and is a well edited and illustrated school magazine, furnishing opportunities for literary and editorial work among the pupils, and keeping the general public and the alumni of the school informed as to progressive developments.

Mr. Sloniger is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Hastings Commercial Club, and is a man of broad and generous interests and active both in and out of his special profession. He is a past president of the Hastings Beethoven Club and a member of the library board. He was one of the organizers of the Chautauqua and Lyceum at Hastings, and has done a great deal of work in Lyceum and Chautauqua circles, as an organizer. He is secretary of the Southeastern Minnesota Educational Association. In politics he is a republican on national issues, but independent in state, county and municipal affairs and gives his support to the man best qualified for office. On June 19, 1912, Mr. Sloniger was married at Hastings to Miss Florence Beatrice Hanson, who was born in Hastings, a daughter of Charles and Hilda (Erickson) Hanson. Her family were among the pioneer settlers during the early '60s of Dakota County. They have one son, George Esmond, born at Hastings July 1, 1913.

Winfield Scott Hammond. At the general election of November, 1914, the people of Minnesota expressed both a personal and political choice in electing Winfield Scott Hammond of St. James to the governor's chair. Mr. Hammond had many qualifications and experiences to commend him for this high honor. He made a clean, vigorous campaign against his competitors and went into office after a striking expression of the people's will.

Winfield Scott Hammond was born in Southborough, Worcester County, Massachusetts, November 17, 1863, a son of John W. and Ellen (Panton) Hammond. He grew up and received his early education in his native town, graduating from the Peters High School in June, 1880. The same year he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated A. B. in June, 1884. He received his master's degree from Dartmouth in 1889. Governor Hammond has been identified with Minnesota for thirty years, having come to the Northwest soon after his graduation and served as principal of the high school at Mankato from September, 1884, to June, 1885. He was superintendent of schools at Madelia, Minnesota, from 1885 to 1890, and in the meantime had pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He began his practice at Madelia, where he remained until 1895, and since May of the latter year has been a popular citizen and an able lawyer at St. James, in the same county.

Governor Hammond first entered practical politics soon after his admission to the bar, having been democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Minnesota District in 1892. He was county attorney of Watonwan County during 1895-96, and again from 1900 to 1905. In 1898 Governor Lind appointed him a member of the board of directors for state normal schools of Minnesota, and under re-appointment from Governor Van Sant he served as a normal school director for eight years. He was president of the board of education at St. James from 1898 to 1903. He is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association, and for a number of years has been one of the state managers of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1906 Governor Hammond again became a candidate for Congress, and this time was successful at the general election, and was re-elected in 1908, 1910 and 1912, serving continuously from 1907 to 1913. In 1914, as above stated, he was elected governor of Minnesota to succeed Gov. A. O. Eberhart, and he was duly inaugurated, in the presence of a joint session of the Legislature, January, 1915.

The career of Governor Hammond vividly illustrates the opportunities open to American citizens, especially in Minnesota, for advancement, provided they have the required ability, force of character and elements of genial personality, which commend them to popular approval. Governor Hammond came to this state from the Atlantic Coast a very young man and a stranger. He was not an aggressive self-seeker, but his solid merits were at once recognized. By performing, with energy and intelligence every task assigned him, he has risen, successively, from one position to a higher one, until now, he stands at the apex of honor and responsibility the worthy peer of many illustrious predecessors.

St. Cloud Public Library. The nucleus of the present flourishing and well equipped public library of the City of St. Cloud was formed June 8, 1865, by a number of ladies who organized what was known as a Library Association, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library and reading room.

One hundred and fifty volumes, belonging to the old Everett School, originally donated by Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, after whom the school was named, were added to those purchased with a fund raised by the association through sewing circles, tea parties, and suppers.

The books were housed in various rooms, and store buildings, and several times were stored away, once almost destroyed by fire.

The old Library Association, through many vicissitudes, tenaciously kept it in existence until their organization was merged into the present Ladies' Reading Room Society, incorporated December 2, 1872.

It continued to maintain a library, where books were issued upon the payment of a very small fee, and a free reading room, until March 31, 1883, when the books were turned over to the city, to be supported by an annual tax levy, and made entirely free to the public, administered by a library board appointed by the mayor.

The library was then incorporated under the name of the St. Cloud Public Library and Free Reading Room. It was situated in a room on the second floor above Carter's Drug Store, on St. Germain Street, whence it was moved in a few years to the room on the first floor in the southwest corner of the West House, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and First Street South.

These quarters soon proved inadequate and the library was established in the old lobby of the same building, occupying the two commodious rooms, joined by large arches, on the northwest corner. The Reading Room Society contributed $500 to the annual appropriation toward paying rent and heat.

These quarters bid fair soon to become too small also, when the building was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 8, 1901, necessitating a hasty removal to the store building, between St. Germain Street and First Street South, on the west side of Fifth Avenue, known as the Schultz Building.

All the fixtures, including the newly installed steel library stacks, were destroyed, but all but 300 of the books were saved, owing to the magnificent work rendered by citizens.

February 9, Alvah Eastman and H. C. Ervin, without each other's knowledge, wrote a letter to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who was just beginning his magnificent contributions toward library buildings, in answer to a letter, setting forth the resources of the city and its needs of a library building, since the destruction of the old, its want of a suitable location, etc.

A few days later an answer was received offering $25,000 for a building, on condition that the city contributed a desirable site and 10 per cent of the gift annually for its maintenance.

The generous gift was accepted. The Reading Room Society, that up to this had generously added sums to the annual appropriation, gave the present beautiful site, at a cost of $5,000, of which $2,000 was donated by J. J. Hill.

The building, which was completed in 1902, situated on the corner of Fifth Avenue South and Second Street, is constructed of Roman pressed brick and the native red granite, with two magnificent, tall, polished red granite pillars gracing each side of the handsome entrance. Above the doorway is a metal tablet with the following inscription: "This Tablet Is Inscribed to Andrew Carnegie, Through Whose Generosity This Building Has Been Erected Upon a Site Donated by the Ladies Reading Room Society 1902." The four granite pillars, in the interior, were given by the Reading Room Society, as were also the substantial mission tables and chairs, and the valuable Arundle Prints. This society continues its contributions, as the library needs them, and up to this date has given about $15,000 to the institution since its organization in 1872

The present library is a thoroughly up-to-date, exceedingly progressive institution, with an unusually well selected, practical equipment of books numbering over 12,600 volumes, in the circulating and reference departments.

Its circulating department includes about 2,000 volumes of German and Swedish books. Non-residents have the privileges of the library by paying a very small annual fee.

There are about 150 current magazines and papers in the reading room. The children's room, used extensively, is supplied with attractive well filled shelves.

The reference department is used daily by a great number of normal and high school students as well as the general public.

The basement is used for classes in the Minnesota University Extension Course lectures and the monthly meeting of the G. A. R. veterans. The first librarian was N. F. Barnes. The present efficient librarian, Mrs. Marie E. Brick, was appointed in 1895.

William E. Browning, M. D., has practiced medicine and surgery in Caledonia during the past fifteen years.

His fine ability, amiable disposition and close application to his profession have gained for him prosperity and the respect of the community. Soon after coming to Caledonia he took the medical examination before the state board, and among all the applicants he took the first premium, his general average being above ninety-three per cent.

Dr. William E. Browning comes from a family of physicians and was born in Ontario, Canada, July 31, 1873, a son of J. W. and Nellie (Cash) Browning. His father was born in Somerset, England, in 1845, a son of William Joseph Browning, who emigrated to Canada and followed his trade as watchmaker there until his death. Doctor Browning's mother was born in Ontario in 1848 and died in 1875. Her father, David Cash, was born in England and settled in Ontario where he was engaged in the manufacturing business. J. W. Browning has had a long career as a physician, was graduated from the Victoria University of Toronto in medicine and has since practiced at Exeter, Ontario. While all his time is devoted to his practice, he is the owner of a drug business in Exeter. He belongs to the reform party in politics, served as president of the County Reform Association, but has never sought office for himself. By his marriage to Miss Cash there were two children: Mrs. Addie Mahaffy, who lives in Medicine Hat, Alberta; and Dr. William E. By his second marriage his five children are: H. J. Browning, who is a physician practicing in Manitoba; Mrs. George Hawkins of Exeter, Ontario; P. H. Browning, who is connected with the American Rubber Company at Hamilton, Ontario; E. F. Browning, a hardware merchant at Niagara, Canada; and Mrs. Ollie Becker at New Hamburg, Ontario.

W. C. Bowring.

CALEDONIA HOSPITAL

Dr. W. E. Browning was educated in his home town of Exeter and is a graduate in medicine from McGill University of Montreal, having taken his degree in 1899. He had a brief experience at Exeter in his father's office, but arrived in Caledonia, Minnesota, Christmas, 1899, and has since been in active practice. He soon became interested in a small hospital, but later bought the splendid site occupied by the Caledonia Hospital, and in 1908 erected the fine structure above described.

In 1900 Doctor Browning married Dorothy J. Gould of Exeter, Ontario. They have one child, E. Reginald. Mrs. Browning has long been an invalid and since 1902 has been in the Oak Grove Sanitarium at Flint, Michigan. Doctor Browning is a member of the Methodist Church, and is actively interested in Masonry, is a past master and now presides as high priest in the local chapter; is a Knight Templar, having affiliations with the commandery at Preston, the Consistory at Winona, and the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at St. Paul.

Doctor Browning has long been active in medical societies, served for several years as president of the Houston-Fillmore Counties Medical Societies, is an ex-vice president of the Southern Minnesota Medical Society, and has membership in the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the British Medical Society, and Association of Railway Surgeons of America. He is serving as surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Doctor Browning is president of the local pension board and is health officer at Caledonia. For a number of years he was vice president and is now president of the Commercial Club. Everything in connection with the forward movement in Caledonia is a matter of interest to him. He is a "Good Roads" booster and after serving as chairman of the "Roads Committee" of the Caledonia Commercial Club, and the Houston County Automobile Association, is now president of the latter organization and is one of the public-spirited of the local citizens. His intellectual interests extend beyond his profession and his work as a citizen and his avocations have some interesting evidences at his downtown office on the second floor of the Abbotts Block. He has what is conceded to be one of the best collections of Indian relics and curios in the state, and has also gathered together a large number of rare fossils. These collections are found in his reception room, and have proved a source of entertainment and instruction to his patients and his friends and other visitors. He is also a philatelist of no mean distinction, and his collection of coins has been gathered from practically all the civilized nations of the world, and is one of the most complete found in the northwestern states.

Caledonia Hospital. One of the institutions which might well prove a source of pride to any town or community is the Caledonia Hospital, at Caledonia, of which Dr. William E. Browning is resident physician and proprietor. Few hospitals anywhere have a more complete equipment and more attractive surroundings. To a large group of patients who find it necessary to resort to hospitals and sanitaria the surroundings and the atmosphere are of greater importance in effecting a cure than the purely mechanical equipment. This fact has been kept in mind by Doctor Browning ever since he established Caledonia Hospital in 1903. The hospital occupies a handsome building, as far removed as possible from the associations and appearance of an institution, and yet is built with the modern fireproof features and equipment of the best establishments of its kind. A three-story structure, surrounded by trees, with its outer walls overgrown with ivy, approached by a curving driveway, surrounded by 10½ acres of land adorned with shrubs and flowers—the aspect is such as to suggest rather the atmosphere of a beautiful country home than a hospital. Among the details of construction may be noted a hydraulic elevator, hot water and steam heat, electric light, private gas plant for lighting and for heating, five large bathrooms, tile floors and walls, marble partitions, and with other most approved arrangements, all of them measuring up to the best standards of sanitation and convenience.

The service of the Caledonia Hospital affords not only the usual facilities found in the average of such institutions, but also is a place for people to be cured and completely restored to health, and thus partakes in a measure of the service furnished in the best sanitaria of the country. It has accommodations for twenty patients and the staff consists of one hospital trained graduate physician as interne and three regular nurses, while others are employed as needed. While Doctor Browning is proprietor of the hospital its equipment is for the use of other legitimate physicians, and it is really a public institution and of much importance to Caledonia and vicinity.

Francis John Hanzel. For several years Francis John Hanzel has had the reputation of being one of the most scholarly, hard working, and thoroughly equipped lawyers of Le Sueur County, and is now serving in his third term as prosecuting attorney. His relations with the State of Minnesota are those of a native son, his family were pioneers, and his own career has been a steady progress from a youth in which hard work, ill health and a steadfast ambition were factors until he now is one of the leading men of Montgomery.

Francis John Hanzel was born at New Prague, in Scott County, Minnesota, January 21, 1883. He comes of a community of thrifty Chech people who settled about the Town of New Prague in Scott County, and is a son of Thomas and Barbara (Kubat) Hanzel, who still live in New Prague, his father being a retired lumberman and farmer. The grandfather, Thomas Hanzel, was born in Chechy, Austria, and his son, Thomas, was likewise a native of that country, and about 1855 brought the family to the United States. The grandfather first settled in Illinois, and later moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and then came to New Prague, Minnesota, and joined the colony of his fellow countrymen who were early settlers in that vicinity. The grandfather met an accidental death. Thomas Hanzel, the father, lived in Dubuque for two years after his parents went on to Minnesota, worked on farms in Iowa, and on setting out for Minnesota walked all the distance from Dubuque to New Prague, finally reaching the home of his parents. In Scott County he operated the first sawmill, and remained a lumber manufacturer until the supply of timber was exhausted. He gave up the sawmilling industry in 1900, but in the meantime had for a number of years been a lumber merchant. By strict honesty and hard work he became a man of more than ordinary consequence in that community. John Kubat, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Chechy, learned the trade of master carpenter in that country, and subsequently founded his family in Minnesota. He

died at the age of eighty-four, while his wife, Josephine, passed away at the age of seventy-six. All members of the family have been devout adherents of the Catholic faith. Thomas and Barbara (Kubat) Hanzel were the parents of eight children, and all are now deceased except Francis J.

The latter received his early education in the public and parochial schools of New Prague, and his studious disposition inclined him when a boy toward a learned profession, and he never lost sight of this aim until it was accomplished. He was graduated from Iowa City Academy in 1902, and subsequently became a student in the law department of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. His studies there were interrupted by ill health, but he persisted and was graduated from the law school in 1906. He continued his studies in the law office of Hon. A. J. Edgerton of New Prague and after a thorough course of reading he was admitted to practice by the state board of examiners in January, 1907.

For the past eight years Mr. Hanzel has been in active practice at Montgomery, in Lesueur County. For three years he served as city attorney, and in the fall of 1908 was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and has served his third consecutive term. In 1910 he resigned his office as city attorney owing to his increased responsibilities in the county office. An active republican, Mr. Hanzel has the interesting distinction of having made a house to house canvass of the entire county four different times in the interests of the republican ticket. He is a Catholic, and has served two years as Grand Knight of the local lodge of Knights of Columbus, and one year as chancellor. He belongs to the Town and Country Club, and hunting and fishing are among his favorite pastimes. Mr. Hanzel possesses a good professional and general library, and is a constant student. He is a member of the Eighth Judicial District Bar Association.

However, apart from his profession, his chief interest is dairy farming. Mr. Hanzel owns 320 acres of land, and has made his one of the model farms, specializing in fine Holstein cattle. His estate is located in Rice County, on the banks of Lake Shields, 2½ miles from Shieldsville. Shieldsville, it should be noted, was named in honor of General Shields, the founder of the town, an officer in the Civil war, and a United States senator from four different states. Mr. Hanzel's farm is nine miles from Montgomery. In the latter place he resides in a pleasant home, and has a fine family.

On November 22, 1910, at Montgomery, Mr. Hanzel married Miss Charlotte Bolton. She was born at Wegatchie, St. Lawrence County, New York, a daughter of Frank E. and Margaret (Carr) Bolton. Her grandfather Carr is now living at Ox Bow, New York, at the age of seventy-six years. Mrs. Hanzel's parents live at Mankato, Minnesota, where her father is head miller of the Hubbard Milling Company, while for nine years he was head miller at Montgomery. Mrs. Hanzel is an active member of the Altar Society of the Catholic Church of Montgomery. Their three children were all born in Montgomery, as follows: Cecelia, born November 30, 1911; Francis John, Jr., April 9, 1913, and Marie, born September 19, 1914.

JOHN N. GAYNER. One of the leading lawyers and business men of Meeker County is John N. Gayner, who has for many years been identified with public affairs, and his business in real estate has also shared with his activities as a lawyer.

John N. Gayner was born in Sweden in 1861, but has lived in Minnesota since 1877. His parents were Nelson and Kerna Gayner, both natives of Sweden. The father died in that country, and the widowed mother, who was born in 1822, brought her family to Minnesota in 1877. She died in this state in 1908. There are four children still living: Louis N., who is a retired real estate man at Minneapolis; Swan Dassel, a merchant; John N., and Elna, who is still living in Sweden.

John N. Gayner received his early education in the public schools of Sweden, and afterwards attended the English schools in Minneapolis. As a young man he took a correspondence course in pharmacy, and while a registered pharmacist does not practice. His first regular occupation was as clerk in a store, and after coming to Meeker County he was elected and served four successive terms in the office of county auditor. It was while in that public office that he took up the study of law, at first by correspondence, and later as a student under E. W. Campbell. He was admitted to the bar in 1908, and has since maintained both a law and real estate office. Mr. Gayner is secretary of the Litchfield Land Company. For three years he served as a special examiner of the state. He is active in Masonic circles, being affiliated with the Knight Templar Commandery and is financier of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a democrat.

In 1896 Mr. Gayner married Thilda Olson, daughter of Andrew Olson, one of the early settlers in Carver County. To their marriage have been born three children: Arthur, aged twenty-four; Lillian, aged twenty-three, and Leroy, aged twenty-one.

DANA T. COLBY. Editor and owner with his brother, Everett C., of the Barnesville Headlight, Dana T. Colby is one of the younger representatives of the newspaper profession in Minnesota, and as might be suspected from his name his father was likewise of the guild of printers, though now identified with a large and successful real estate business at Barnesville.

Dana T. Colby was born at West Duluth, Minnesota, November 30, 1891, his father, Charles E. Colby, has spent a number of years in Barnesville and has done much toward making that a thriving village of Clay County. The Colby family is of Scotch-English descent, the Colbys having come to New York State in colonial times. Through the mother of Charles E. Colby the ancestry goes back to the time of the Mayflower.

The family was established in Minnesota by the grandfather, George H. Colby, who came to this state from New York. He was for two years a Union soldier during the Civil war. For many years he lived in the Town of Plainview, in Wabasha County, subsequently removed to Glencoe, and finally to the vicinity of Hector, Minnesota, where he died November, 1912. George H. Colby was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in the Northwest at the time of his death.

Charles E. Colby was born in the Town of Plainfield, Wabasha County, Minnesota, October 21, 1865, and at Glencoe finished the course of the local high school, and was subsequently a student in the Archibald Business College at Minneapolis. Prior to entering college he had had some experience in a

E. C. Kilby

printing office, and was more or less closely identified with that trade from the time he was thirteen years of age. In 1884 he moved to Groton, South Dakota, spent the next four years as clerk in the postoffice and as mailing clerk in the railway postal service. In 1888 he bought the Glencoe Enterprise, was its editor and manager two years, and sold the newspaper in order to establish a job printing office in Duluth. He conducted this printing business until 1893. During his residence in Duluth Charles E. Colby married Anna Termath, who was born at LeSueur, Minnesota, of American parents but of German stock. In 1893 Mr. Colby left Duluth to become foreman of the Magnet at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and was connected with that plant until 1896. In January, 1897, he established the Barnesville Record, a republican paper, which was subsequently consolidated with the Review, and in 1903 he sold this consolidated journal to a stock company. The following two years were spent as a salesman traveling in Western Canada. Mr. Colby then resumed the foremanship of the Record-Review at Barnesville, and only gave up that position in April, 1913. Though he now gives some assistance and attention to the management of the Barnesville Headlight, he is chiefly concerned with the handling of a growing real estate business, in which he has been engaged more or less actively since coming to Barnesville. He has handled farm lands all over Minnesota and North Dakota. Charles E. Colby and wife have two sons, already mentioned as joint owners of the Headlight. The son, Everett Charles, who was born in Duluth, March 17, 1893, graduated from the Barnesville High School in 1913, spent one year at Fargo College in North Dakota, and in both schools was prominent in baseball, football and general athletics. He is now active manager of the jobbing and mechanical department of the Headlight. He is a member of the college fraternity Eta Chi Omega, of Pierson Lodge No. 169, A. F. & A. M., and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

Dana T. Colby is a graduate of the Barnesville High School of the class of 1911, following which he had two years of study in Fargo College. In 1913 he became proofreader and reporter for the Fargo Courier-News, and had paid his way through high school by reporting for Twin City papers and through college in a similar way. On June 18, 1913, the family established the Barnesville Headlight, with Dana Colby in charge of the editorial department. On July 18, 1914, the Headlight was consolidated with the Moorhead Independent, and the property is now jointly owned by Dana and Everett Colby. The business headquarters are on Main street, and the paper has a circulation in Clay and Wilkin counties, with a large foreign list. It maintains an independent position in politics.

Mr. Dana Colby is himself an independent republican, and in religious matters leans to the Christian Science faith. He is affiliated with the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Colfax Lodge, in which he is taking the chairs successively, and is a member and has been secretary of Lincoln Camp of the Sons of Veterans. He is also an active member of the High School Alumni Association at Barnesville.

Edward Clarence Kiley. Editor and publisher, postmaster, former probate judge, influential citizen, Edward C. Kiley has been a man of prominence in Minnesota for twenty-two years. He is a veteran newspaper man and has published papers or worked in the stations of reporter and editor with many journals in many different localities of the Northwest. In 1913, he was president of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association and served a number of years as president of the Grand Rapids Commercial Club..

Edward Clarence Kiley is of Irish parentage, and was born February 28, 1865, at Poughkeepsie, New York, the son of James and Agnes (McNulty) Kiley. When he was two years of age his parents came west and settled on a farm in Grant County, Wisconsin. The father's death occurred in February, 1878, the mother's a year and a half earlier. Being thus left an orphan at the age of thirteen years with no resource except the application of his own industry, he first turned his attention to the only occupation of which he had any knowledge—that of employment on a farm. His first earnings were at the rate of $6 per month and board. After having earned a living at various employments until May, 1880, young Kiley went into the office of Odebolt Observer at Odebolt, Iowa, and commenced to learn the printing trade. That he was especially adapted to newspaper work, is attested by the fact that two years later, when but seventeen years old, he was offered and accepted the position of editor and manager of the McCook County News at Salem, South Dakota, a democratic paper of considerable influence. From Salem, Mr. Kiley removed to Northwood, North Dakota, where he purchased the Headlight. He was appointed postmaster of Northwood by President Cleveland, but there being little opportunity to build up a business in that town, he went to Grafton, North Dakota, where he purchased the Grafton Herald. He conducted this paper for a time when he sold out and for the next two years traveled extensively throughout the United States, doing reportorial work on various metropolitan papers. In 1890, he was managing editor of the Daily Union, a paper established in Duluth by the journeymen printers, who were at that time involved in a strike. Later he became identified with the Progressive Age at Duluth, a democratic paper devoted to the interests of the laboring classes. He spent the following year in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he was married at Marquette, July 30, 1892, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Desjardins Yates, daughter of Dr. J. A. Desjardins, a prominent physician of that place. In January, 1893, Mr. Kiley located at Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where for a time he was identified with one of the local papers. On February 15, 1894, he established the Grand Rapids Herald. To most men the outlook for the success of this venture would not have appeared inviting, as two papers already occupied the field. But Mr. Kiley assumed that such a paper as he determined to publish would find a permanent place in the new County of Itasca. He endeavored to outrank his competitors by producing a bright, attractive and aggressive paper. In May, 1896, he purchased the Review and consolidated the two publications. In politics, Mr. Kiley has always been a consistent democrat. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago in 1896, when Bryan was first nominated for the presidency. In the campaign of the same year he was elected judge of probate of Itasca County. He has served a number of terms as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and as chair-

man of the Itasca County Democratic Committee. On March 3, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Grand Rapids by President Wilson. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

While Mr. Kiley has always taken an active part in politics and is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the state, it is as an editorial writer and newspaper manager that he is most distinguished. The Herald-Review is recognized by men of the fraternity as a model typographically; forceful, clean and influential editorially and as maintaining a high standard in its news efficiency.

Irving A. Caswell. An able member of the bar of his native state, Mr. Caswell was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Anoka, judicial center of the county of the same name, until he was appointed deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in 1909, his election to the office of clerk of this tribunal occurring in the following year, and his incumbency of the exacting and important office having continued to the present time. He is one of the well known and popular citizens of St. Paul, is a member of a sterling pioneer family of the state and his character and services fully entitle him to specific recognition in this history.

Mr. Caswell was born on a farm in Anoka County, Minnesota, on the 25th of February, 1870, and is a son of Albert J. and Martha A. (Hayden) Caswell, the former of whom was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in the State of New Hampshire. The parents came to Minnesota in the year 1857 and first settled in Meeker County and later Albert J. Caswell became one of the representative farmers and successful business men of Anoka County, the closing period of his life having been passed in the attractive little City of Anoka, where he died in the year 1892. His widow still maintains her home at Anoka, though she passes a portion of her time in California since the death of her honored husband, who was one of the influential citizens of Anoka County and who ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Irving A. Caswell attended the public schools of Anoka until he had completed the curriculum of the high school and as a youth he became identified with the newspaper business in his home city, where for several years he was editor and publisher of the Anoka Herald. In preparation for the profession of his choice he finally entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his admission to the bar he engaged in active practice at Anoka, where he built up a substantial law business, and he there continued in general practice until 1909, when Charles A. Pidgeon appointed him deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of the state. Mr. Pidgeon resigned the office of clerk on the 1st of December of the same year, and his deputy was chosen as his successor, holding the office under appointment until his formal election to the position, on the 8th of November, 1910, he having been nominated for the office at the Republican State Convention in the preceding June and having had no opponent in the ensuing election.

Mr. Caswell has given a most careful and effective administration of the affairs of his office and his reports have been model documents in their line. He has been unswerving in his allegiance to the republican party and has been active in the furtherance of its interests in his state. Mr. Caswell is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the York Rite and also with Zurah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World. At the time of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a member of the Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he was commissioned first lieutenant, his command having been held in one of the reserve camps in the South and having not been called into definite action at the front.

In 1897 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Caswell to Miss Mary Woodbury, daughter of Dwight Woodbury, a prominent citizen of Anoka, and the one child of this union is Dwight W.

S. F. Jarvis. The Beardsley News at Beardsley, in Bigstone County, was established in 1907 and its present editor and proprietor is S. F. Jarvis, a practical printer and newspaper man, young in years but with an experience in printing shops and newspapers covering fully half his lifetime. The News maintains an independent position in politics, and has a large subscription list in Bigstone and Travers counties, and also is mailed to many patrons outside the state.

S. F. Jarvis was born at Blunt, Hughes County, South Dakota, April 24, 1885. Jarvis is an old New England family name, identified with America since the Revolutionary days. His father, S. F. Jarvis, Sr., was born in the State of Maine, January 20, 1835, and is now living a retired farmer at Blunt, South Dakota. His parents moved out to Illinois when he was young, and from there he came to Blunt in 1883 as one of the pioneers and has since had his home on the ranch which he improved from the raw prairie. While a resident of Illinois in early manhood, in 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and was a soldier during the rest of the war. S. F. Jarvis, Sr., married Martha Freeland, a native of Indiana. Their children are: Clara, wife of John Frederick, a farmer at Sturgis, South Dakota; William, a farmer at Blunt, South Dakota; Emma, wife of C. H. Garravrant, a farmer at Blunt; Jeanette, wife of L. G. Lillibridge, who is a minister of the Church of Christ at Doland, South Dakota, and S. F. Jarvis, Jr.

Mr. Jarvis has spent most of his life in the Northwest, was reared and attended common schools near Blunt, South Dakota, and at the early age of twelve began an apprenticeship in the newspaper and printing business in the offices of the Blunt Advocate. In the meantime he continued attending school a term or two each year, and at the age of seventeen entered a business college at Sioux City, Iowa. Returning to Blunt after this course he was employed a year and a half on the Advocate, then for a similar time on a paper at Jessup, Iowa, and another year on the Watchman at Oneida, South Dakota. Mr. Jarvis was next with the State Publishing Company at Pierre, South Dakota, and in various towns in South Dakota and Wyoming, always working at his trade, until March, 1907. He returned to Blunt for a time, then was connected with a paper at Oneida for one year, and for a year and a half managed the Agar Argus at Agar, South Dakota. Just prior to his removal to Beardsley, Mr. Jarvis

was connected with the Pioneer Printing Company of St. Paul until February 9, 1912, at which date he accepted a place in the office of the Beardsley News. A year and a half later Mr. Jarvis bought the News, and has since employed his broad experience and capabilities as a newspaper man in making this a well expressed medium of public intelligence in Bigstone County.

Mr. Jarvis is a republican in politics. In 1907, at Pierre, South Dakota, he married Miss Zoa Sturgeon. Her father, H. Z. Sturgeon, is a farmer living at White Bear, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are the parents of three young children: Clarence, Paul and Robert.

Elmer E. McDonald, who for many years has practiced law successfully in Northern Minnesota and is a resident of Bemidji, is a native of Wisconsin, born at New Richmond, June 15, 1861, a son of William C. and Louvisa Jane McDonald. His father was a Wisconsin farmer. Mr. McDonald is also descended from Clyde McDonald, who was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania, having located there upon land acquired under a grant from King George III.

Reared and educated in his native state, spending his early days on his father's farm, Elmer E. McDonald was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, and has been a resident of Minnesota more than twenty-five years, and during the greater part of that time has been an active member of the bar. He was a resident of St. Paul a number of years and while there served as a member of the school board, and in 1897 was elected a member of the State Legislature. Mr. McDonald is a republican in politics. He was married at St. Paul, November 18, 1891.

Bert S. Colton. A business man of long and tried experience in Martin County, for many years a resident of Fairmont, and now proprietor of a drug store and postmaster at Granada, Bert S. Colton has been a resident of Minnesota more than forty-five years, nearly the entire period of his lifetime. He comes of good family stock, his father having been a pioneer both in Wisconsin and in Minnesota, and in New England the first Colton was a man of note during the colonial settlement.

Bert S. Colton was born at Lowell in Dodge County, Wisconsin, April 30, 1863. His father, H. W. Colton, was born in Vermont in 1820, and died in Fairmont, Minnesota, in 1885, having moved west to Wisconsin about 1850 and in 1868 pursued his westward migration as far as Minnesota, and in 1871 located at Fairmont among the early settlers of that village. He was by trade a harness maker. The emigrant ancestor was George Colton, and tradition says that his birthplace was the town of Sutton, Coldfield in County Warwick, England. He was first married about 1644 to Deborah Gardner of Hartford, Connecticut. She died September 5, 1689, and in 1692 he married a widow, Lydia (Wright) Lamb, daughter of Deacon Samuel Wright. From military service George Colton derived the rank of quartermaster. As early as 1644 he had located in the Springfield settlement, and assisted in laying out and establishing the Town of Suffield, a work which was begun March 20, 1672. His death occurred before 1722, since in that year fifty acres of land were laid out in Suffield to the assigns of George Colton.

H. W. Colton was married to Amelia Rhoda Manzer, who was born at Swanton, Vermont, in 1822 and died at Fairmont in 1904. Their children were: Anna, who married M. Pratt and lived in Portland, Oregon; Edward H., who was an engineer with the Milwaukee railway and died at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1908; Charles M., a policeman, who died in New York city in 1909; Ella, who married G. H. Reed, a physician at Evansville, Wisconsin, and both are now deceased; William H., who is a farmer at Fairmont; J. B., a merchant at Fairmont; and Bert S.

Bert S. Colton, who has never married, was educated in the public schools at Fairmont, for two years was a student at Carleton College at Northfield. On leaving that institution he spent a year as teacher in West Fairmont, and then in 1884 identified himself with the drug trade as an employe in Edwards store at Fairmont. While his interests acquired broadening scope and much of his time is taken up with official affairs. Mr. Colton remained with his first business association for fully twenty years, up to 1904, in which year he established a drug store of his own at Granada. This store is well situated and has a good stock and being the only store of its kind in the village, has a monopoly on the drug trade in the town and surrounding country. Recently Mr. Colton received appointment as postmaster of Granada, his commission being signed by President Wilson.

Mr. Colton is a democrat and has been identified with that party in his public service. For four years he served as a county commissioner. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America at Fairmont.

Eugene E. Lane. The activities and enterprise of Eugene E. Lane as one of Southern Minnesota's leading editors and publishers have been concentrated at Sherburn for the past thirteen or fourteen years. Mr. Lane has been more or less closely associated with printing and publishing and editorial work since fourteen years of age, and is a veteran in that profession, although not yet in the prime of his years. At Sherburn Mr. Lane is editor of the Advanced Standard and is also postmaster.

Eugene E. Lane was born July 12, 1872, in Faribault County, Minnesota, and belongs to a family of pioneer settlers in that section of the state. His father was Alonzo Lane, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1846 of a family long settled in that state. He came out to Minnesota as an early settler in Faribault County and died there of typhoid fever in 1874. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, but followed farming for the most part in Faribault County. He married Susan Young, who was born in Wisconsin in 1843 and died in Delavan, Minnesota, in 1910. The children of their marriage were: Frank M., who is secretary of the Scranton Coal Company at Tacoma, Washington; and Eugene E. The mother during her widowhood married T. J. Andrews, a dentist, now deceased, and her only child by this union was Charles E., who was killed in a railroad accident in 1910.

Eugene E. Lane grew up and attended the schools at Delavan, and his school days were finished at the age of fourteen. Already he had acquired some experience in the printing office of the Herald at Delavan, and his first four years in regular employment was with the Mankato Journal. Mr. Lane was then with the Windom Citizen three and a half

years, and at the end of that time bought the Mountain Lake View at Mountain Lake, and edited this paper until May, 1901. In that month he moved to Sherburn, bought the Sherburn Standard, and in 1905 acquired the opposition paper, the Sherburn Advance, and the consolidation has resulted in the Sherburn Advance Standard, a newspaper that is a profitable financial enterprise and enjoys a large circulation and influence in Sherburn and tributary vicinity. The newspaper plant is located on Main Street at the rear of the postoffice. Mr. Lane is an independent republican in politics, and in 1908 was appointed to the office of postmaster at Sherburn and still holds that position.

Other relations with the community are as stockholder in the Farmers Elevator Company at Sherburn, as a member of the Sherburn Commercial Club, and for one year he was a member of the school board. Fraternally he is identified with Mankato Lodge No. 225 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Sherburn. Mr. Lane was married at Sterling Center in Blue Earth County to Miss Sadie A. Dobie, a daughter of Joseph Dobie, now deceased, who for many years was a farmer at Sterling Center. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have two children: Floyd M., a student in the Mankato Commercial College; and Fern A., a student in the Sherburn High School.

Joseph Edward Lynds. Among the men foremost in Cloquet as identified with Minnesota industrial enterprises, those who have become known far and wide by reason of the breadth of their operations and the importance of their business connections, none is there whose career has been more impressive as an object lesson of public-spirited citizenship than Joseph Edward Lynds. A man whose interests are of such an extensive character as to demand his almost constant attention, he has still found the leisure and the desire to contribute of his energy and ability to those movements which have made for civic advancement, and his services have done much to give the city of his adoption a reputation among Northeastern Minnesota communities.

Born December 9, 1854, at Sterling, Massachusetts, Mr. Lynds attended the public schools of his native community and completed his education with a mechanical engineering course at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated with his degree in 1875. His advent in Cloquet occurred in August, 1886, when he became general manager of the store connected with the Cloquet Lumber Company, a position which he retained until 1900, in the meantime, in 1896, being made treasurer of the company. This latter office he still holds. Aside from his connection with this concern, his business interests are important and embrace a wide range of enterprises. He is vice president of two of the Cloquet Electric companies, president of the Reliable Investment Company and treasurer of the Duluth and Northeastern Railroad. By his own energy and labor Mr. Lynds has succeeded in achieving a high position, and what he has accomplished is due entirely to his own ambitious nature, his patient endeavor, and his unwearying application. Systematic methods, prompt and decisive action under all circumstances, good judgment and tact united to a high sense of honesty, and an absolute fidelity in every undertaking have, when in such combination, placed Mr. Lynds in his present position and given him the reputation of being a truly worthy citizen and a thoroughly representative Minnesotan. While his leisure moments have been few and far between, he has still found time to devote to worthy civic interests. A zealous friend of education, he served as a member of the school board for six years, did more, perhaps to secure the public library for his city than any other man, and has served on its board from its inception. He has also served one term as a member of the city council, and in 1899 was sent as the representative of his district to the State Legislature. His public career has at all times been characterized by a high ideal of the responsibilities of office, and his reputation gained in business circles has been but strengthened by his services as a public servant.

On January 14, 1886, Mr. Lynds was married to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, who comes of Revolutionary stock and is a daughter of George S. and Mary (Ross) Shaw. One son has been born to this union: Edward Shaw, who is connected with a leading wholesale grocery concern of Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Lynds spend their vacations in travel, and have been fortunate enough to visit all parts of the world but invariably return feeling that the United States is the true and only place to call home.

Hon. Fred Douglas Vibert. Among the men of Northeastern Minnesota who, as public servants, have made enviable records for their faithful, earnest and successful efforts in securing beneficial and wise legislation, none is better or more favorably known than Fred Douglas Vibert, mayor of the thriving and prosperous City of Cloquet. An earnest worker for the advancement of his party's interests, he yet has never allowed his partnership to interfere with his efforts in the advancement of what he has considered best for the interests of his city and its people; and in every walk of life, whether public or private, the same high principles have been found to govern his actions. Aside from his public affairs, Mr. Vibert has a wide reputation in the field of journalism, as editor and proprietor of the Pine Knot, one of the leading newspapers of Carlton County, and in business circles, being connected with a number of enterprises which contribute to the commercial importance of Cloquet.

Fred Douglas Vibert was born November 14, 1874, at Gaspereaux, Canada, and is a son of Douglas and Helen (Hallick) Vibert. The parents are natives of England, returned to that country after the birth of Fred D., and then came to the United States, settling at Cloquet, Minnesota, in 1883. The father, who had been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Canada, became identified with the lumber interests of Minnesota upon locating here, and continued to follow that line during the active period of his career. The early education of Fred Douglas Vibert was secured in the public schools of England, where he was taken as a child, and after the return of the family to America he completed his studies at Valparaiso, Indiana. When he left the school room he began to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked as a journeyman until 1896, in that year purchasing the Pine Knot, at Cloquet, a newspaper which had been established here in 1884. He has continued as the editor and publisher of this newspaper to the present time and is giving his readers a reliable and interesting paper, which, while its principles are republican in character, aims to present a fair and unbiased review of conditions and important subjects. Since he assumed control of this organ, Mr. Vibert has been successful in greatly increasing its circulation, and

J. E. Lynde

it is known as one of the best advertising mediums in the county. In connection with the plant a first-class printing establishment is maintained. Mr. Vibert has been identified with a number of business enterprises of the city, is vice president of the Reliable Investment Company, and is president of the Cloquet Building and Loan Association. From the time he reached his majority he has been an active worker in the ranks of the republican party, and at various times has been called upon to serve in public office, being an ex-member of the library board, and a member of the park board for a number of years. On January 1, 1914, he was his party's successful candidate for the office of mayor, and already his administration has been marked by improvements that evidence Mr. Vibert's earnest desire to advance the interests of the city both in a civic and business way. For several years he was president of the commercial club, and still holds membership in that organization, being one of Cloquet's most enthusiastic "boosters." His fraternal connection is with the Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

On May 8, 1897, Mayor Vibert was married to Miss Amelia Roney, of Cloquet, Minnesota. Mayor and Mrs. Vibert are consistent members of the Episcopal Church, in which he is at present serving as warden.

Frederick A. Pike. A St. Paul lawyer who has lived in that city and practiced his profession for more than a quarter of a century, Frederick A. Pike has been well known as an attorney, in business affairs and in politics, and is now special assistant to the United States attorney general. His offices are in the Globe Building at St. Paul.

Frederick A. Pike was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, July 16, 1863, fourth son of Charles E. and Mary A. (Bowls) Pike. Both parents were natives of Maine, and grew up in that state. In 1859 they removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and later to Northern Minnesota, where they spent several years on a farm. Charles E. Pike was a contractor and builder, and his interests in politics finally led to his appointment as internal revenue collector with headquarters at Washington, D. C. In 1889 he returned to Minnesota, and lived there until his death in his eighty-third year. His widow still survives and is now eighty-two years of age.

Frederick A. Pike acquired his early education in the public schools at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and on leaving high school entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison and was graduated in the literary department in 1885. He continued his work in the law school, and was graduated LL. B. in 1888. That year marked his coming to St. Paul, and he was soon admitted to the bar and began active practice. For twelve years he was a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Pike, but otherwise has practiced alone for the greater part of the time. In 1892 he was appointed city attorney of St. Paul and held that office two years. For a number of years he was a member of the Minnesota Surety Company.

He has been especially well known in democratic politics. He did some active campaigning in 1896 for Mr. Bryan, and in 1904 was chairman of the city and county democratic organizations, and did much stump speeching himself. He served as a member of the city council from 1908 to 1912. In June, 1913, Mr. Pike was appointed special assistant to Atty. Gen. J. C. McReynolds, and much of his official work has been in connection with the adjustment of land allotments in the White Earth Indian Reservation.

Mr. Pike was married in 1895 to Miss Stella Sheldon of Otterville, Minnesota, daughter of D. J. Sheldon. They have the following children: Frederick A., Jr., Bertie B., Robert S. and Marion H., all of them in school.

Henry J. Frundt. In the acme of virile strength, with well disciplined mind, with high civic ideals, with unfaltering progressiveness and public spirit, Mr. Frundt is a citizen whose influence has extended into many fields and invariably proved helpful and benignant. He is one of the representative members of the bar of Faribault County, is well known in connection with public affairs in Minnesota, and he has given a most admirable administration in the office of mayor of Blue Earth, a position from which he retired at the opening of the year 1915, his resignation having been impelled by the fact that he then assumed the office of county attorney of Faribault County, a position to which he had been elected in the preceding autumn. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Blue Earth since 1907, with offices in the Eder Building.

Henry John Frundt was born in the City of Waterloo, judicial center of Blackhawk County, Iowa, on Christmas day of the year 1879 and is a son of John Henry Frundt and Julia (Saul) Frundt, both natives of Germany, the former having been born in Mecklenburg, in 1840, and the latter in the Province of Pommern, or Pomerania, Prussia, in 1848. The parents passed the closing years of their lives in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, where the father died in October, 1886, and where the mother was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th day of September, 1910, both having been earnest members of the German Evangelical Association. John H. Frundt was a son of Henry John Frundt, who likewise was born in Mecklenburg, and who immigrated with his family to the United States in 1854, his home having been established in the City of Chicago, which then gave slight evidence of its future prestige as a great metropolitan center. There he engaged in the work of his trade, that of carpenter, and he became one of the prominent and representative contractors and builders of the city, continuing his residence in Chicago for nearly half a century and having been one of its venerable pioneer business men at the time of his death, in August, 1898, his age at the time having been eighty-two years, eight months and twenty days.

John H. Frundt acquired his rudimentary education in his native land and was a lad of about fourteen years at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared in Chicago, where he continued to reside until 1859 when he numbered himself among the vigorous young pioneers of the State of Iowa. He established his home on an embryonic farm near the present City of Davenport, and in that state he continued to reside until his deep spirit of loyalty prompted him to go forth in defense of the Union, then in the throes of Civil war. On the 2d of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with this gallant command he continued in service until the close of the war, save for periods of incapacitation from wounds received in battle. Mr. Frundt participated in thirty-six spirited engagements, including the memorable

second charge in the battle of Gettysburg, and he was with Sherman's forces in the Atlanta Campaign and the historic march to the sea. That he lived up to the full tension of the great conflict is shown by the fact that he received wounds from which resulted thirty scars that remained in evidence until the time of his death. He was mustered out on the 27th of June, 1865, with a record that reflects enduring honor upon his name.

After the close of the war Mr. Frundt returned to Iowa and engaged in the blacksmithing and carriage-making business at Waterloo, where he remained until 1882, when he removed with his family to Minnesota and established his home in St. Paul. He entered the service of the city in the capacity of bridge builder until his death, which resulted from a fracture of the skull when he fell from the Como Avenue Bridge, on which he was working at the time. He was a man of sterling character and well fortified opinions, was an ardent supporter of the cause of the republican party, and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the children the eldest is Luella, who is the wife of Otto A. Nordnann, of St. Paul, where he is in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad Company; Sophia Minnie is the wife of Joseph E. La Bross, who is foreman of the lithographing department in the publishing establishment of Brown & Bigelow, of St. Paul; Lena died at Waterloo, Iowa, at the age of nine years; Mary is the wife of Albert H. Nicholai, employed as a skilled box-maker in the City of St. Louis, Missouri; Henry J., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Samuel C., a traveling salesman by vocation, resides in St. Paul.

Henry J. Frundt was about three years of age at the time of the family removal from Iowa to St. Paul, and in the public schools of Minnesota's capital city he acquired his early educational discipline. After feeling the spur of ambition and formulating definite plans for a future career, Mr. Frundt entered the St. Paul College of Law, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905, with coincident admission to the Minnesota bar. His novitiate in the active work of his profession was served at St. Paul, where he continued his residence until 1907, when he removed to Blue Earth, the county seat of Faribault County, where he has since continued in the active work of his profession and attained to high standing.

From the time of his majority to the present Mr. Frundt has shown no wavering in his allegiance to the republican party, and he has been a zealous and effective advocate of its cause. During the session of the State Legislature in 1907 he served as clerk of the judiciary committee of the house, and during the session of 1909 he was private secretary to the speaker of the house, Hon. Andrew J. Rockne. A specially noteworthy service rendered by Mr. Frundt was that given in position of secretary of the commission appointed by Governor Eberhart to consider and provide measures for the adjustment in Minnesota of the compensation of working men. In this position he was sent to Europe, where he passed three months in investigating labor conditions and policies in England, Belgium, Germany and France, members of the commission prosecuting similar investigations in Scotland, Austria and Switzerland. In more recent days he cannot but contrast with unmitigated sorrow the peaceful conditions and prosperity that prevailed in the countries which he visited and which have since been in the midst of the most devasting war in the history of the world.

In April, 1913, Mr. Frundt was elected mayor of Blue Earth, and assisted in giving Blue Earth a progressive administration. He has served also as a member of the board of trustees of the public library of Blue Earth. Mr. Frundt is a director of the Blue Earth State National Bank and the State Bank of Frost, Faribault County, and is a stockholder also in each of the following named Minnesota financial corporations: Citizens State Bank of Guckeen, First National Bank of Elmore, and the First National Bank of Bricelyn, besides which he is a stockholder in the bonding and loan corporation of Schanke and Company, of Mason City, Iowa. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Frundt is affiliated with a St. Paul lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Blue Earth Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He was reared in the faith of the German Evangelical Association.

On the 1st of May, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Frundt to Miss Mary Ann Graham, daughter of John M. and Catherine D. Graham, of Blue Earth; the mother is now deceased, and Mr. Graham is a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he is the owner of the largest livery and feed stables in the celebrated resort city. Mr. and Mrs. Frundt have one child, John Henry, named with the generation transposition of the two given names that has been followed for a number of generations in the Frundt family.

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS FRENCH. During the thirty years of his residence at Monticello, Clarence Augustus French has seen this thriving Minnesota city grow and prosper, and through his personal activities has contributed greatly to its development and progress. A veteran publisher and editor, he is widely known among the craft in this part of the Northwest, and since 1912 has been conducting the News, which is rapidly becoming one of the influential sheets of Wright County. Mr. French's private interests have been large and their duties exacting, but he has always found time to discharge the responsibilities of offices to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens, and it is doubtful if any one man has accomplished more for the advancement of education and good citizenship.

Clarence Augustus French was born in Portsmouth Harbor, England, on board the American vessel Caroline Read, of which his father was captain and part owner, March 1, 1853, the parents being Capt. William Wallace and Elizabeth D. (Burleigh) French. Captain French was born at Eastport, Maine, and as a youth followed the trade of machinist, but eventually went to sea with his brother, Capt. Nathaniel E. French, of Walpole, Massachusetts, and during the years that followed rose from the rank of common seaman to that of master of a vessel and part owner thereof. He had been identified with the same vessel for twenty years, when, at the age of forty-eight years, in 1865, as captain of the ship Madurese, in the harbor of Pernambuco, South America, a mutiny broke out upon his ship and he was stabbed to death while asleep in his cabin. Mrs. French was born at Sanbornton, Belknap County, New Hampshire, and died August 8, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years, at Brentwood, that state. She went to sea with her husband for about eight years,

circumnavigating the globe twice. Four children were born to her and Captain French, three at sea: William Frank, who is deceased; Clarence Augustus, of this review; and Charles H., whose death occurred in 1904, and Clara B., who died at Exeter, New Hampshire, at the age of 2½ years.

Clarence Augustus French attended the public schools of Newfield, New Hampshire, and was but twelve years of age when his father died. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the trade of printer, at Harwich, Massachusetts, on the Press, a paper which has long since been discontinued. In 1869 his ventures went to Minneapolis, the train trip taking four days, and there secured employment as a printer with Edward A. Stevens, in whose employ he continued for two years, later going with David Ramaley. In 1872 Mr. French again became identified with newspaper work when he secured a position as compositor with the Dispatch, of St. Paul, of which H. P. Hall was then editor, and in 1876 went with the Minneapolis Tribune, as assistant proofreader. In 1879 he purchased an interest in the Minneapolis Evening Journal, which he assisted in establishing, with Charles H. Stevens, Frank E. Curtis and J. Hastings Rowell. Later Mr. French succeeded Mr. Rowell in his position, and conducted the paper until 1881, the venture proving a very profitable one until the plant was burned in the serious fire which destroyed Brackett's Block. The good will of the paper was sold by the partners to Nimmocks Brothers and George K. Shaw, for whom Mr. French worked for some time as foreman, with seventeen men in his employ, but, desiring to be at the head of an enterprise of his own, resigned his position in 1885 and came to Monticello. Here, in October of that year, he purchased the Times, from George W. McDonald, this being a small local paper with a circulation of 250, which Mr. French built up to 1,000, making it one of the prominent papers of Wright County. This was conducted as a republican organ until 1900, when he changed its policy to an independent standing, giving his support to men and principles rather than to party. In 1912 this paper was sold to O. G. Bates, its present owner, and Mr. French founded the News, October 7th. So highly had his efforts in the past been appreciated that during the first week he was able to secure 200 subscriptions for his new paper, and this has since grown to 600. With an excellent, up-to-date equipment, Mr. French is conducting a thoroughly modern and progressive newspaper. He is endeavoring, as in the past, to give his readers reliable information as to all the news of all the world, and his columns have been freely given to the support of helpful and beneficial movements. That he is progressive in his ideas and methods is evidenced by the fact that he was second in Wright County in placing a cylinder press into operation. He is widely and favorably known among newspaper men in the state, is a member of the Northern Minnesota Editorial Association, and is also connected with the Minnesota Editorial Association, of which he has served as vice president.

Mr. French's public services have been numerous and helpful. In 1889 he was elected record clerk of the State Legislature, an office in which he served two terms and was re-elected in 1891, has served on the Monticello council as trustee, and for eighteen years was a member of the board of education, resigning in 1912 after a number of years as president and clerk of that body, an office to which he was first elected in 1898. He is the only charter member left in Monticello of Garfield Lodge No. 145, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is past noble grand and a member of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, and has attended several assemblies. Mrs. French is also prominent socially, was one of the promoters of the public library, and has been particularly active in the work of the Women's Relief Corps and the W. C. T. U.

On July 14, 1881, Mr. French was married at Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, to Miss Loretta S. Stevens, daughter of John Hucks Stevens, a New York inventor, who designed the modern match, in 1856, and died in 1860. He was a brother of William Stevens of England, and his wife was a native of that country. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. French: Clara B., Edith Elizabeth, Clarence Edwin and William Wallace, the two latter dying in infancy. Clara married Dr. Percy T. Watson, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and during the past six years they have resided at Feu Chow Fu, China, where Doctor Watson has a hospital under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. They have three children: Edith, William Wallace and Janet. Edith Elizabeth French was graduated from Monticello High School in 1901, and then attended Carleton College one year, after which she became proprietress of the Big Lake Herald, which had been established by her father and presented to her, and which she successfully conducted until her marriage, June 4, 1908, to Hubert Mac Miller, of Big Lake, the proprietor of a successful grain and feed business. Mrs. Mac Miller died March 2, 1909, leaving one daughter, Dorothy C., born February 27, 1909, who has been taken by her grandfather, Mr. French.

Hon. John Moonan. One of the native sons of Waseca County, was born in Waseca County, Minnesota, February 9, 1866, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Delaney) Moonan. His father, a native of County Louth, Ireland, was born in 1812, and as a young man emigrated to the United States and settled in Rock County, Wisconsin, where for some years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1853 sensing greater opportunities in Minnesota he came to this state, taking up a farm nine miles north of Waseca, and here passed the remaining years of his life in the pursuits of the soil, passing away at Waseca in 1900. He was a man of industry and energy, and through a long life of earnest endeavor accumulated a handsome competency, so that his declining years were spent in the enjoyment of a well earned reward. Mr. Moonan married Mary Ann Delaney, who was also a native of Ireland, and she survived him ten years, dying at Waseca in 1910.

John Moonan read law in the office of Hon. L. Brownell of Waseca, applying himself so assiduously to his studies that he was admitted to the bar in 1887 the year he attained his majority. Mr. Moonan at once opened offices in Waseca, and here for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in a general civil and criminal practice. He holds membership in the Waseca County Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. Politically a democrat he has long been active in the ranks of his party, has served as county attorney two terms, and as mayor of Waseca, and in 1907 was elected state senator, and was re-

elected without opposition in 1911, his present term expiring in 1915. In the Senate he has become known as one of the working members of that distinguished body, and has acted on various committees, including those on judiciary, railroads, and general legislation. The manner in which he has discharged the duties of his high office has won the universal commendation of his constituents. With his family Mr. Moonan attends the Roman Catholic Church. He is fraternally connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In 1890 Mr. Moonan was married at Waseca to Miss Rose Mary Breen, daughter of the late Nicholas Breen, who at various times was engaged in blacksmithing, manufacturing oatmeal and farming, and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moonan have seven children and reside at their pleasant home on Second Street, Waseca.

Gustav Carl Dreier. The late Gustav Carl Dreier is well remembered in Duluth, of which city he was a resident a number of years, as a successful business man, a citizen who exerted a quiet but uplifting influence in his community and a man of many valuable attributes of character.

Gustav Carl Dreier was born November 27, 1852, and died in Duluth June 26, 1911. His birthplace was Copenhagen, Denmark, where his parents lived, Dr. Frederick E. and Ida (Ederoth) Dreier. Both were natives of Denmark, and the Dreier family is of a long line of Danish descent. The late Mr. Dreier's uncle was a representative of the Danish government in the United States for over thirty years.

Gustav C. Dreier was educated in the common schools and also under private tuition in his native city. At the age of eighteen, in 1870, he came to the United States and from that time forward was engaged in general contracting and building. He had his headquarters in several states at several different times, and did a large business, represented by many business and private structures and other kinds of structural work. He was in active business almost until the time of his death, and for several years had his headquarters in Duluth.

Mr. Dreier was married April 19, 1888, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth McLaren, a daughter of John and Rachel (Oliver) McLaren. Mrs. Dreier was born in Galt, Ontario, Canada, and is a descendant of Finlay McLaren, who was an early pioneer in Onondaga County, New York, and one of the prominent ministers of his time in the Reform Presbyterian Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dreier were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dreier took much interest in local affairs at Duluth and in other communities where he lived, was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and aside from his practical business activities found much diversion in his interests as a student and reader.

Ernest Yost. Thirty-one years of age, Ernest Yost has for nearly a decade been proprietor and editor of the Welcome Times, and besides his influential relations with the city and surrounding country as a newspaper publisher, has also made himself a factor in public affairs. Mr. Yost is one of the best known newspaper men in Southern Minnesota.

Ernest Yost was born in Fox Lake Township of Martin County June 28, 1884. His father, Fred Yost, was born in Germany about 1842 and died at Welcome in 1897. Coming to America at the age of twenty-one he lived in Minneapolis for several years, and in 1883 moved to Martin County and established his home in Welcome in August, 1889. He was a farmer, a man of quiet industry, and was thoroughly esteemed in each community of his residence. He married Lena Kletzke who was born in Pomeroy, Germany, and was also about twenty-one years of age when she crossed the Atlantic and found a home in Minneapolis. She now lives in Pine City, Minnesota. The children are: Alfred and Albert, who live in Pine City and are well drillers; Emil, who is a fur buyer for a St. Paul company with headquarters at Frazee in Becker County, Minnesota; Ernest; Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-three; and August, who is a printer living in Pine City.

Ernest Yost left school when seventeen years of age, having attended the schools of Welcome up to that time, and spent the next two years as a flour packer in the mill at Welcome. A fortunate direction was then given to his career when he entered the offices of the Welcome Times and beginning at the bottom as an inexperienced employe, mastered every detail of the art of printing and finally became proprietor and editor of this well known paper. The Times was started many years ago at Welcome by Chamberlain Brothers, and has long been a medium of news and advertising, and a factor for good in the community. It is independent in politics, and the paper circulates widely throughout the county.

Mr. Yost is himself independent in politics, but has served as recorder in Welcome and also as a member of the school board. He was married at Fairmont July 11, 1910, to Miss Eva Swanson, daughter of Andrew Swanson, who was one of the early settlers in the farming district in Martin County near Fairmont, and now lives retired in the county seat. Mr. and Mrs. Yost have two children, Wayne and Velva.

Otis Gibson Bates. It is within the province of the editor and publisher of a newspaper and particularly so in the smaller cities, to make or mar a reputation, to secure the passage of a good bill or to defeat a bad one, to encourage those movements which make for progress and development, and to defeat the measures which will prove detrimental to a community. Therefore, the locality is fortunate whose newspaper is in such thoroughly clean, reliable and safe hands as those of Otis Gibson Bates, editor and guiding head of the Times, at Monticello, Minnesota, a good business man, a capable newspaper conductor and a progressive and public-spirited citizen, alive to the needs of his community and commendably anxious to see that they are filled.

Mr. Bates was born November 23, 1873, at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James K. and Emma L. Bates, the former of whom died in 1876 while the latter still lives with her son, at the age of seventy years. The father was born at Owego, New York, where he learned the trade of machinist, and after his marriage removed to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he continued to follow his vocation until the time of his early death, which was undoubtedly hastened by the severity of his army service during the Civil war, when he was a commissioned officer in Company K, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. On his return to Wellsboro, he served as a member of the city council for several years, being elected to that office as a republican, and

Gustav Greier,

was a member of Wellsboro Lodge of the Masonic order. Two children were born to James K. and Emma L. Bates, namely: Edwin G., who is connected with the Parker Art Company, at Minneapolis, and Otis Gibson.

Otis Gibson Bates received his early education in the schools of his native place, this being followed by two years in the Wellsboro High School. He was only sixteen years of age when he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and in 1889 arrived at Pipestone, Minnesota, from whence he went to Minneapolis. In that city Mr. Bates secured employment with the Minnesota Linseed Oil and Paint Company, as a clerk, and during the twelve years he was associated with that concern won promotion through industry, ability and faithfulness, from position to position until he reached that of sales manager. Mr. Bates resigned from this employment to accept the position of city salesman, with Forman, Ford & Company, in 1902, and continued with that firm until 1910, then going to the Glidden Varnish Company, as salesman in charge of North and South Dakota and Montana. He continued as a knight of the grip until 1912, in which year he entered the perilous field of journalism, purchasing the Times, at Monticello, of which he has since been editor and publisher. Here Mr. Bates' long business experience and broad outlook on life, gained through coming into contact with all manners and conditions of people, have stood him in good stead, and he has steadily built up this reliable and up-to-the-minute newspaper, advancing its circulation from 600 to 1,000, placing it upon a substantial footing and making it an influential factor in republican politics in this part of the state. The readers of the Times are getting an eight-page, well-printed, well-edited newspaper, containing all the news, both national and local, with well written editorials and many interesting features. Mr. Bates at all times is ready to devote his columns to the support of progressive movements, and is an excellent type of the energetic, pushing and vigorous man of affairs who finds time to devote to his community's interests. In connection with his newspaper plant, he conducts a large, up-to-date printing office, operated by gasoline power, and capable of turning out the best jobwork. A stalwart republican, he has stanchly supported his party's interests, but his only public office has been that of secretary of the Monticello School Board. Fraternally he is connected with Monticello Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and his religious association is with the Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee.

Mr. Bates has been twice married, his first union taking place June 23, 1901, when he was united with Miss Zadie E. Wedgewood, of Monticello, daughter of G. R. and Sarah Wedgewood, natives of Monticello, the father being a pioneer farmer of Wright County. He is a veteran of the Civil war and a member of Sedgwick Post No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now living retired at Monticello, Mrs. Wedgewood having died in 1904 at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Bates died January 24, 1910, leaving two children: Russel J., born in 1906; and Eleanor, born in 1909. On July 6, 1912, Mr Bates was married to Elsie E. Lewis, who was born at Marquette, Michigan, daughter of John I. and Mary E. Lewis, natives of that city. Mr. Lewis is a mine "cruiser," or prospector, at Marquette, and has been the father of three children: Mrs. Bates, Pearl and Hattie. Mrs. Bates taught domestic science in the Monticello High School from 1908 to 1912, is a graduate of the Detroit School of Domestic Science, and is a lady of fine talents and much culture. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have had no children.

Charles L. Fink. The qualities that make the successful merchant have been present in an eminent degree in the career of Charles L. Fink, whose business enterprise is now the leading feature of the commercial life of Bricelyn in Faribault County. Mr. Fink was reared a farmer, followed agriculture for several years, but about twenty years ago became interested in merchandising as a clerk, and his progress has been one of steady prosperity ever since that time.

Charles L. Fink was born in Freeborn County, Minnesota, February 6, 1868. His father, Fred Fink, who was born in Germany in 1830 and died in Pickerel Lake Township of Freeborn County in 1906, emigrated from his native land after getting an education when about twenty-three years of age, lived in New York State a time, and in 1854 took up a homestead in Pickerel Lake Township in Freeborn County, and was one of the very early settlers in that vicinity. His life was spent in the quiet activities of the old homestead until his death, for more than half a century. While a young man in Germany he had served in the army. He married Frederika Weiser, who was born in Germany in 1844, and died in Pickerel Lake Township in 1910. Their children are: Henry, who lives on the old homestead in Pickerel Lake Township; Rosa, wife of Albert Warnke, a clothing merchant in Jackson, Minnesota; Charles L.; Frank, Albert and Ferdinand, all farmers in Pickerel Lake Township; and Nora, wife of Ernest Klucow, of Pickerel Lake Township.

Charles L. Fink, like his brothers, lived on the old homestead as a boy, was educated in the common schools of Freeborn County, but his schooling was ended by the time he was fourteen years of age and he has since depended upon his own exertions for a practical training in business and to advance himself in the world. The first twenty-two years of his life were spent on his father's farm, and for the following three years he was an independent farmer. In 1893 Mr. Fink began working in a hardware store at Albert Lea, in 1894 bought an interest in the establishment, and continued merchandising there until 1902. He then moved his stock to the small community of Bricelyn in Faribault County, began his career with a somewhat limited stock of hardware. During the past two years his business has extended in all directions and he is now the proprietor of a group of stores, including hardware, furniture, groceries, dry goods and shoe store, all located on Main Street. Mr. Fink owns and occupies three store buildings, with a total frontage of seventy-five feet, and uses another building with a 25-foot frontage for business purposes. Mr. Fink is a stockholder in the Mutual Investment Company of St. Paul.

As a Republican he takes considerable interest in local affairs and has served as president of the Bricelyn council several terms. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church and was formerly affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In 1890 in Freeborn County occurred his marriage to Miss Catherine Yost. Her father, Christ Yost, is a farmer in Pickerel Lake Township. Mr. and Mrs. Fink have two children: Pearl, a graduate of the Winnebago Com-

mercial College, now bookkeeper for her father; and Orvil, a student in the Bricelyn public schools.

Frederick Douglas Underwood. Some of the citizens of whom Minnesota is most proud and whose achievements have added most to the progress of the state as a whole have been the group associated at different times and in varying capacities with the splendid railway system of Minnesota and the Northwest. There is a fine flavor of individual character and self-attainment about these men, and practically all were graduates of the school of practical experience. Among those who performed most of their undergraduate work in Minnesota and who can properly be claimed as credit to the citizenship of the state is Frederick Douglas Underwood, one of America's greatest railway men and president of the Erie Railroad System. He was long a resident of Minnesota and was an important factor in the first period of the Soo lines.

Frederick Douglas Underwood, son of Enoch Downs and Harriet Flint Underwood, was born at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. As a boy he had some advantages above those of the common schools, having two years in Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Leaving there he began in railway service as a clerk and later on as a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He rose in its service from brakeman to become one of its principal superintendents. With the origin of the now called Soo Line he came as general superintendent, later he was made general manager in charge of all departments. From 1899 to 1901 he was second vice president and general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during its remodeling, and is now president of the Erie Railroad and its allied companies.

His principal achievement in Minnesota was during the construction and later the management of the Soo Line before and after its affiliation with the Canadian Pacific. Those who observed his success in that work were not surprised that he accomplished great things in the broader eastern field to which he was called. One of the railway officials who was associated with Mr. Underwood while the latter was general manager of the Soo Line furnishes some particulars which strengthen the estimation of Mr. Underwood's services as a railroad man of the Northwest. While he was with the road there was built 1,035 miles of track. He created the first general organization of the Soo Railroad. The offices were located at the corner of Washington Avenue and First Street, and later moved to the Guaranty Loan Building.

For a number of years Mr. Underwood has had his home and business headquarters in New York City, his offices being at 50 Church Street, and his home address at 277 West End Avenue. He is widely known in railway circles, and has an extended social relationship. He is a member of the following clubs: Atlantic Yacht (New York), Baltimore Yacht (Baltimore), Bankers Club of America (New York), Buffalo Club (Buffalo), Chicago Club (Chicago), Columbia Yacht (New York), Ellicott Club (Buffalo); India House, Lotos Club, Metropolitan (New York); Milwaukee Club (Milwaukee); New York Athletic, New York Yacht, Railroad, Recess, Seawanhaka, Corinthian Yacht and Tuxedo Clubs (New York); Governor Automobile Club of America (New York); also member Traffic clubs of Chicago and New York; Chamber of Commerce (New York); Chamber of Commerce (Milwaukee); Japan Society of New York and Minnesota Society of New York.

Joseph L. Kuechenmeister. Owner and editor of the Minnesota Lake Tribune, Joseph L. Kuechenmeister is one of the successful younger newspaper men of Minnesota. Several other members of his family are printers and workers in the newspaper field, and a number of years ago he gave up another mechanical trade to learn the art of printing, and now owns one of the best papers in Faribault County.

His relations with Minnesota are those of a native son, whose family has been a factor in this state since the earliest pioneer period. Joseph L. Kuechenmeister was born in Jordan, Scott County, Minnesota, August 5, 1881. His father is John Kuechenmeister, who was born in Germany in 1848, and at the age of three years came to the United States. Grandfather John Kuechenmeister, a native of Germany, was the founder of the family in this country, and more than sixty years ago established a pioneer home in Henderson, Minnesota. He was a farmer in that vicinity, and lived there until his death. John Kuechenmeister, the father, grew up at Henderson, and in 1879 moved to Minnesota Lake, soon afterwards established a home at Jordan, in 1892 moved to Montgomery, and is now a resident of Wells. His trade and regular business throughout his active life has been that of cooper and stone mason. Few living Minnesotans have seen more of the real pioneer conditions of the state, and as a boy he saw active service in the Indian wars. John Kuechenmeister married Elizabeth Neubauer, who was born in Michigan. Their children are: Augusta, whose husband, G. H. Augst, is proprietor of a garage at LeSueuer Center, Minnesota; Edward, a printer living at Wells; Joseph L.; Mary, who died at the age of twenty years; Agnes, a teacher at Albert Lea; Alphonse, a printer at St. Paul; and Valentine, a printer living at Wells.

Joseph L. Kuechenmeister received his education in parochial and public schools, finishing with the high school at Montgomery, but began training for practical life at the age of about fifteen. He worked at the cooper's trade, and for three years made flour barrels in Montgomery, and then followed the same trade at Wells for three years. Giving up this occupation, Mr. Kuechenmeister went to Minneapolis, and spent two years with a large printing house in that city, learning the printer's trade in all its details. Returning to Wells, he was employed by the Forum Advocate three years, spent a short time at St. James, Minnesota, with the Journal-Gazette and in 1911 came to Minnesota Lake and bought the Tribune from Ed. B. Howe. The Tribune was established in 1893 under the name The Kodak, but in 1894 assumed its present title. Mr. Kuechenmeister has improved the mechanical and editorial features of the Tribune in many ways, and its circulation now covers all the eastern half of Faribault County. It is conducted as a democratic paper, but its influence is chiefly marked in the cause of local enterprise and good government irrespective of politics. Mr. Kuechenmeister is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church, and affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Independent Order of Foresters. In 1908 at Montgomery he married Miss Alta Omundson, daughter of the

Ward Ames

late John Omundson, of Wells. They have four children: Cecilia, Leonard, Helen and Edward, all at home.

Wardwell Ames. For twenty-three years Wardwell Ames was a resident of Duluth. His memory is recalled not only as that of a successful business man, but as a citizen whose public spirited activities were well and vigorously directed, as a neighbor and friend who having experienced both fortune and misfortune knew how to bring succor to those who needed it, and as a loyal and effective worker in church, philanthropy and many of the movements which have meant most in the life of that city.

Wardwell Ames, who always wrote his name Ward, and was so called by his friends, was born at Oswego, New York, December 6, 1846, and died at his home in Duluth March 21, 1910. He was well educated, having attended the famous old school, Phillips Academy of Andover, Massachusetts, and on returning home from that school engaged in the elevator and milling business. At that time Oswego was one of the important centers of the milling trade of the United States. When the grain business shifted its centers toward the West, Mr. Ames followed, and in 1881 engaged in business at Fargo, North Dakota. He lived there five years, and in 1886 came to Duluth and engaged in business for himself. In 1890 the firm of Ames-Brooks Company was organized, with Mr. Ames as president, an office he held until the date of his death. During all his residence of twenty-three years in Duluth Mr. Ames was known as a progressive business man, a civic leader and a worker in church and philanthropy. He was one of the early members of the board of trade, and his sound business judgment and methods, acquired by a long experience in the grain business, made him an influential member of that organization and enabled him to contribute materially towards the realization of its aims and purposes. At various times he served on the public affairs committee of the Commercial Club of Duluth, and was a member of the board of directors and chairman of the finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. He was also on the St. Louis County Poor Board, was a director of the Bethel Society, and also contributed toward the establishment and maintenance of adequate hospital facilities in Duluth. To church and philanthropy he brought the same sound judgment which enabled him to succeed in business, and for that reason he was one of the most useful members in the various organizations above named, and particularly the Pilgrim Congregational Church, in which he served as chairman of the finance committee.

His church and religion meant more to him than to most successful business men. His grandfather had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but it is said that his parents, owing to the strictness with which they were reared in early life, allowed their membership to lapse, and Wardwell Ames therefore came to his majority without any definite church connections. Some time after his marriage he and Mrs. Ames united with the Congregational Church at Oswego in 1875. He was soon made church treasurer. An incident told in this connection illustrates Mr. Ames' thorough business principles. He accepted the church treasuryship on one condition, that the minister's salary should be paid on the first of every month in advance. His resignation was ready when that could not be done. The times were hard after the financial panic of 1873 and the church in debt, but under his leadership the church expenses were met promptly and the debt paid. At Fargo Mr. Ames and wife became charter members of the First Congregational Church, and though a poor man he subscribed $100 toward a new church, and was called to account by his firm for the extravagance of his gift. Of his long connection with the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Duluth, it will be appropriate to quote briefly from resolutions passed at the time of his death: "For nearly twenty-three years he was a member of this church, to which he gave the most faithful and loving service, unsparing alike of his time and of his means, and in the general religious and philanthropic work of the city he was the leader upon whom his fellow workers had learned to rely for counsel and encouragement.

"As a citizen and man of affairs he commanded universal respect and honor. He was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and in him the highest ideals of Christian citizenship found abundant expression. His favorite salutation of 'neighbor' may truly furnish the key to those qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to an unusually wide circle of friends, many of whom have personally felt his helpfulness."

Mr. Ames was married in Oswego, New York, and Mrs. Ames and two children, Ward Ames, Jr. and Mrs. R. H. Draper, survive. Mr. Ames was buried in his old home at Oswego. Personally he was a man of extremely interesting and genial characteristics. He was fond of music, had an unusual gift as a teller of anecdotes and experiences, and was fond of the outdoor sports of hunting and fishing. While in the West he showed his excellent marksmanship and ability as a hunter by killing some of the Rocky Mountain sheep. Grain men all over the Northwest knew and esteemed this late citizen of Duluth.

Eli Boudrye. As early settlers and pioneer farmers, as merchants and commercial leaders, and also through important public service in various official relations, the Boudrye family has through three generations contributed to the development and welfare of Martin County. The family located there nearly fifty years ago and Eli Boudrye, who represents the third generation, is a successful young business man of Granada, where he is a merchant and is manager of Coleman's Lumber Company.

Eli Boudrye was born in Fairmont, Minnesota, January 2, 1877. His father is Charles L. Boudrye, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 19, 1854. Going back still another generation, the grandfather was Eli L. Boudrye, who was born in Vermont in 1819. Grandfather Boudrye was a son of John Boudrye, who emigrated from France and settled at Highgate Falls in Vermont and was a farmer and lumber man in that state. Grandfather Eli L. Boudrye moved from Vermont to Ohio in 1845, and in 1856 moved to the Northwestern frontier, locating in Winona County, Minnesota, and in 1865 becoming an early settler in Martin County. He was a cabinet maker by trade, but in Minnesota followed farming. Eli L. Boudrye was married to Mary Bevington, who was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1833, and died at Dalton, Georgia, in 1900. Grandfather Boudrye died at Dalton Georgia, in 1898.

Charles L. Boudrye, who for many years has been identified with Granada, his activities as a merchant and official giving him the foremost position as a man

of affairs in that village, was about two years of age when the family came to Minnesota, and he grew up on his father's farm until 1876. He attended the rural schools and the Winnebago city schools and the Fairmont schools. His career was spent as a farmer in Martin County until 1891, and in that year he moved to Granada and established a hardware store, as one of the early enterprises of the village. In 1894 he sold out and then entered the produce business and still looks after a trade along those lines. Charles L. Boudrye is a stockholder in the Guckeen State Bank and owns stock in the Twin City Insurance Company. His official service has made him prominent in Granada for many years. As a republican he was appointed postmaster in 1897 and served fully seventeen years, leaving the office on November 1, 1914, at which time Bert S. Colton became his successor. During his seventeen years as postmaster he conducted the office for the benefit of the patrons and in a manner to reflect the highest credit upon his efficiency and public spirit. At the present time he is serving as county commissioner from the First District, and has served on the village council of Granada for twelve years and on the school board for five years. He is a member of the Congregational Church and affiliates with Granada Camp No. 4038 of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Charles L. Boudrye was married in the Township of Fairmont October 28, 1875, to Miss Flora M. Houston. Her father, the late Samuel Houston, was a blacksmith by trade. To their marriage have been born the following children: Eli; Izola, a stenographer living in Minneapolis; Louis R., who has a position in the postoffice at Duluth; Imogene, a student in the St. Cloud Normal School; Ada, a trained nurse at Minneapolis; and Samuel a civil engineer in Montana.

Eli Boudrye as a boy was educated in School District No. 8 at Rose Lake and in the Mankato Business College, being a student there during 1898. His first regular employment was as a carpenter, a trade he followed three years. For the past fifteen years Mr. Boudrye has been manager of Coleman's lumber yard at Granada, and is also the leading hardware merchant of that town. He has followed the methods which bring success in mercantile lines, and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens. In politics he is republican and is affiliated with Granada Camp No. 4038 of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Boudrye was married in 1901 at Granada to Miss Mary Hodgman, daughter of A. J. Hodgman, a farmer at Pleasant Prairie. Mr. Boudrye and wife have one child, Minnie, who is now a student in the public schools at Granada.

Joseph H. Coates. In the past fifty years probably no one citizen of Benton County has taken a more active part in the development of the primary resources of this section, its lands and agriculture, in the upbuilding and business advancement of Sauk Rapids, and in public affairs generally than Joseph H. Coates, one of the pioneers, who has lived in Sauk Rapids since the early '60s.

Joseph H. Coates is a native of England, born in Lincolnshire, November 30, 1847. His father was a magistrate in England, and in 1850 started to bring his family to America, but died on the ocean trip. The family landed at Mobile, Alabama, and first made permanent settlement at Pleasant Valley near Davenport, Iowa. In 1854 the family moved to the Northwestern frontier, locating in Fillmore County, Minnesota, and in April, 1861, arrived at Sauk Rapids, then a frontier village.

Joseph H. Coates acquired his education in the public schools and private select schools, and his boyhood was spent nearly altogether in frontier communities. He was about fourteen years of age when the family moved to Sauk Rapids, grew up there, and early began taking an active part in public affairs. In 1870, when only twenty-three years of age, he was elected sheriff of Benton County, and filled that office with efficiency for two years. In business he has been chiefly identified with farming and with extensive real estate operations. At the present time he owns and operates a place of 200 acres adjoining the City of Sauk Rapids. From 1883 to 1887 he was associated with others in the operation of sawmills, and at different times has had large holdings in the agricultural and timber districts of the Northwest. In 1879 he and Mr. John Cooper bought 10,000 acres in this state. For many years his real estate operations have been confined to handling his own properties. In 1873 Mr. Coates was admitted to the bar by order of the District Court, but most of his practice has been with his own affairs as the basis of his clientage. For a number of years he was president of the Sauk Rapids Manufacturing and General Store Company.

His public record is a long one, beginning with his election to the office of sheriff as already noted. After leaving that office he served as judge of probate four years, was again elected sheriff for two years, following which came another term of two years as probate judge. During 1890-1901 he was a member of the legislature and in 1912 was again sent from Benton County to represent this district in the lower house. For four years he held the office of clerk of courts, and for seven years was village justice. Judge Coates has been very active in the republican party, but his chief activity has been directed to good local government and to everything that would advance the interests of Benton County and Sauk Rapids. He has served as president of the Commercial Club, and has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since since 1870.

Judge Coates first married Mary E. Cross, who was born in Illinois. Their four children were: Henry E., a farmer at Sauk Rapids; Ada Jane, wife of Jacob A. Jochem of Milk River, Canada; Fred, who also lives at Milk River; and Mrs. Emma Mansfield of Havre, Montana. The present Mrs. Coates before her marriage was Julia A. Russell. Her parents, Jeremiah and Sophia Russell, were pioneer Minnesotans, and her father represented his district in the territorial legislature.

Carl L. Hagger. The distinctive professional ability of Mr. Hagger as a civil engineer is well recognized and is indicated by the fact that he is serving not only as county surveyor of Faribault County but also as city surveyor of Blue Earth, the county seat. He is one of the representative young men and popular citizens of this section of his native state and is well entitled to recognition in this history, which in a contemporary way offers records that will be of perpetual value in the future.

Mr. Hagger was born in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 9th of October, 1887, and is a scion of the fine Scandinavian element which has been a most potent and benignant force in connection with the development and upbuilding of the state, along both civic and industrial lines. He is a son of

Ole L. and Carethe (Sannan) Hagger, both of whom were born in Norway, the father having been a native of Sogne, where he was born in the year 1851, and his death having occurred in the autumn of 1913, his widow still maintaining her residence on the old homestead farm, in Blue Earth County. Of the children Carl L. is the eldest and is the only son; Eda is the wife of Julius Halverson, a farmer of Delevan Township, Faribault County; and Olga remains with her widowed mother on the old homestead. Ole L. Hagger was only fourteen years of age when he came to the United States, and he first settled at Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, from which state he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1878. He continued his residence in the metropolis of the state until 1889, when he removed with his family to Blue Earth County, his only son having been at the time about two years of age. He became one of the industrious and progressive farmers of the county and through his well directed endeavors achieved definite prosperity, the while his sterling attributes of character caused him to retain the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a republican in his political proclivities and was a zealous communicant of the Lutheran Church, as are also his widow and children.

Carl L. Hagger passed the period of his boyhood and youth on the home farm and he recalls with satisfaction that he was enabled to lend definite assistance to his father in connection with its work and management, the while he made good use of the advantages afforded him in the public schools of Blue Earth County. At the age of nineteen years he was matriculated in Luther College, at Albert Lea, and in this institution he completed a thorough one year's course in civil engineering, after which he gave the major part of his time and attention to the practical work of his profession in the capacity of assistant to the county surveyor of Faribault County, an experience that admirably fortified him for the positions of which he is now the able and valued incumbent. In 1912 Mr. Hagger was elected county surveyor of this county, and he has since done a large amount of important work for the county in this office, besides which he has served also as city surveyor of Blue Earth since May, 1914, his official headquarters being in the courthouse. In the autumn of 1914 he was re-elected county surveyor for a second term of four years, and this indicates conclusively the high estimate placed upon his services by the people of the county. Mr. Hagger has not deviated from the line of direct allegiance to the republican party and he takes a lively interest in all that touches the prosperity and progress of his home city and county.

Was married to Miss Esther Willmert of Blue Earth City on October 8, 1914.

Judge William St. Clair McClenahan. One of the oldest and most distinguished members of the bar of Central Minnesota is Judge William S. McClenahan, for the past fifteen years judge of the fifteenth judicial circuit. Judge McClenahan began practice at Brainerd more than thirty years ago, has been honored on a number of occasions with positions of responsibility and trust, and in the judicial office has acquired special distinction.

Judge William St. Clair McClenahan was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 19, 1854, a son of Hugh Bell and Maria Louise (McComas) McClenahan. His grandfather emigrated from Ireland early in the last century, settled in Nova Scotia, Canada, and the family came to the State of Maryland in the early '40s. Hugh Bell McClenahan was a teacher, and during Lincoln's first term was employed in the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Judge McClenahan was liberally educated, attending private schools, and in 1875 graduated LL.B. from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He later took the course in the law department of the University of Maryland and finished there in 1880, when he was awarded the prize offered for the best thesis written by a member of the graduating class, the judges being the justices of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Judge McClenahan practiced law at Baltimore until 1882 and in that year moved to Brainerd, Minnesota, engaged in general practice, and for a long time was associated with the late Judge George W. Holland, until the latter's elevation to the district bench of the state. As a lawyer Judge McClenahan was noted for his broad learning, his aggressive ability in the prosecution of interests intrusted to his charge, and a clarity of judgment that well fitted him for judicial honors. For twelve years he served as city attorney of Brainerd, and in 1900 was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and has now held that office fourteen years. For the first three years Judge McClenahan was the only judge presiding over the different courts in the district, but the duties of this large district have since been divided among several judges. While he has sat on the bench many important cases have come before him for decision, and one that deserves special mention because of its prominence was the Hart disbarment case of 1908 (104 Minn. 88). Judge McClenahan was one of the five judges selected by the governor of Minnesota to preside in these proceedings, and the other four were Hon. Frank C. Brooks, Hascal R. Brill, Myron D. Taylor and Nathan Kingsley.

Judge McClenahan is a member of the American Bar Association and has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry and is a Knight Templar affiliated with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Brainerd Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Brainerd on September 4, 1911, he married Rosalie Agatha Poppenberg. They have one son, William St. Clair, Jr., born September 24, 1912. Judge McClenahan is a republican in politics.

Walter Dwight. Eligibly situated at a point two miles north of the thriving little City of Blue Earth, Faribault County, is the fine farm homestead of Mr. Dwight, who has proved himself one of the progressive and substantial representatives of the agricultural industry in his native state and whose energy and ambition have been on a parity with those of his honored father, who settled in this section of Minnesota more than half a century ago and who long held precedence as one of the successful farmers and influential citizens of Blue Earth County, of which the most of Faribault County was originally a part.

Walter Dwight was born at Vernon Center, Blue Earth County, Minnesota, on the 29th of October, 1869, and is a son of Leonard and Cornelia (Mason) Dwight, the former of whom was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1835, and the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin in 1838, a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the state, where she was reared and educated and where her marriage was solemnized. Leonard Dwight was reared to maturity in the old Empire State, and

within a few years after attaining to his legal majority he joined the strong tide of immigration to the West, with the result that he became one of the pioneer settlers in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, where he established his home about 1860. He became a pioneer farmer near Vernon Center, in Vernon Township, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to the fine old homestead on which he maintained his residence for many years, the same being now one of the splendid farms of Verona Township, that county. He passed the closing years of his long and useful life in well earned retirement, and his death occurred in the Village of Elmore, Faribault County, in 1903. His cherished and devoted wife, who had shared with him the labors and vicissitudes of pioneer life, survived him by a decade and was summoned to eternal rest on the 15th of October, 1913, her memory being revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle influence and both she and her husband having been earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Concerning their children brief data are here given: Jennie M., is the wife of Robert W. Johnson and they reside on the old homestead of her parents, in Verona Township; Walter, of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Cora is the wife of William R. Barmore, who is serving as city clerk of Winnebago, Faribault County, at the time this article is written.

Reared to maturity under the benignant influences and discipline of the home farm, Walter Dwight gained that varied and practical experience which has proved a most potent factor in insuring his success as an independent representative of the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing. After duly profiting by the advantages afforded in the public schools he further fortified himself by completing a course in the Parker Business College, at Winnebago. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until the death of his mother and had virtually assumed the entire supervision during the decade following the death of his father. In 1910 he purchased the old homestead, and with additional land which he had acquired he thus became the owner of a valuable farm of 240 acres. In 1913 he sold the property in an advantageous way and purchased his present farm, situated in Blue Earth Township, on the Blue Earth and Winnebago turnpike road and only two miles distant from Blue Earth, the judicial center of Faribault County. This is one of the model landed estates of this section of the state, the farm comprising 280 acres and being equipped with the best of modern farm buildings, including a substantial and commodious brick residence, large and substantial barns and minor buildings. In 1914 Mr. Dwight added to the improvements on the farm by the construction of an excellently arranged cement well-house, with accommodations for the gasoline engine by which water is pumped for domestic and general farm purposes. In the agricultural department of his extensive farm enterprise he gives his attention principally to the raising of corn, clover and oats, and in the department of animal industry to the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey swine.

Mr. Dwight not only holds prestige as one of the most progressive and scientific farmers and stock-growers of this section but is also recognized as a citizen of much liberality and public spirit. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. While still residing on the old homestead, in Verona Township, he served twelve years as a member of the school board and one year as township assessor. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Blue Earth Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife have a host of friends and they enjoy extending to them the hospitality of their beautiful home.

In 1901, at Bricelyn, Faribault County, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dwight to Miss Pauline Paulson, daughter of the late Peter Paulson, who was one of the sterling citizens and substantial farmers of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except one, so that the family circle is one of the most gracious order. Dora Eleanor, the second in order of birth, died in 1911, at the age of six years, and the names of the other children are here noted in respective order of nativity: Floyd Leonard, Walter Chester, Harold Paulson, Ralph Bryan and Ward. It may be stated in conclusion that the genealogy of the Dwight family is traced back to staunch English origin and that representatives of the name were numbered among the early settlers of the State of New York.

Walter W. Hulce. The cashier of the Farmers National Bank at Minnesota Lake, Walter W. Hulce is one of the progressive young business men of Faribault County, and while widely known through his present position, is perhaps even better known over the county as a teacher, having been identified with the public schools for a number of years prior to taking up the business of banking.

Walter W. Hulce was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, April 3, 1885, a son of H. W. and Anna (Friday) Hulce. The Hulce family was English in its origin, was established in Massachusetts in Colonial times, and the great-grandfather of Walter W. moved to Buffalo, New York, in 1816. There were members of the family who served in the Revolutionary war. H. W. Hulce was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, in 1860, came to Blue Earth, Minnesota, in 1889, moved to Welcome, and thence to Elmore, where he is now living, being connected with the Elmore Cement Company. The mother was likewise a native of Columbia County, Wisconsin. Their children are: Walter W.; Ada, who died at the age of twenty-three; Maude, who lives with her parents; and Mamie, who teaches school at Oldham, South Dakota.

Walter W. Hulce acquired his early education in the public schools at Elmore, attended Parker College at Winnebago, Minnesota, and at the age of twenty left school to take up teaching. That work kept him employed at Easton and other places in Faribault County for eight years.

In 1913 Mr. Hulce accepted the post of cashier with the Farmers National Bank at Minnesota Lake. This bank was established in 1903. It has a capital stock of $25,000, with a surplus of $1,250. The president is W. H. Schroeder.

Mr. Hulce is independent in politics and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1910 he married Miss Elvira E. Herring. Her father is J. L. Herring, county auditor of Faribault County, with residence at Blue Earth.

Charles William Seddon. When Charles William Seddon entered upon his active career his capital consisted of a public school education and

a knowledge of the machinist's trade gained through a long and arduous apprenticeship. These, with the opportunities which the era of railroad construction in the Northwest offered, with the skill which his energetic nature supplied, and a training gained in the field supplemented by diligent study, have enabled him to achieve, when still in the prime of life, a substantial position among the railroad men of Proctor, Minnesota, where he is superintendent of motive power and cars for the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad.

Mr. Seddon was born at Lima, Ohio, February 4, 1865, and is a son of Mark and Flora (Good) Seddon. The son of a blacksmith, he inherited a predilection for and ability in mechanics, and when he had completed his education in the public schools, was apprenticed to the trade of machinist, which he learned thoroughly. The following twenty-one years were spent as a journeyman, and from 1879 to 1900 he traveled to cities in various parts of the country, including St. Paul, Minnesota, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa. In 1900 Mr. Seddon's railroad career began when he accepted a position at Minneapolis with the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, as machinist. Subsequently he entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad, at Crookston, Minnesota, and from machinist rapidly rose to the position of shop superintendent of the same road, being transferred to Barnesville, Minnesota, also holding that position for a time at Superior, Wisconsin. On December 1, 1906, Mr. Seddon came to Proctor, to accept the position of superintendent of motive power and cars for the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad, and has continued in this capacity to this date. Mr. Seddon has risen to his present position solely through his own efforts, for at the outset of his career he has no pecuniary assistance or the influence of friends to help him. Sturdy energy, a doing well of whatever he has found to do, and an unwavering fidelity to duty have combined to form the medium through which he has won success, and he is worthily entitled to the esteem and respect that is commanded by self-made manhood. While he has given his chief attention to the railroad business, he has been interested also in enterprises connected with commercial and financial activities, and is a director of the Proctor State Bank, director of the Iron Mountain Mining Company, near Crosby, Minnesota, and a director of the Idaho Improved Farm Association. He is interested in sports of all kinds, and is president of the Proctor Athletic Association and a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club, of Duluth. His fraternal connection is with the Sioux City Lodge of the Masonic order. While he has taken a good citizen's interest in affairs of a public character, Mr. Seddon has never found the time to seek preferment in the political arena.

While a resident of Sioux City, Iowa, Mr. Seddon was married to Miss Catherine R. Heddinger, of that place.

Werner Hemstead, M. D. Up to about fifteen years ago Doctor Hemstead was one of the most active practitioners of medicine at Brainerd and vicinity, but since that time his energies have been largely devoted to his varied business affairs. Doctor Hemstead in the early days acquired interests in the Range, still owns a large amount of land in the mineral section, and was one of the first to develop the Cuyuna country.

Dr. Werner Hemstead was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, April 19, 1860, a son of Carl and Rosamond (Grobe) Hemstead. His father was a farmer and the son grew up in the country, was educated in the public schools, and was liberally and thoroughly prepared for his life work. He attended the Wesleyan College in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and took his course in medicine in the Missouri Medical College and in the University of Nebraska, graduating M. D. in 1882. His first experience in practice was at Omaha, but in September, 1882, he came to Brainerd, Minnesota, and took up the work of a regular practitioner, which he continued with very gratifying success until 1900. In the meantime Doctor Hemstead had acquired interests in other directions, and after giving up his practice became identified with merchandising. For three terms he served as mayor of Brainerd, was a member of the board of education for some time, and was also an alderman in the city government, and for two terms a member of the legislature.

Doctor Hemstead has retired from active business affairs and during the summer months lives at Arbor Lodge, a beautiful country estate on the shores of Nokay and Eagle lakes, and here he is building up a fruit farm without destroying too much of the primeval forest.

On September 26, 1894, Doctor Hemstead married Marguerite Johnson of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Their two children are Charles W., now a bookkeeper, and Rosemary, a student. Doctor Hemstead is independent in his political activities.

James W. Stevenson. One of the many fine landed estates of Southern Minnesota is that which has been owned since the spring of 1908, by Mr. Stevenson, this admirably improved farm, which comprises 234 acres, being situated in Verona Township, Faribault County, at a point on Blue Earth and Winnebago turnpike road, two and one-half miles south of the City of Winnebago. Mr. Stevenson is not only essentially progressive and ambitious in his chosen sphere of enterprise but also brings to bear an excellent scientific and practical knowledge of the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, with the result that he stands forth as one of the prominent exponents of the same in this section of the state. His status as a citizen and as a prominent and honored representative of important industrial interests well entitles him to definite recognition in this history of the state of his adoption.

A scion of a sterling pioneer family of the Badger State, Mr. Stevenson was born on the homestead farm of his father in Columbia County, Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was January 1, 1871. He is a son of William and Agnes (Wilson) Stevenson, the latter of whom was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, in 1848—a member of one of the representative pioneer families of that section of the state. William Stevenson was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native land, where he received excellent educational advantages, and he then accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States, the family home having first been established in Illinois, whence removal was made a few years later to Columbia County, Wisconsin, where his parents passed the remainder of their lives. With all of diligence and energy he applied himself to the vocation of farming throughout his entire active career and he became one of the substantial agriculturists and honored and influential

citizens of his community, Columbia County, having continued to be his place of residence until his death, which occurred in May 22, 1914, his devoted wife, who likewise was a representative of one of the fine old clans of Scotland, having been summoned to eternal rest in 1911, her entire life having been passed in Columbia County, where several of their eleven children still remain. John is a representative agriculturist of that county; James W., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Mary remains in the old home county; Clark, who was a successful farmer in that county, died in 1914, a bachelor; Thomas is a farmer in that county, as was also William, who died in 1906; Alexander there follows the same vocation; Margaret is the wife of Tempest Currie, who is engaged in the banking business at Big Springs, Texas; and Kenneth, Andrew and David are engaged in farming in their native county, with whose annals the family name has been long and worthily identified.

Reared under the invigorating discipline of the home farm, James W. Stevenson thus acquired his initial knowledge of agriculture at first hand, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county, he completed a course in the Northwestern Business College, at Madison, the capital of Wisconsin. In the same city he later completed, during two winter terms, special and well ordered course in the college of agriculture of the great University of Wisconsin, this department of the university being one of the foremost of its kind in the entire Union. Thereafter Mr. Stevenson acted as an associate instructor in the college of agriculture for two winters, and in the meanwhile he spared no effort in widening his own knowledge of scientific agriculture and stock-growing. In his independent operations as an agriculturist he was engaged in farming in Barron County, Wisconsin, for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which he sold his property and, in March, 1908, came to Faribault County, Minnesota, where he purchased his present fine farm, which is equipped with excellent buildings and upon which he himself has made many modern improvements, the entire demesne giving every evidence of thrift and prosperity. The principal agricultural products of the farm are corn, oats, barley and clover, for each of which this section is admirably adapted, and Mr. Stevenson stands also well to the front in the department of animal industry, as a grower and breeder of high-grade shorthorn cattle, with an average herd of seventy head, and the most approved breeds of swine, including the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey types.

The democratic party receives the enthusiastic allegiance of Mr. Stevenson, though in local affairs, where no generic issues are involved, he is not constrained by strict partisan lines.

In Columbia County, Wisconsin, the year of 1900 gave record of the marriage of Mr. Stevenson to Miss Agnes J. Mair, daughter of Charles Mair, who was one of the prominent farmers of that county, where he is now living retired, in the Village of Poynette. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children: Ina Margaret and Vera Agnes.

William Henry Fletcher. This well known citizen and prominent business man of Sauk Rapids is one of Minnesota's pioneers, and has been identified with the territory and state for the past sixty years. Mr. Fletcher has spent most of his active career in Benton County, has been in the insurance and real estate business at Sauk Rapids since 1878, has been identified with a number of enterprises which are directly associated with the local betterment and improvement, and has filled with honor and credit several county and local offices.

William Henry Fletcher was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 27, 1842. His parents were William and Emma (Ellis) Fletcher. His father was a miller by trade, moved out to Minnesota, in 1855, first locating at St. Anthony Falls, and in 1858 constructed the first flour mill at Little Falls, Minnesota.

William H. Fletcher acquired his early education in the public schools at Beloit, Wisconsin, where his family lived before coming to Minnesota. While growing up he acquired an expert knowledge of the milling business under his father, and was afterwards located at St. Cloud and in the wagon manufacturing business there and at Sauk Rapids for about twenty years.

Mr. Fletcher served in the office of county treasurer from 1874 to 1878, was county auditor of Benton County from 1894 to 1896 and since 1900 has been a member of the board of county commissioners, and with the exception of two years has been president of the board. He was the first village recorder of Sauk Rapids, held the office a number of times and for many years was on the village board. For ten years he served as clerk of the district school board. Mr. Fletcher has taken an active part in republican party affairs, and has been frequently honored with the office of chairman of the Republican County Committee. He is a director of the Benton County Cemetery Association, of which he was one of the organizers. These various positions together with his business as a real estate and insurance man has kept him busily employed for many years and though past the age of three score and ten has not yet retired from the active list.

Mr. Fletcher was married April 27, 1879, to Alda M. Everest, who was born in Ohio. Mr. Fletcher has for half a century been affiliated with the Masonic order, having taken his first degree in 1865, and is now a member of North Star Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.

Malcolm J. Farrish, M. D., C. M. As physician and surgeon no firm in Martin County has a higher professional standing, better professional connections, than Farrish & Farrish, who have offices both in Sherburn and Ceylon. This firm consists of Dr. Malcolm J. and Dr. Robert C. Farrish, two brothers, the older of whom has practiced at Sherburn for more than twenty years.

Dr. Malcolm J. Farrish was born at Rockwood, Ontario, Canada, June 7, 1864. His father, William Farrish, who was born in Scotland in 1834 and died at Minneapolis in 1906, came to Canada about 1850, and for many years lived at Rockwood, where he was prominent as the proprietor and operator of a flour mill, oat mill, and grain elevator. William Farrish married Agnes McFarlane, who was born in Halton County, Ontario, in 1834, and died at St. Paul in 1894. Their children were: Mary, who died young; Annie, who died young; John F., who is vice president of the William McMurray & Company, tea and spice wholesale merchants, in St. Paul; Dr. Malcolm J.; Dr. Robert C.; and Agnes, wife of Louis G. Foley, who is state inspector of hospitals and prisons in Minnesota with residence at St. Paul.

Dr. Malcolm J. Farrish grew up in his native town

of Rockwood, attended the public schools there, and in 1882 was graduated from the noted Rockwood Academy, a school which is known both in Canada and the United States, and has graduated many prominent men. While Doctor Farrish was a student there, its principal was Alexander McMillan. From the academy he entered Toronto University in 1882, spent two years in that institution, and pursued his medical studies in Trinity University at Toronto, where he was graduated with the class of 1891 and the degrees M. D. and C. M. Some years after getting well established in his profession, Doctor Farrish took post-graduate work in the New York hospitals in 1906.

Doctor Farrish immediately after graduation came to Minnesota, spent the winter of 1891-92 as house surgeon in the Minneapolis Hospital, and for a short time was employed as physician and surgeon by one of the large corporations operating on the Mesaba Range. In July 1892 he opened an office at Sherburn, and about nine years later was joined by his brother, and they have since alternated in practice both at Sherburn and Ceylon.

Doctor Farrish besides his long and useful record as a physician, has also been identified with public affairs. For twenty years or more he has served on the health board, and for one term was mayor of Sherburn. He was also coroner of Martin County from 1898 to 1900. Doctor Farrish is a member of the Martin County Medical Society, is a democrat in politics and was brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. A believer in fraternal organizations he has membership in Magnolia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Fairmont Chapter No. 50, R. A. M.; Fairmont Commandery No. 27, K. T.; Mankato Lodge No. 225, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and Sherburn Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Sherburn in 1902, Doctor Farrish married Miss Laura Bettenhausen, who was of German family and a native of Illinois. They are the parents of three children: Charlotte A., Marian L., and Robert M., all of whom are attending the public schools of Sherburn.

Dr. Robert C. Farrish, junior member of the firm of Farrish & Farrish, physicians and surgeons of Sherburn and Ceylon, was born at Rockwood, Ontario, September 16, 1867. He acquired his education in the public schools there, later came to Minnesota, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Minnesota in 1901. He at once became associated with his brother in practice at Sherburn and Ceylon. Dr. Robert Farrish, who is unmarried, is prominent in Masonry, having taken thirty-two degrees in the Scottish Rite and is member of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Elks Lodge in St. Paul. Before beginning active practice at Sherburn with his brother he spent six months as surgical assistant with the famous Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota.

Sherman H. Taylor. Many of the most important banking, commercial and industrial interests of Elmore are concentrated in the Taylor family, which has been continuously identified with Faribault County for more than half a century. Sherman H. Taylor is vice president of the First National Bank of Elmore while his father is president, and together they are the active heads of several manufacturing and general business concerns and also been prominent in civic affairs of the locality.

Sherman H. Taylor was born in Elmore, Minnesota, June 12, 1862. His father is George A. Taylor, who was born in Painesville, Ohio, June 11, 1836. The grandfather was Hiram Taylor, born in 1891, and of an old established family in America. Hiram Taylor moved out to Wisconsin in 1839, locating at Spring Prairie, establishing a home in the wilderness, and his death occurred in Columbia County, Wisconsin, in 1866. Hiram Taylor married Lovia Kibby, a native of New York State, who also died in Columbia County.

George A. Taylor was reared among the pioneer surroundings of early Wisconsin, attended the common schools, and when about twenty years of age began farming for himself in Adams County, Wisconsin. In 1861 he moved out to Faribault County, Minnesota, was one of the early settlers there, and continued life as a farmer until 1874. In that year he extended his operation by buying grain and selling lumber in Blue Earth, and was a resident of that city for five years, and since 1880 has been identified with Elmore. At Elmore, George A. Taylor built an elevator and warehouse, and did a large business in the buying of grain and the selling of lumber until 1888. In that year he was one of the principal men who established the private bank known as the Exchange Bank, with Z. Roberts as president and George A. Taylor as director. In 1890, after the resignation of Mr. Roberts, George A. Taylor was appointed president, and has been at the head of this substantial institution for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1900 a national charter was taken out, and a new building erected on Main Street opposite the postoffice. The capital stock of the First National is $25,000, and its healthy condition is indicated by its surplus of $18,000. George A. Taylor is an active republican, has served on the town board, is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years has been clerk of King David Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M., and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Elmore. Outside of banking his interests are of a varied nature. He is a stockholder in the Elmore Cement and Tile Company, a stockholder in the Elmore Milling Company, and a stockholder in the Elmore Creamery Company. George A. Taylor was married in 1857 at Portage, Wisconsin, to Miss Eliza Jane Vining. She was born in the State of Maine and died at Elmore in 1894.

Sherman H. Taylor, their only child, acquired his education in the public schools of Elmore, spent five years in the schools at Blue Earth, and at the age of eighteen left the high school and his first regular occupation was learning telegraphy in the railroad station at Elmore during 1881-83. In 1883 Mr. Taylor began selling lumber with Mr. Z. Roberts, and continued in that line for five years. Since 1888 he has been continuously identified with banking, in the institution of which his father was one of the founders, and is now cashier and vice president of the First National Bank. Mr. Taylor is president of the Elmore Milling Company, and secretary of the Elmore Cement and Tile Company.

In public affairs his work has long been of benefit especially to his home town and county. He has served for a number of years on the Republican County Central Committee, also for a long time as secretary of the school board, and for seventeen years as town clerk of the township. For two years he was president of the village council. Mr. Sherman is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with King David Lodge No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; Mount Horeb Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; is a past noble grand of

Elmore Lodge No. 51, I. O. O. F., and also affiliates with Lodge No. 87, A. O. U. W. of Elmore.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1884 in Blue Earth to Miss Matilda Bay, who was born in Wisconsin and died in 1896. There are two daughters: Leila, who graduated from the Albert Lea College for Girls, from the Mankato Business College, and is now bookkeeper and stenographer in Guthrie, Oklahoma; Effie May is the wife of Fred Rist, a traveling salesman with home in Guthrie, Oklahoma. In 1898 Mr. Taylor married Miss Ella M. Gunderson, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Thomas Gunderson, a retired farmer of Kingston, where they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have the following children: Eleanor J., a student in the Elmore High School; George T. and Leslie Elwood, both in the grade school.

Lafayette H. Haeger. Cashier of the First National Bank at Kiester, Lafayette H. Haeger is a young banker who has had successful relations with a number of banks in Southern Minnesota during the past ten years, and the success of the Kiester Bank is largely due to his thorough experience and undoubted ability in the management of financial affairs.

Lafayette H. Haeger was born at Eagle Grove, Iowa, March 10, 1885. His grandfather came from Germany, and was ninety years of age at the time of his death. Henry J. Haeger, the father, was born at Detroit, Michigan, in 1862, moved out to Boone, Iowa, lived there and in other places in Iowa and for a number of years was a resident of Eagle Grove. He was an engineer of the Northwestern Railway, and in 1905 died while in Chicago from the results of a surgical operation. Henry J. Haeger married Rose Coyle, a native of Tama, Iowa, and now living in Chicago. Their children are: Lafayette H.; Vivian, wife of A. H. Lowenthal, in the advertising business in Chicago; Beatrice, wife of Ralph Frank, a clothing merchant at Webster City, Iowa; Donald, who is a bookkeeper in Chicago; Helen, Henry and Naomi at home with their mother.

Lafayette H. Haeger was educated in the public schools at Eagle Grove, Iowa, graduating from the high school in 1903, and in 1904 from a commercial course in the Capitol City Commercial College at Des Moines. Practically his entire active career has been connected with banking. His first employment was as assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Elmore, Minnesota, where he remained until 1908 and then took the post of cashier in the State Bank of Elmore for two years. In 1910 Mr. Haeger moved to South Dakota and was cashier of the State Bank of Lemmon a year and a half, following which he was cashier of the Securities Bank at Alden, Minnesota, until January, 1914. Since then his home has been at Kiester, where he is cashier of the First National Bank. This bank was originally operated under a state charter, and was nationalized in 1914, with a capital stock of $30,000.

Mr. Haeger is a republican in politics. His fraternal affiliations are with King David Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Elmore; Mount Zion Chapter, R. A. M., at Blue Earth; Fairmont Commandery No. 27, K. T.; Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and also with the Albert Lea Lodge No. 813 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In August, 1907 at Elmore, Mr. Haeger married Miss Florence Williams, daughter of C. D. Williams, who for twenty years was an Elmore banker, but now lives retired at Wichita, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Haeger have one child, Harlan W.

George S. Smith. One of the young bankers of Southern Minnesota, George S. Smith is cashier and active executive of the First National Bank of Bricelyn. Mr. Smith began his business career before he reached his majority, has an accurate knowledge and capable skill in commercial lines, developed through service as bookkeeper and other positions, and also in the county offices of Faribault County, and for the past eight years has been identified with banking.

George S. Smith was born at Blue Earth, Minnesota, December 5, 1875, and is of German descent on his father's side. His father, William Smith, was born at Fort Berry in Canada in 1835, moved to the United States in 1865, locating in Blue Earth, Minnesota, where he died in 1900. He was a carpenter, contractor and builder, and still well remembered at Blue Earth and vicinity. William Smith married Catherine Lacey, who was born in Ireland, came as a girl in America, and first lived in Rochester, New York, and is still living with her home in Blue Earth. Her children are: C. E. A., a harness maker at Minneapolis; Ella, wife of William Dreblow, living on their farm near Fairmont; Emma, widow of Fred H. Kenney, and living at Waverly, Iowa; Catherine, wife of M. J. Haase, now county treasurer of Faribault County, with home at Blue Earth; and George S.

Mr. Smith spent his boyhood in Blue Earth, and was graduated from the high school in 1891. After a business course at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, he returned home and was employed about six years as bookkeeper for an agricultural implement house in Blue Earth. For another six years he served as deputy register of deeds. His career as a banker began in 1906 as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Blue Earth, and from that position in October, 1910, he became cashier of the First National Bank of Bricelyn, and while his official title is still cashier, he is president of the institution in all but name. The First National Bank of Bricelyn is eligibly located on Main Street, and it was founded in 1899 as a state bank, and took out a national charter in 1902. The capital stock is $25,000, with a surplus of $4,000.

Mr. Smith for a number of years held the office of city clerk in Blue Earth. He is a republican, attends the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with Truth Lodge No. 260, A. F. & A. M. His wife before her marriage was Miss Sue More, a daughter of A. R. More of Blue Earth. They were married in 1902 and have two children, Ward, a student in the public schools at Bricelyn, and Robert.

John W. Wolford. Possessing those business qualifications which make a man of exceptional service in any community, John W. Wolford at the age of thirty-five has a secure position in the business affairs of the town of Welcome, Martin County, and besides his post as cashier and manager of the Welcome National Bank is officially and financially interested in several other local enterprises and is easily one of the leading citizens of Martin County.

John W. Wolford was born at Sherburn, Minnesota, December 31, 1879, a son of Mathias Wolford, who was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1841. Mr. Wolford's great-grandfather, Godfrey Wolford, was a Pennsylvania farmer and of Pennsylvania German stock. Mathias Wolford died at St. James, Minne-

sota, in 1901, having come out to Fillmore in this state as an early settler. He married Hannah Bursell, who was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1838, and died at Triumph, Minnesota, in 1911. These parents had a large family of children, all of whom have found a work to perform and places to fill with credit and usefulness. The children are mentioned briefly as follows: Addie is the wife of August Stienka, a farmer at Carlos, Minnesota; Susie is the wife of Ezra Cooper, a grain buyer at Dunnell, Minnesota; George is a contractor, living at Ceylon, Minnesota; William is a section foreman for the Northwestern Railway, with home at Welcome; Benjamin is a merchant in Yaniax, Oregon; Dora is the wife of Eagle Britson, a hardware merchant at Redstone, Montana; Hattie is the wife of Ed Wester, a blacksmith at Triumph; Viola married M. A. Shipman, and they live on a farm in Ambrose, North Dakota; John W. is the ninth of the family; Maude married Mr. White who is a merchant at Whitetail, Montana.

John W. Wolford grew up in Minnesota, attended the local schools and the high school at Sherburn and as preparation for a business career in 1901 took a business course in the Toland Business University at Farimont. In no small degree the secret of Mr. Wolford's progressive rise has been due to a concentration of effort. In 1902 he entered the Welcome National Bank as assistant cashier, was promoted to cashier in 1907, and is still identified with that institution as cashier, and has to a large degree the responsibilities of practical management of the bank. The Welcome National Bank was established in 1877 as a state bank, and took out a national charter in 1903. It is the second largest bank in Martin County, having a capital stock of $50,000 and surplus of $10,000. The bank is well situated for the convenience of its patrons on Dugan Street in Welcome, and has the confidence of depositors in the safe and conservative management. Mr. Wolford is also secetary of the Welcome Telephone Company, is a stockholder in the South Minnesota Investment & Loan Company and a stockholder in the Lynd State Bank.

Mr. Wolford is an independent democrat in politics, is secretary of the Welcome school board, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America at Welcome and with the Knights of Pythias at Sherburn.

Fred W. Boesch. One of the representative young business men of his native county, Mr. Boesch is the efficient and popular cashier of the First National Bank of Amboy, Blue Earth County, and is a member of one of the well known and highly esteemed families of this section of the Gopher State. He was born on a farm six miles west of Amboy, on July 6, 1889, and is a son of Fred and Emma (Bussman) Boesch, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, in 1861, and the latter of whom was born near the City of St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota, in 1866, a representative of a sterling pioneer family of that county. As a youth, Fred Boesch came to America and he has been a resident of Minnesota about thirty years, his original place of residence having been near St. Peter, whence he later removed to Blue Earth County and purchased 160 acres of land, for which he paid only $12 an acre and which he developed into one of the fruitful and valuable farms of the county. He is now the owner of a fine landed estate in this county and both he and his wife have secure place in the confidence and esteem of all who know them. Of their four children, Fred W., of this review, is the eldest, and the others are Francis, Irma and Blanche. The maternal grandmother of Fred W. Boesch is still living and resides at Truman, Martin County, Minnesota, in which county she is the owner of a valuable landed estate of 240 acres. The paternal grandparents never came to America but continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in the fair little Republic of Switzerland until their death.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and acquiring his rudimentary education in the district schools, Fred W. Boesch supplemented this discipline by a course in the Amboy High School, in which he was graduated. In 1906 he became identified with the banking business and by effective service he has won advancement to his present responsible position, that of cashier of the First National Bank of Amboy, which is one of the substantial and well ordered financial institutions of Blue Earth County. Like his father, he is a republican in politics, and both are affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which latter he is treasurer of the camp of Amboy. Mr. Boesch is essentially one of the progressive and public-spirited young men of Amboy, where he is serving as village treasurer and as manager of the opera house, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as do also his parents.

Joseph Danly Budd, M. D. In the City of Two Harbors Doctor Budd is frequently spoken of as one of the most useful men in the upbuilding and progress of that community. This is due not only to his long service as physician, but to his many activities outside of his profession, and his name is known and esteemed among physicians, bankers, business men and citizens in general in many localities of the state.

Born in Lancaster, Wisconsin, May 5, 1848, Joseph Danly Budd is a son of Daniel Henry and Eliza M. (Rich) Budd. His parents were natives of New York State, and his father during the greater part of his career was a carriage manufacturer.

Doctor Budd did not take up the medical profession until about thirty years of age, his early career having been one of experience in business lines. Though only a boy when war broke out, his patriotism could not be altogether restrained, and in March, 1865, he enlisted in Company H of the Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in service until July, 1866, when mustered out at Madison. He is now a member of Culver Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as chief surgeon of the Minnesota Department of the Grand Army. He is one of the youngest men in the country who can claim distinction as a veteran of the great Civil war.

Doctor Budd acquired his early education in the Lancaster Institute, and in 1872 graduated from Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. His professional studies were carried on under the direction of private physicians, but in 1887 he was graduated M. D. from the St. Paul Medical College. His early practice was at Fayette and Nahma, Michigan, and since 1889 his home and center of practice has been at Two Harbors. Doctor Budd came to Two Harbors as chief surgeon for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, and has been

acting in that capacity ever since. To afford facilities for his large practice Doctor Budd maintains a well equipped hospital at Two Harbors, with a capacity for seventy-five patients. It occupies a well chosen location, the grounds being 150 feet front and the building extending back 60 feet. This hospital is now ranked as one of the important institutions of Two Harbors, but its founding and his individual service do not measure all of Doctor Budd's activities along professional lines. He served as health officer at Two Harbors twenty-three years, and has been county physician twenty-five years. He is a member of the National Tuberculosis Association, and of the St. Louis County and Minnesota State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Outside of his profession his work both at home and over that state at large has been valuable. Doctor Budd was president of the Two Harbors Public Library, and while in that office raised the money for both the building and the grounds, and is credited with the successful carrying out of the plans for the library. In 1903 he served in the State Legislature. His varied interests are indicated by the fact he is president of the Lake County Agricultural Fair Association, president of the Automobile Club, of the Rod and Gun Club, and the Lake County Poultry Association. Of the last named he is not only active president but honorary president for life. This position reveals one of Doctor Budd's interesting avocations. For a number of years he has given time and money to the breeding of prize chickens, his birds have been awarded the highest score in the local shows for several seasons, and he is the man generally given credit for the success of the poultry association, which has now held nine annual exhibits at Two Harbors. The influence of the association has had a practical relation with improvement of a general status of poultry raising in this section of the state.

Doctor Budd is a director in the Commercial State Bank of Two Harbors, and is vice president of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Association. Long prominent in Masonry, he is a Knight Templar, a member of Duluth Consistory of the Scottish Rite, knight commander of the Court of Honor, and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. With all the versatile interests indicated by these relations, Doctor Budd's real hobby is reading and study. He possesses one of the best professional and private libraries in the state, and has long been both a reader and collector of books, has spent a great deal of money in the collection of authentic rare editions and any book lover would be delighted to own his splendid collection of de luxe editions.

In 1882 Doctor Budd married Margaret Carance of Fayette, Michigan. Mrs. Budd died October 28, 1913. There is one daughter living, Leila Marguerite Budd, who has spent one year in study in Switzerland, two years at National Park, Washington, D. C., and is now at Radcliff College in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser. To some men the means and methods through which they secure wealth and achieve prominence bear but a small part in their scheme of life, their motto being that the end justifies the means, but such was not the case with the late Frederick Weyerhaeuser, who was known all over the world through his vast lumber interests, in which he was a financial power. With unlimited opportunities for advancement, it is possible for almost any well balanced individual to attain a degree of prominence in the affairs of his community or country, but the facts of history demonstrate that in the stern contest for life's prizes, determination, unflagging industry, courage and patience are the qualities that prove of prime importance. Otherwise the life history of Frederick Weyerhaeuser might have been different and far less interesting and instructive.

In the little village of Niedersaulheim, Germany, just south of Mainz, in the Valley of the Rhine, Frederick Weyerhaeuser was born, November 21, 1834. In that neighborhood many of the name had lived and died through generations before Frederick Weyerhaeuser came upon the scene of life, one of a family of eleven children born to John Weyerhaeuser and wife, and the only son to reach maturity. The only record of school attendance relates to two years of childhood, for he was but eight years old when his help was required in the tilling of the home farm. As early as 1849 some members of the family had emigrated to the United States, and from their favorable reports of Western Pennsylvania other members followed in 1852, Frederick Weyerhaeuser being a member of the second body of colonists. An uncle, who was in the brewing business at Northeast, a village fifteen miles from Erie, Pennsylvania, offered employment to his young kinsman and the latter remained at work in the brewery for two years, and then engaged with a farmer for a year, accepting gladly wages of $10 a month. Honest industry marked everything he did, but personal satisfaction did not follow, because as he grew older he began to develop that clear visioned, keen business ability that demanded an opportunity and that later made him such a power and brought such unparalleled business success.

When he reached manhood he came into possession of a little capital, his share from the sale of the old German home farm, and with this, in 1856, he left Pennsylvania and went to Rock Island, Illinois, where a construction company was then engaged in building the Rock Island-Peoria, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. For a short time he worked for this company and then secured what was more congenial employment, in a sawmill which was owned and operated at Rock Island by Mead, Smith & Marsh. Here he loaded lumber, and other duties were soon given him and he was required to keep account, as tallyman, of the daily output from the one rotary and the one mulay saw of the establishment. So accurate were his reports and so faithful his service that the firm took notice of his efficiency and in the course of time Mr. Marsh gave him added responsibility by placing him in charge of the lumber yard and local sales field. In December, 1857, when Mead, Smith & Marsh opened a lumber yard at Coal Valley, Illinois, to which point the railroad had been completed, the young German had so won the confidence of his employers that they appointed him manager of the new enterprise, and this, perhaps, might be called the great opportune period of Mr. Weyerhaeuser's career.

When the lumber firm, in 1858, found itself in financial straits, Mr. Weyerhaeuser took over the mill then standing idle at Rock Island, for a small venture of his own, buying a raft of logs at Davenport which he subsequently was able to deliver at Coal Valley with profit, while by 1859 he had become interested profitably also in lumber, handling of grain and in building construction. When the

affairs of Mead, Smith & Marsh were wound up and the mill was for sale, Mr. Weyerhaeuser and his brother-in-law, F. C. A. Denkmann, as partners, invested in the mill property, paying $500 in cash on its price of $3,000. In two years this indebtedness was entirely cleared and the capacity was largely increased. In 1871 a second mill was bought, at Rock Island, Mr. Denkmann in the meanwhile being in charge of the mills, while Mr. Weyerhaeuser, from the very first, looked largely after the log supply, gradually gaining an intimate knowledge of standing timber, of titles, of timber estimating and of logging, in fact becoming proficient in the lumber business from end to end, from stump to consumer. As was the case with the most of the manufacturers along the Mississippi River in the early years of mill operation, this firm secured their raw material from the river loggers, but as the number of mills and their capacity increased, operators began to consider the value of the white pine forests of the North and the desirability and wisdom of supplying their own logs, and among these far sighted men was Frederick Weyerhaeuser. In 1868 the firm began to invest in pine timberlands on the Chippewa River and its tributaries, and this action was soon imitated by other concerns, and the floating of the logs and the establishing of their ownership on the broad rivers became a very serious and complex question for the manufacturers. Conferences were called at frequent intervals, but no definite method of relief was adopted until December 28, 1870, when, at a meeting in Chicago, attended by Mr. Weyerhaeuser and other manufacturers, the suggestion was made that united action be taken to purchase pine logs on the Chippewa and to drive them into Beef Slough, near the mouth of the river, where they could be sorted and thence rafted to the parties interested. The result of this important meeting was the forming of the Mississippi River Logging Company. The business carried on by this company at first, for want of proper management, did not prove entirely satisfactory and a reorganization was consequently effected, and on September 5, 1872, Mr. Weyerhaeuser was elected president, and in 1873 the company assumed control of the Beef Slough boom. In 1881 it absorbed the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company at Chippewa Falls, and in the same year was organized the Chippewa Logging Company. The operations of these companies were vast in volume and the time came when many delicate questions came to the front to be solved involving absolute integrity and faithfulness as well as hard work. A committee was appointed and the work was mainly done by Mr. Weyerhaeuser, chosen because of the implicit confidence placed in him by other millmen as to his ability and absolute fairness, and this was the estimate, throughout a long life in association with other men of capital and importance, that was placed on his every endeavor.

In the meantime the Weyerhaeuser & Denkmann interests at Rock Island and other points had been growing and, on account of being so ably handled, proved uniformly successful. An important venture was the organization of the Rock Island Lumber & Manufacturing Company, with a branch at St. Louis. The employing of labor in both cities in connection with these enterprises provides for the maintenance of thousands of people.

So vast were the many interests in which Mr. Weyerhaeuser was concerned and of which he was at least partial owner, that their aggregate value may not be accounted in a paper of this kind, more or less limited as to space. In the lumber industry, in particular, his close connection with everything of large importance is acknowledged, while to the world at large his supremacy in this line will always be remembered. The first great extension of the Weyerhaeuser institutions was in Wisconsin and Minnesota, having plants at Chippewa Falls, Hayward, Lake Nebagamon, Rice Lake, Shell Lake and other points in Wisconsin, and at Cloquet, Little Falls and Minneapolis, and in late years at Virginia, Minnesota, where Mr. Weyerhaeuser was identified with the Virginia & Rainy Lake Company. His southern investments were never heavy as compared to those in other sections, although he and associates secured large tracts of yellow pine timber in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and in the wake of their purchases came the founding of manufacturing plants which benefited the section. The Northland Pine Company, now operating a mill in Minneapolis, was organized in 1899; later came the organization of the Humbird Lumber Company, at Sandpoint, Idaho, and later the Potlatch Lumber Company. About that time the Northern Pacific Railway Company had brought to Mr. Weyerhaeuser's attention the large acreage of standing timber that it had for sale, and after he had investigated the situation he became interested, seeing its great probable future value. In 1900 the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the greatest of all the corporations in which he was ever interested, was organized and acquired 900,000 acres of the Northern Pacific holdings in Western Washington. Mr. Weyerhaeuser had constant faith in the value of standing timber and to the above large holdings continued to add both in Washington and Oregon, its estimated amount in Washington being $1,500,000, and in Oregon 450,000 acres. His investments aside from lumber were small in comparison, although heavy for the average capitalist, his financial interests connecting him with the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Third National Bank of St. Louis, the First National Bank of Duluth, and he was on the directing board of the Great Northern and the Chicago & Great Western railway companies. His activity of mind and resistless energy constantly urged him to effort and, possessing, as he did, the caution and sagacity of a wise business man, he made no mistakes. He by no means demanded to be a leader in the countless enterprises in which at one time or another he was concerned, but was one naturally and was so accepted by his associates whose trust in his integrity was never disturbed nor their confidence in him disabused. In 1871 Mr. Weyerhaeuser moved to Rock Island, but with the extension of his northern and western operations some years later, in April, 1891, he removed to St. Paul, which continued to be his summer home, while Pasadena, California, for many seasons, was his winter place of residence, and it was there, on April 4, 1914, that he passed out of life.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser was married October 11, 1857, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bloedel, who was born in the same village as himself but who had come to the United States with her parents when a child. They were permitted many years of happy association, during which Mr. Weyerhaeuser had the loving support of a true helpmate, one frugal in his poverty and equal to every social demand in his affluence, and the two years he survived the bereavement of her death told sadly on his health and spirits. Their

seven children, all born at Rock Island, survive: John P., who is a resident of St. Paul, has large lumber interests; Charles A., who is also a lumber capitalist, is especially concerned with the Idaho properties; Rudolph M., who has charge of the Northern Lumber Company, at Cloquet, Minnesota; Frederick E., who, for the past ten years, was his father's active representative in business; Elise, who is the wife of Dr. William Bancroft Hill, a member of the faculty of Vassar College; Margaret, who is the wife of J. R. Jewett, professor of Semitic languages at the University of Chicago; and Apollonia, who is the wife of S. S. Davis, who is connected with the Weyerhaeuser interests at Rock Island. It is worthy of mention and illustrative of the sturdy principles of Mr. Weyerhaeuser that while his children were liberally educated, he insisted that his daughters should be trained in household duties and that his sons should serve an apprenticeship in actual lumber work to make them practical and efficient. Thus these children of the multi-millionaire can each provide for himself the necessities of life in the most practical way.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser's remarkable business success was but the natural outcome of his indefatigable industry combined with his character of absolute justice and his comprehension and practice of the Christian virtues with which he had been impressed in childhood by a good mother. He was confirmed in the German Reformed Church at the age of fourteen years and throughout life unostentatiously practiced its creed. There are many who remember, as a rare privilege, a sight of the old German Bible that lay convenient to his hand when an hour of leisure in his busy life gave opportunity to read its sacred pages. Those who knew him in his home and social circle loved him for his kindness and simplicity and this kindness, mixed with firmness, he carried into all business relations and brought him the regard and esteem that he valued at all times and the personal affection to which he readily responded. Among those who lamented his death as a personal loss were men of the highest station in life as well as the humblest of his employes and their loving testimony was the same. He was always interested in the success of young men and gave generous encouragement to all. Mr. Weyerhaeuser will always be recalled when the story of American development is told, for the thousand influences that radiated from his personality gave inspiration to others, and the cleavage of his path through the forests of the great Northwest marks an epoch in industrial annals.

Henry Anson Castle is the son of a New England family, but a native of Illinois, born at Columbus, Adams County, August 22, 1841. His parents, Timothy Hunt Castle and Julia (Boyd) Castle, were born in Vermont. His four great-grandfathers, Timothy Castle, Abram Boyd, Jonathan Hastings and Ozias Dix, as well as one of the preceding generation, Zephaniah Hatch, were Revolutionary soldiers. His elementary education was supplemented by a course at McKendree College, from which he graduated in 1862, the honorary degree of A. M. being subsequently conferred upon him. Close upon his graduation, the Civil war being in progress, he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-third Illinois Infantry Regiment. Four months later he was promoted to the post of sergeant major. With his regiment, which belonged to Sheridan's division of the Army of the Cumberland, he participated in some stirring service, which included the Perryville campaign, the advance on Bowling Green and Nashville and the battle of Stone River (Murfreesboro). In the latter encounter he was so seriously wounded as to necessitate his discharge from service. Upon his recovery, however, he proceeded to raise a company for the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois. He was unanimously elected captain of this company, which he commanded throughout its service.

As a congenial field of professional activity Captain Castle adopted the law. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois and began to practice at Quincy. He was at later dates admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. In connection with his legal studies and practice he also, at intervals from 1864 to 1866, wrote editorially for the Quincy Daily Whig. But his army experience had undermined his health, and the appearance of the serious symptom of lung hemorrhage determined him to give up his professional work and seek the bracing air of Minnesota. In July, 1866, he arrived at St. Paul, where he resolved eventually to make his home and engage in business. His period of recuperation, however, he spent in Anoka and St. Cloud, during most of which time he was connected as an editorial writer with the Anoka Union.

It was in 1868, when he settled permanently at St. Paul, with arrangements already consummated for opening a wholesale stove depot for the firm of Comstock, Castle and Company, of Quincy, of which he had become a member. His connection with the Anoka Union he retained for three or four years after leaving St. Cloud, and for six years he successfully conducted the stove enterprise. In 1874 he resumed his chosen profession of the law, with his office at St. Paul.

In 1876 a stock company was organized which effected a purchase of the St. Paul Dispatch from H. P. Hall. The Dispatch was made a republican organ, and Captain Castle, having become known as an earnest exponent of that party, was made president of the company and editor of the paper. With the exception of a short time in 1880 he maintained this dual relation to the Dispatch until 1885; indeed, during the last four years of that period he was its sole proprietor as well as its editor-in-chief. Meantime he had become much interested in real estate, and in favor of this line of enterprise he abandoned his journalistic career in 1886, turning his whole attention to his new interests, which were chiefly in suburban property.

Captain Castle has held a large number of public offices. Few men have come into touch with their community through more numerous and varied avenues. He was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature in 1873, and figured prominently as the champion of Hon. C. K. Davis, in the campaign which resulted in his election as governer. Two years later Governor Davis appointed Captain Castle adjutant general of Minnesota. In 1883 he was appointed oil inspector by Governor Hubbard. The latter position he held for four years.

In February of 1892 President Harrison appointed him postmaster of St. Paul, and such was the general recognition of his party claims as a republican that no other candidates opposed themselves to him. He held this office until November 1, 1896, although this date was eight months later than the expiration of his four years' term, and four-fifths of his service

had been under a democratic administration. His able and devoted service as postmaster paved the way to his appointment by President McKinley, on May 17, 1897, as auditor for the postoffice department at Washington. He removed to the national capital, where he remained in charge of this important bureau for nearly seven years. He was the head of an office with seven divisions and a force of 600 clerks. Its functions embrace the accounting and settlement of the financial transactions of the vast national and international postal system—these transactions aggregating three billions of dollars annually.

After holding this position longer than any of his predecessors, Auditor Castle resigned in October, 1903, but retained the office until the appointment of his successor, Hon. J. J. McCardy, of St. Paul, January 23, 1904. On his retirement the comptroller of the treasury, who presides over the appellant tribunal of the entire governmental accounting system, sent the following official tribute to his efficiency:

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Treasury,
Washington, January 26, 1904.

Hon. Henry A. Castle,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Castle: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 22nd instant, announcing your retirement from the office of auditor for the postoffice department. I note your kindly expression relative to the intercourse between us, both officially and personally, during your long incumbency of the office of auditor.

It was with the most profound regret that I learned several months since that you had tendered your resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of a successor.

If the President had known, as I know, the difficulties with which you have been surrounded during your term of office, and the fidelity and integrity with which you have performed the many arduous duties thereof, I feel confident that it would only have been for a consideration of your health that he would have consented to your resignation. Good auditors for the postoffice department are not made but must be born. Even though one could be made the process would be long and in the making public interests would necessarily suffer more or less.

I shall always recall with pleasure your intelligent zeal for the institution and carrying out of real reforms in your office, and the cheerful assistance you have always given me in any matter connected therewith. There is no officer in the government service who is possessed of more information as to your true worth to the Government, nor one who will realize the loss of its being deprived of your services more keenly than myself.

I trust your successor in office, who is, I understand, your personal friend, will possess the same qualities of head and heart which have endeared you to those with whom you have come in contact.

With my best wishes for a happy and successful future which ought to be in store for you, I subscribe myself. Your true friend,

R. J. Tracewell.

Thus, for a period of nearly twelve years, Captain Castle occupied positions of great responsibility in connection with the mail service, and was brought into relations with all its numerous branches. He thus acquired a theoretical and practical knowledge of its operations, which has caused his services to be in constant demand since his resignation from office, both as an advocate and a writer. He has appeared frequently before the department and before committees of Congress, since 1904, as the representative of associations or individuals having matters to urge for consideration. He has also written voluminously on live postal subjects for all the leading magazines, including The North American Review, Harpers' Weekly, The Independent, The Saturday Evening Post, World's Work, McClure's Magazine and Collier's Weekly.

During the past six years Captain Castle has been principally engaged in developing suburban property at North St. Paul, of which he was one of the founders, and where he maintains, on the shores of Silver Lake, his summer home.

Apart from remunerative offices, Captain Castle has been prominent in many public organizations, and in all has done valuable gratuitous service. He has officiated as president of the Library Association of St. Paul, of the Minnesota Editorial Association and of the Chamber of Commerce. He has been commander of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota, department commander of the G. A. R., secretary of the State Home for Soldiers' Orphans, and for twelve years president of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home. With the various organizations over which he has presided he has long been identified as member or director and continues to be so identified with most of them. He is, in 1912, a vice president of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and vice president of the National Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

In politics Captain Castle has long been a recognized and respected force throughout the state. His executive ability makes him a fine organizer, and for nearly ten consecutive years he was the most active agent of the Republican State Central Committee, on which he served as chairman in 1884, during the memorable Blaine and Logan campaign. His vigorous and aggressive work, both on the stump and in the press has been a potent influence, determining for good or ill the fortunes of many men. Among those to whom he rendered notable service may be mentioned Senator Davis, Senator Washburn, Senator Nelson and Governor Hubbard.

As an orator his services have been in demand in every political campaign since 1866. His addresses on Memorial Day, Independence Day, etc., as well as on occasions of dedicating buildings and monuments, editorial and educational conventions, have been delivered in all parts of Minnesota and in many other states.

He enjoys wide personal acquaintance with the newspaper fraternity and it is not too much to say that he is universally regarded by its members with esteem and affection. Of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion, also, he is a cherished comrade. In 1897 Captain Castle published "The Army Mule and other War Sketches"—a series of humorous papers which he had written some time previously, and which had been read at meetings of the Loyal Legion. This book has been highly approved by literary critics and has had a large circulation.

On April 18, 1865, at Quincy, Illinois, Captain Castle was married to Miss Margaret W. Jaquess. Seven children were born to this union. Of the three sons, the eldest, Charles W. Castle, now captain in the infantry, U. S. A., graduated in 1894 from the West Point Military Academy and rendered efficient

service as aide-de-camp to Major General Brooke during his terms of duty as governor-general of Porto Rico and Cuba. He also saw active service in the Philippines, and for three years, ending August, 1912, was on duty as paymaster at army headquarters, St. Paul. The second son, Harry J. Castle, died in 1901, and the third son, James T. Castle, died in 1903. Mrs. Margaret Jaquess Castle died in St. Paul, November 12, 1908. Of the daughters, Helen S. and Mary J. reside with their father at St. Paul; Margaret married Capt. E. R. Stone, U. S. A., present station Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; Anne married Frederick C. Christy, of Phoenix, Arizona.

When Captain Castle was appointed postmaster in 1892 the St. Paul Globe, the democratic organ, made this editorial comment:

"There is no criticism to be passed on the President's selection of Henry A. Castle for the St. Paul postmastership, and he adds one more to the number of very satisfactory incumbents of that important office. Captain Castle in the old days used to be a newspaper man, and he generously gave many of the best years of his life to the education and enlightenment of the public in the ranks of the craft whose members labor not for their own profit, but for the welfare of others. When he felt that he had made all the sacrifices that could be reasonably expected of him, and that his duty called him elsewhere, he went into bigger things. Here again his abilities have won him success and he is counted among the first men of this community in character, attainments, capacity and acquisitions. Added to this he has many charms of manner and mind. He is an agreeable companion, an effective and graceful speaker, either on the rostrum or at the dinner table, and at all times a courteous and interesting gentleman. He will bring to his new position the fruits of a long training and experience in just those departments which will be of value to him now. He has been closely identified with almost all the movements for the past decade or two for the advancement of St. Paul, and is in keen sympathy with the spirit which has animated them. He is as ambitious as is anyone to see the city among the foremost, not only in material prosperity, but also whatever makes for the comfort and convenience of its people. An efficient mail service is one of these things, and with his business skill and energy he will secure it for us if anyone can. The Globe congratulates Captain Castle on his promotion and our citizens on the very wise choice which has been made."

The forty-ninth annual convention of the Minnesota Editorial Association was held February 20, 1915. Captain Castle, who is one of the four or five survivors who organized the association in 1867, was present as an honorary member. He was referred to in substance as follows in remarks at the banquet in the Hotel St. Paul by Hon. Frank A. Day, editor of the Fairmont Sentinel, former lieutenant-governor, former secretary to Gov. John A. Johnson, etc.:

"None of the conspicuous editorial workers of the state has ever served it with more single-hearted devotion, unswerving loyalty and instinctive good judgment than did Capt. Henry A. Castle, whom we rejoice to welcome here this evening. For nearly nine years, as editor of the Dispatch, he wielded a powerful influence on the politics of Minnesota. His paper was vigorous, virile, fearless and aggressive. It made and unmade Governors, Senators and Congressmen. It courageously battled against social, financial and political oppression. It was generally right and it was always honest. Hence its unmatched political influence at that period.

"Captain Castle, in the Dispatch, first recognized the value of the 'concentrated impact' as he termed it, of the editorial opinion of the country press. He encouraged and aided in the concentration. In several strenuous campaigns he showed by tabulations, name by name, that ninety per cent of the Republican state papers held the same view as the Dispatch concerning a policy or a candidate—and the effect was irresistable. He thus stimulated the independence and the self-respect of the state editors, consolidating a power which remains in their hands to this day, and has led them to their present personal leadership in public affairs. We of the succeeding editorial generations are glad to acknowledge our debt to him and proudly exalt our friend to the position of perpetual, unofficial, paternal advisor to the craft, and Grand Old Man of Minnesota Journalism."